

UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO

Pedagogická fakulta

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Olomouc 2017

Dan KONEČNÝ



Pedagogická
fakulta

Univerzita Palackého
v Olomouci

Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci

Pedagogická fakulta

Ústav cizích jazyků

Dan KONEČNÝ

**RASISMUS V HISTORII SPOJENÝCH STÁTŮ AMERICKÝCH
A AFROAMERICKÁ KULTURA**

Bakalářská práce

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Josef Nevařil, Ph.D.

Jméno a příjmení autora: Dan Konečný

Název bakalářské práce: Rasismus v historii Spojených států
amerických a afroamerická kultura

Název v angličtině: Racism in the history of the United States
of America, and African American culture

Studijní obor (směr): Angličtina se zaměřením na vzdělávání

Vedoucí diplomové (bakalářské) práce: Mgr. Josef Nevařil, Ph.D.

Rok obhajoby: 2017

Čestné prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně. Veškeré použité podklady, ze kterých jsem čerpal informace, jsou uvedeny v seznamu použité literatury a citovány v textu podle normy ČSN ISO 690.

V Olomouci dne 23.6.2017

.....

Podpis studenta

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá historií rasismu a rasové diskriminace v Americe, shrnuje důležité mezníky z dob otrokářství, představuje významné osobnosti, které oddaly svůj život boji proti otroctví a rasismu, a přibližuje čtenářům afroamerickou kulturu. V závěru se práce zabývá znaky současného rasismu v USA.

Klíčová slova: rasa, etnikum, rasismus, diskriminace, otroctví, Afroameričané, rasová segregace, abolicionismus, Americká občanská válka, Hnutí za lidská práva

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with history of racism and racial discrimination in America, summarizes important milestones from the era of slavery, introduces significant figures who devoted their lives to fighting against slavery and racism, and acquaints readers with African American culture. In the end, the thesis handles signs of contemporary racism in the USA.

Key words: race, ethnicity, racism, discrimination, slavery, African Americans, racial segregation, abolitionism, Civil War, Civil Rights Movement

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to thank my family for giving me a chance to study at Palacky University and supporting me throughout my studies. Then, my gratitudes go to my friends for trusting in me and encouraging me. I would also like to thank my Doctor for supplying me with Neurol and, of course, to Mgr. Josef Nevařil, Ph.D. for allowing me to write this thesis under his supervision.

CONTENTS

Introduction	9
Race and ethnicity	10
Political correctness	10
Racism in the United States of America	12
Situation of Native Americans.....	12
Situation of Asian Americans	13
Situation of African Americans	14
Slavery.....	16
Important figures fighting against racism and slavery.....	22
Martin Luther King, Jr.....	22
Roots.....	22
Youth.....	22
Studies and early maturity	23
Rosa Parks.....	25
Life	25
Foreplay	25
Montgomery Bus Boycott	26
Valuations.....	27
Frederick Douglass	28
Early life	28
Escape from slavery	28
Death.....	29
Sojourner Truth.....	30
African American identity and culture.....	31
African American culture	31
Oral tradition	32
Literature	32
Music	37
Contemporary signs of racism in the USA	40
Positive racism.....	40
Institutional racism	40
Conclusion.....	41

Bibliography.....	42
List of abbreviations.....	46
Appendices	47
Appendix P I.....	47
Appendix P II.....	47

INTRODUCTION

This bachelor thesis deals with history of racism and racial discrimination in America, summarizes important milestones from the era of slavery, introduces significant figures who devoted their lives to fighting against slavery and racism, and acquaints readers with African American culture. In the end, the thesis handles signs of contemporary racism in the USA.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

The United states of America, as we know them today, are consisted only (or mostly) of immigrants from all over the World. The racial and ethnical diversity of population of the United States is immense. The racial spectre contains all human races (Caucasoid, Africoid, Mongloid, American, Australoid). It is important to bear in mind the difference between race and ethnicity. Race is the human classification based on various physical characteristics and genetics or ancestry, while ethnicity means a group of population identifying with each other on the basis of their nationality and (or) cultural traditions. However, race and ethnicity are obsolete means of categorizing a man, yet it is still used. Races and ethnicities have nothing to do with one's qualities (intelligence, goodness, fairness, etc.), although, cultural traditions and manners may play a role in the way a member of one or more ethnicities act. ¹

In the United States of America, we can find ancestries such as: African American, Aleut/Eskimo, American, American Indian, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Hispanic/Spanish, Irish, Italian, Mexican, Norwegian, Puerto Rican, and others. ²

POLITICAL CORRECTNESS

“Someone who is politically correct believes that language and actions that could be offensive to others, especially those relating to sex and race, should be avoided.” ³

Being politically correct is a privilege of a modern American citizen. In order not to offend members of a different ethnicity or race we use “politically

¹ Anemone, Robert L. (2011). "Race and biological diversity in humans". *Race and Human Diversity: A Biocultural Approach*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. pp. 1–10. ISBN 0-131-83876-8.

² "B02001. RACE – Universe: TOTAL POPULATION". 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2010-02-28.

³ Cambridge University Press. Politically correct [online]. In: . [cit. 2017-06-21]. Dostupné z: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/politically-correct>

correct” terms of describing their origins. For instance, “Negro” is in today’s society unacceptable. We (they, Americans) use “African American” instead. Maybe one day will even these politically correct terms be old-fashioned and every inhabitant of the United States will be considered “just” American.

RACISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Racism has always been a part of the American history. Native Americans met racism as soon as the first Europeans settled in America and have been coming across it since then. “Originally, relations between the Native Americans and the first European settlers were friendly. Unfortunately, this changed as more and more immigrants arrived and land became an issue.” Not having had any idea of possession, Native Americans were tricked by settlers, who felt the lust to own everything they saw. “Just as we do not think of owning things such as air, the Natives simply did not understand the concept of owning parcels of land. To them, it was the Great Spirit that had created the land for them to use.” After taking homes and land from Indians, European settlers started to feel superior over them. But racism in North America did not cover only African Americans, but also every non-white members of society, as Native Americans or Asians. It has also affected Jews, Italians, Irish, or Poles. ⁴

Racism – “Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.”⁵

SITUATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS

Native Americans (also called Indians, American Indians or Indigenous Americans) are descendants of the population on the American continent before the Christopher Columbus’ exploration of America for the European civilization in the year of 1492.

In the past, the Natives were herded into Indian reservations where they do have their own land, laws and rights that are inviolable by other Americans. Nevertheless, they got completely isolated from the rest of the country, and any kind of separation of people is always wrong. The biggest forced relocation of the Natives was the Trail of Tears that took place in the 1830s. The cruellest

⁴ Nasjonal Digital Læringsarena, "Native Americans – Forced Removal," <http://ndla.no/en/node/6200/menu212>

⁵ Racism [online]. Oxford University Press, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/racism>

treatment underwent Indian American children and women, who were raped, beaten up, murdered or enslaved. Due to the white man's craving for riches and land, many hundred thousands of Native Americans have died.⁶

We can find evidence of racism, prejudices, and stereotypes towards Native Americans even nowadays. Most of them are seen as gamblers, alcoholics and thieves robbing Caucasians in their Indian casinos.⁷ Of course, some of them are. But this problem has a psychological substantiation. When we take certain people their freedom, the aftermath may be disastrous. They may happen to feel lost in their own country, feel redundant, useless or alienated. These feelings cause social deformations from living on the edge. And these deformations are inherited (meaning social determinism). For example, Gypsies in Czechia or Slovakia can be divided into two groups. Those fully socialized and those who are still after many years maladjusted. Before and during the Second World War, mayors of Slovacko region vouched for Gypsy families from this area, so they were not violently moved to concentration camps. These families have lived there for centuries and there has never been a problem with them. On the other hand, there are Gypsies living in settlements, who were brought there despite their displeasure. Those are the ones we call maladjusted. Gypsy problematics is a problem of Czech citizens and Czech politics, as well as the problems with the Natives in the U.S. are originated from the same thing – restriction of human rights. Every action has a reaction.

SITUATION OF ASIAN AMERICANS

In the present days, population of Asian inhabitants in the United States is increasing. Asians literally overtake Hispanics (descendants of the peoples of Spain or people coming from countries of Latin America whose mother tongue

⁶ History Matters, "Capt. Richard H. Pratt on the Education of Native Americans," The US Survey Course on the Web, <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/4929/>

⁷ Nasjonal Digital Læringsarena, "Native Americans – Current Situation," <http://ndla.no/en/node/6203/menu212>

is Spanish – Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela). Asian immigrants had to counter racial discrimination and oppression in bygone days.

People v. Hall – The loss of rights of Asian Americans in 1850s by government extending the law previously applied to African Americans. Since that time, Asians could not testify against white Americans. Asians participated in building the first transcontinental railroad in 1860s, for which, despite lousy working conditions (due to which many of them died), they were paid miserably. According to the Chinese Exclusion Act from 1882, discrimination was made legal and Asians were banned from coming to the U.S. until 1943.⁸

White Americans do not seem very biased with Asians. In fact, Asian Americans are regarded as people with high education, and are respected for their social and family values. And, of course, for their diligence. But when signs of racism or discrimination occur, it is mostly about Asians' driving skills or eating habits.

SITUATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

Among all races, ethnicities, and nationalities, African Americans had to face the worst situation of them all. In a big number of cases, Africans were shipped to the United States where they encountered exploitation, discrimination, and attacks against them. Generally blamed were the American colonists for destroying African families, homes, traditions, or their national spirit by abducting native Africans, moving them to America and forcing them to work with absolutely no pretension of basic civil rights, while raping their women and exterminating their children.

Although, African Americans had rights in some states, these rights were incomparable to the ones of whites. Some of contemporary scholars argue over

⁸ Henry Kittredge Norton, "The Chinese"

African Americans losing their rights after Bacon's rebellion in Virginia in 1675.

After the end of indentured servitude, there came the idea of making slaves out of coloured Africans. By indentured servants, we mean white European men coming from very poor environment, who signed a contract with American colonists to engage themselves for all types of services in the exchange of a regular payment for ten years. White American colonists saw this "co-operation" as uneconomical, so they came up with the idea of slavery. Also, many of the European servants died from diseases they were not immune to. Some of them successfully escaped, and thanks to their fair skin, they were difficult to find.

At first, in order to adjust to the new climate conditions, Africans were transported to the Caribbean. Then they became more resistant against diseases and considered a good labour force, so were sent to the States, where were used primarily in agriculture (cultivation of tobacco and cotton). Quite a lot of them were used for domestic servitudes, as well. ⁹

⁹ Joseph G. Dawson, "Myne Own Ground," *Library Journal* 105 (September 1980): 1731.

SLAVERY

Slavery or slave-ship could be defined as a system of a strained labour and social organisation representing a significant factor of forming society in different colonies of all European nationalities in America. In America, slavery had had a long tradition. The first African slaves were brought to the San Domingo island in 1502. After the arrival of Portuguese, Spaniards and other Europeans, trade with African slaves became important in social and economic spheres. The European immigrants first began to enslave Native Americans, which was later on banned by the Spanish Crown. Black slaves were more profitable for their owners than Indians and white men (day labourers or workers from penal colonies). Africa was densely populated and its inhabitants were more resistant for works on sunny plantations. Over ten million of Africans were transported to America since the beginning of the 16th century to the second half of the century the 19th. That is why the Atlantic trade could be labelled as one of the biggest operations of violent migration in history. The first wave of incoming slaves routed to islands from Cuba to Jamaica and Central America. The next destination was Brazil. The third major slavery territory was the United States. The first blacks to have stepped on North American shore sailed in Virginia in 1619.

Slaves stood on the lowest step of the social ladder. Back then, there could be found an auction room to buy or sell slaves almost in every American town. There is a number of written evidence about dividing families at sales. That was one of the worst aspects of the trade. Another was the terrible conditions they had to brook when being transported from Africa to America. 30% death rate was not a rare phenomenon. Laws in the USA were constructed so that a slave was only a property. The only “right” of a black slave was to labour for sixteen hours a day on a plantation. Without a permission of his owner, a slave could not own a dog, horse, gun; he could not sell or buy anything. He could not leave the plantation without his owner’s approval. He could not attend a school and justify against a white. A slave dealing against the

law could be instantly killed by any free white man. A curiosity is that if a white man had stolen a slave, it would have been assessed as a crime. But if he (a white) had killed a slave, the court would not have cared. ¹⁰

Transatlantic trade would happen this way: molasses would be brought from Jamaica to America, from which rum would be made. Rum would then be exchanged for slaves in African countries. These slaves would be transported to southern harbours and traded for molasses, which would be shipped to New England and used to make rum from. This process would happen over and over again.

Importation of African slaves got prohibited already in 1808, resulting in increasing prices of slaves on the American land. ¹¹

Due to slavish question, the USA split into two camps. Northern states were anti-slavery and in an upswing of industry and farming. On the other hand, the southern ones were pro-slavery. There was practically no industry at that time, only plantations. The planter aristocracy, using slavish labour, cultivated cotton. Of 6 million white citizens from pro-slavery states, “only” 350 thousand farmers owned slaves and about 40 thousand of them owned plantations, on which more than 20 slaves laboured. Although the Southerners realized that focusing on farming wasted their opportunity for development, cultivating cotton became the main aim at the beginning of the 19th century. Therefore, South became more dependent on trade with North. On plantations were primarily grown cotton, sugarcane, coffee, rice, and tobacco.

Already at the beginning of the 19th century, some critics of slave-ship occurred. In 1817 after the establishment of the American Colonization Society, which endeavoured for releasing freed slaves to Africa, the movement for abolishing slavery intensified. It was supported by many distinguished figures,

¹⁰ Křížová, Markéta. *Otroctví v Novém světě od 15. do 19. století*. Praha: NLN, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2013. ISBN 978-80-7422-236-8.

¹¹ Herbert S. Klein (26 April 2010). *The Atlantic Slave Trade*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-139-48911-9.

however, a considerable amount of free slaves stood against it since its beginnings. They asserted not to leave the land insomuch as they claimed America to have been their mother country. Still, over 15 000 blacks moved back to Africa. Thus in Africa formed a state called Liberia. In 1930's, North started to promote a demand for a sudden abolition of slavery. Publishing the pamphlet "An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World", written by a free slave David Walker, contributed to the demand. By the year of 1831, an anti-slavery newspaper titled "The Liberator" started to have been published. Their publisher W. L. Garrison then established "New England Anti-slavery Society" in 1832. Garrison denied compromises; therefore abolition of slavery was not enough for him. He fought against the resettlement of freed slaves to Africa, and wanted their equalization, also. Women participated in the movement in separate groups. Their activity got into the centre of attention via the connection with Grimké sisters. In 1840, Garrison's followers presented an idea of allowing women to participate in organization's activities under the same conditions as men had had. Blacks participated in the anti-slavery movement, as well, but were not respected by the white leaders. Among the most successful abolitionists, there stood Sojourner Truth or Frederick Douglass.

On the South, the anti-slavery attitude occurred in 1830's for the last time. There was even a plan debating a progressive mitigation of slavery. After 1830, the Southerners were devoted to protect slavery as a positive value and a permanent foundation of life of society. The growth of cotton plantations caused the need for an enormous amount of workforce. The most important argument for vindication slavery was the theory about a congenital inferiority of blacks. Slavery was for the Southerners simply profitable and white workers felt fear of competition of freed slaves.¹²

The old Missouri Compromise from 1820 declared a border between the slave and freed states. After the end of the Mexican War (1848), the Union

¹² Higginbotham, A. Leon (1975). In the Matter of Color: Race and the American Legal Process: The Colonial Period. Greenwood Press. ISBN 9780195027457.

gained extensive territories. The question was, whether the new territories would be slave or free. In 1850, a compromise was approved: California was accepted as a free state among the other states of the free Union. A Texas border was demarcated to the shape it is still today. Utah and New Mexico were stated as territories, in which social hierarchy was supposed to have been applied. A law about runaway slaves was approved. This law allowed slave-hunting. White hunters were paid 10 USD for each slave they had caught and handed over to the offices. According to this law, a captured slave trying to make it to a free state, could be arrested and sent back to his owner. In 1852, Harriet Beecher-Stow published her book “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”, which had a clearly propagandistic nature and which was an overwhelming indictment of the slavery system. The book became extremely popular and has been translated to almost every language. Just to the end of the year, approximately a million of copies were sold in England and hundreds of thousands of them in the USA. ¹³

In May 1854, the Senate passed a bill about Kansas and Nebraska. New territories on the Great Plains were supposed to divide into Kansas and Nebraska. In these new states, the principle of “Sovereignty of the People” was supposed to have been applied, which incensed the anti-slavery powers of the North. There were many bloody collisions between both sides in the new Kansas territory. A discharge of an abolitionist fanatic John Brown, who was due to his actions later on executed, became well-known. In these stormy times, there was from several anti-slavery orientated coalitions established Republican Party, which in 1856 entered the upcoming president of the United States of America Abraham Lincoln. At that time, the party did not aim to abolish slavery, but only to stop its expansion to other territories. On November 6, 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected a president. His election became for Southerners a warning signal for radical deeds. Soon after the election, the

¹³ John McCardell, *The Idea of a Southern Nation: Southern Nationalists and Southern Nationalism, 1830–1860* (1981)

Union started to tear apart. South Carolina disconnected as the first one, followed by other southern states such as: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. They declared so-called “Confederate States of America” and chose for their president Jefferson Davis. By the end of the year (1860), an effort for a compromise occurred, but the suggestions were not accepted. On spring 1861, Civil War began.

In the autumn 1862, Lincoln on a government meeting announced that he had decided to give freedom to all black people in the USA from the beginning of the next year. Lincoln’s major aim was to restore the Union, so he concluded that exemption of slaves was an assumption for the Union’s reunification. Lincoln also said that whatever he did regarding slavery and in the interest of coloured people, he did only because it helped to preserve the Union. Lincoln’s declaration about exemption of coloured people practically meant that coloured people could serve in army. Black soldiers significantly participated in armed actions. Black women served in the war as nurses. The 13th amendment that meant abolition of slavery was added to the constitution in December 1865. By this time, slavery was abolished in French, British and Dutch dependencies, Venezuela, Chile, and Mexico. In 1888, Brazil followed these countries, so this institution decamped from the Western hemisphere.¹⁴

However, after abolishing slavery, most of the citizens of African origins did not depart the country. They participated on economical and other activities. They had a big influence on forming specific cultures not only in countries where they reached a high percentage in the total population.

African influence promoted especially in music, language, religion and working techniques. According to the high natality of black inhabitants and their half-breeds, this ethnicity became in some of the American states prevailing.

¹⁴ Foner, Eric. "Forgotten step towards freedom," The New York Times, December 30, 2007.

Slavery is even nowadays studied and evaluated mostly from the economical and socio-social perspective. What is certain is that it had an enormous impact on the development of American society.

IMPORTANT FIGURES FIGHTING AGAINST RACISM AND SLAVERY

This chapter is going to deal with – in the author’s point of view – some of the most important figures of American history, who, in their lives, stood against racism and slavery.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

ROOTS

The roots of Martin Luther King, Jr. reach to the American South – a region with collision of attitudes towards civil rights. The grandfather of Martin Luther King, Jr. – James Albert King – was of Irish-African ancestry. At that time, neither African nor Irish people could live in the United States without any restraints and opportunity to live peaceful lives. Thus, James Albert King had to face humiliation, starvation, and bad living conditions. King then married Delia Linsey (the grandmother of Martin Luther King, Jr.) and moved to Stockbridge, GA (Georgia) where they together settled and sired nine children. James Albert King (JAK) had to work extremely hard to be able to take care of his whole family. The land they were farming was exceedingly infertile. King as a sharecropper came across exploitation by plantation owners. He had to pay all the expenses and if he had made a profit, he would have had to share it with the owner of the plantation. Not being a religious person, JAK did not influence the attitudes of his future grandson. Actually, James King’s son was an orthodox Christian who would pass his religiousness on his descendants. Michael King – the oldest son of Delia and James King – decided to rename himself to *Martin Luther King* after a visit he had made to Germany. Martin Luther was a leader of German Protestants.

YOUTH

Martin Luther King, Jr. was the second offspring of his father Martin Luther King, whom he was very special to. Such a close relationship between father

and son influenced Martin Luther King, Jr. a lot in his future life. His parents were purely Baptist. He spent his childhood in a Baptist atmosphere, thanks to which he later became a pastor. Despite some problems concerning his skin colour, he lived a calm and peaceful childhood. For the first time Martin Luther King, Jr. came across racial segregation was when his friends told him they were not supposed to play with him anymore because they were white and he was black. He was about six at that time. Although, his mother tried to convince him about the equality between blacks and whites, his fellow citizens still made him face all kinds of humiliation, even during travelling by bus or train, or shopping.¹⁵

STUDIES AND EARLY MATURITY

Being members of the middle class, the King family was not much affected by segregation. The family lived in a very affable neighbourhood along with academics, who became an inspiration for MLK and who somehow set the foundations for his gentlemanship and future interests. His parents supported him in his studies and tried to provide him with the best education as possible. They also sent him to the first public high school for coloured people in Georgia. After skipping the 9th and 10th grade, and without an official graduation, he was accepted to Morehouse College, Atlanta. He was only fifteen years old. Morehouse College was one of the foremost colleges for African Americans with highly rigorous entrance requirements. Being nineteen years old, he graduated with a BA degree in Sociology. During his studies there, his convivial awareness grew, and he determined that his existence was much less tough than the significant majority concerning his African American contemporaries. In order to apprehend the problem concerning conventional classes and the lives of the underprivileged, he refused the white collar job he was once offered. At the age of sixteen he selected haughty manual labor

¹⁵ Coretta Scott King, *Můj život s Martinem Lutherem Kingem*, translated by Jaroslav Šonka (Prague: Vyšehrad, 1976), originally published as *My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr.* (New York:Puffin, 1994)

during which he was humiliated over and over again. At the age of seventeen, he decided to become a clergyman. He was ordained at the age of eighteen and became an assistant pastor in Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia. He was willing to deliver the Ebenezer as much time and energy as possible, but it was incoherent with sordid actions he had to do. The community around Ebenezer Baptist Church was the community into which he was born and, as a result it was the community which he cherished the most. In fact, he would constantly bear in mind Morehouse College and Ebenezer Baptist Church fondly and credit them for his successes.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was pushed forward via the desire for the excellent education, and it gave him the strength to study hard. He studied a lot, and within the process he grew to become acquainted with many of the most important philosophical theories. His wish was to become a Doctor of Philosophy, for this reason he entered Boston University. He had to interrupt his studies because of his marriage with Coretta Scott. After the wedding ceremony he returned back to university to finish his studies. He focused on philosophy of personalism, and for his dissertation he compared the conception of God via Paul Tillich and Henry Nelson Wieman. Later on, he joined a Baptist community in Montgomery, Alabama to become a pastor there. His extraordinary personality and words of wisdom attracted many churchgoers.

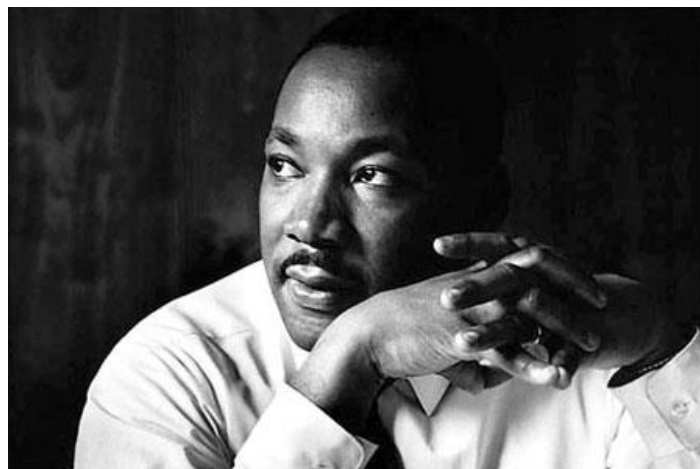


Figure 1: Martin Luther King, Jr.

For his age, Martin Luther King, Jr. was remarkably matured. He spent a lot of time working on his dissertation, preparing his sermons, and attending community meetings. By this time, he began to publicly express his thoughts on racial injustice. Finally, in 1955, he received his doctorate in systematic philosophy.¹⁶

ROSA PARKS

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was one of the most popular and well-known activists who fought for rights of black people in the United States of America. In December 1955, she was arrested for denying freeing a seat for a white man in the bus in the southern American city Montgomery. This case was followed by several big anti-racist riots and establishment of the *NAACP* (*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*). Rosa Parks became a symbol for black people fighting for their rights.

LIFE

She was born as Rosa Louise McCauley on February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee in Alabama. She had Irish, Native American, and African ancestors but according to the *One drop rule*, she was considered African American. In the year of 1932, she married Raymond Parks – a barber from Montgomery. In 1943, she managed to become a member of the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* and started to work as a secretary there.

FOREPLAY

Segregation and racial discrimination in the USA in the middle of the 20th century was in the southern states considered a normal and ordinary phenomenon. Restricted visits of restaurants, cinemas, schools, and limited usage of public transportation; all this related to the phenomenon. In

¹⁶ Coretta Scott King, *Můj život s Martinem Lutherem Kingem*, translated by Jaroslav Šonka (Prague: Vyšehrad, 1976), originally published as *My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr.* (New York:Puffin, 1994)

Montgomery (in Alabama), there existed a law saying that only white men could sit in the front seats of busses, while in the middle of them could sit black (coloured) people but they had to free the whole row if just one white man wanted to sit in that section. Obviously, with this situation were not satisfied human rights activists who tried to question these restrictions at the court. Just few months before, there were arrested many African American women, including a fifteen year old Claudette Colvin, who was found improper by the NAACP for giving into birth a child outside of marriage. Therefore, the NAACP leaders believed that Rosa Parks was the perfect figure that would help them challenge these segregation laws at court.

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

In this situation Rosa Parks, on December 1, 1955, refused to stand up and leave her seat. The summoned police arrested her and she was charged a fine of 14 USD four days after at court.

Soon after that, a boycott of public transportation took place. It lasted for more than a year – 382 days. The boycott was participated by most of the black population of the town (almost 50 000 citizens). Protests were sympathized by African American taxi drivers who used to drive black workers to their workplaces for a symbolic price of 10 cents (the price of a bus ticket).

On June 19, 1956, federal court decided that policy of racial segregation is in contradiction to the constitution. Montgomery town representatives then appealed against this judgment, resulting in intensifying racial discrimination in the town of Montgomery. On November 13 of the same year, High Court proclaimed segregation in Montgomery busses illegal and unconstitutional.

One of the initiators of this boycott, known as *Montgomery Bus Boycott*, was, at that time, still unknown Martin Luther King, Jr. This protest not only led to the cancellation of segregation in town busses but it is also considered a nascence of Civil Rights Movement in the USA.

Rosa Parks herself, and even her husband, lost their jobs. After many threats, Raymond Parks underwent several nervous breakdowns. The Parks then decided to move to Detroit, where they kept on being active in the Civil Rights Movement.

VALUATIONS

Rosa Parks received a number of medals and awards throughout her life. In 1979 she obtained a Spingarn medal, which is earmarked for African Americans who have achieved significant achievements in their lives. A year later, she obtained a Martin Luther King, Jr. award. In 1990, she was a member of a group that welcomed Nelson Mandela after he had been released from South African prison. On September 9, 1996, the president Bill Clinton awarded her with the *Presidential Medal of Freedom* – the highest award of American government. Three years later, the *Time* magazine ranked her in the top 20 most influential people of the 20th century.

Rosa Parks died on October 24, 2005 in Detroit, Michigan at the age of 92.¹⁷



Figure 2: Rosa Parks

¹⁷ Theoharis, Jeanne (2013). *The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks*. Beacon Press. ISBN 9780807076927

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey was an African American social reformer, rhetorician, writer and an abolitionist (anti-slavery). He became the head of the national abolitionist movement, after his escape from slavery in Maryland. He is considered as one of the most eminent leaders of the 19th century of African origins. His speeches criticizing racism and slavery; and autobiography of a slave's life were greatly influential and opinion-changing for the public.

EARLY LIFE

Being born into slavery in Talbot County, Maryland, Frederick Douglass had to undergo several difficulties in his early life. He saw very little of his Mother, who died when Douglass was just ten years old. Since he was born, he was raised by his grandmother until the age of seven, when he was sent to Baltimore to serve for Hugh Auld – a real person and a character from Douglass' *The Narrative of Frederick Douglass* –, who prevented his wife from teaching Douglass read and write but failed. Having learned to read and write was a major prerequisite for his later awakening and actions connected with the anti-slavery movement; and for his aspiration for freedom. When Hugh Auld found out his wife had been teaching Douglass reading and writing, he showed a great displeasure. However, Douglass kept reading a educating himself.

It is claimed that Douglass' father was his mother's owner, whom he never got to know. ¹⁸

ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY

In 1833, Frederick Douglass was sold to other Master. After experiencing brutality of his new owner, he started putting up a plan for an escape. Unfortunately, his plans were discovered and Douglass was eventually sent to prison. Nevertheless, he met Anna Murray-Douglass – a free black

¹⁸ "Biography – Early Life". Frederick Douglass Heritage.

woman. The two instantly fell for each other. She decided to use her savings to help Frederick break free. In 1838, he successfully escaped from prison using a sailor disguise. He managed to reach Philadelphia and New York via train and steamboat. In New York, he and Anna got married. Together, they participated in several anti-slavery actions. The marriage lasted for 44 years and produced five children, until Anna died in 1882.

DEATH

On February 1895, Douglass attended a meeting of an organization fighting for women's rights (National Council of Women) in Washington, D. C. After receiving standing ovations for his speech, he came home and almost immediately died either of a heart attack or a stroke (still not clarified). His funeral was attended by thousands of people who came to give Douglass a tribute. The funeral took place on a family property in Rochester, NY where he lived for over 25 years.¹⁹

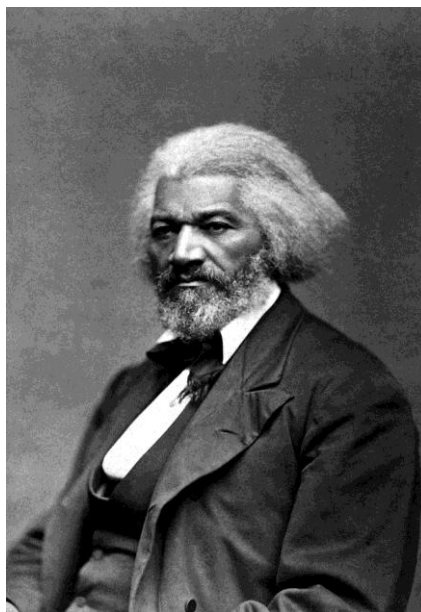


Figure 3: Frederick Douglass

¹⁹ Frederick Douglass (2008). *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*. Cosimo, Inc. p. 140-155 ISBN 9781605203997.

SOJOURNER TRUTH

Sojourner Truth – until 1843 named Isabella Baumfree – was an African American abolitionist, feminist and a suffragette. She was born into slavery in Swartekill (New York), but in 1826, she managed to break free and flee for freedom. Truth was also one of the first black women to have won litigation over a white man. Her most famous speech titled “*Ain’t I a Woman?*” was given in Akron in 1851.²⁰



Figure 4: Sojourner Truth

²⁰ Whalin, W. Terry (1997). *Sojourner Truth*. Barbour Publishing, Inc. ISBN 978-1-59310-629-4.

AFRICAN AMERICAN IDENTITY AND CULTURE

This chapter tries to characterize and examine African American culture and its influences on the culture of the United States.

“What it means to be black in America today lies at the complex intersection of race, class and space”, says Tufts sociologist Orly Clerge.²¹

African Americans are those American citizens who, because of their African origins, have the colour of their skin black (together with other physical characteristics). In the narrowest meaning, the term African American refers only to descendants of black ancestors (including Mulattos and other crossbreeds), especially former slaves. In the widest meaning it refers to all black people living in the North and South America.²²

AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURE

African-American culture (sometimes called Black-American culture) refers to the cultural and social contributions of the black population of the United States to its other non-black population. The African American identity is rooted in situations African Americans experienced in the past, including the so-called Middle Passage – the part of transatlantic trade where Africans were shipped to the West Indies (Caribbean Basin) while being densely packed and chained on ships; the voyage took three to five months of suffering and fear.



Figure 5: West Indies location

²¹ Bambrick, Gail. Black Identity and America's Lingering Racism [online]. 2015, <http://now.tufts.edu/articles/black-identity-and-america-s-lingering-racism>

²² "African American". American Heritage Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

African American culture is greatly influential on American culture as a whole. Many of the African American cultural traditions come from West and Central Africa, however, practising of these traditions was substantially restricted when living in slavery. Yet, their values and beliefs survived. Moreover, some traditions and values have blended with the European or Native American ones.

ORAL TRADITION

Africans brought their folktales, songs and myths with them to America. These oral traditions were typical for enslaved Africans, who told these stories to their descendants in order to preserve their traditions. They were mostly easy lullabies-like songs, short stories, sermons, jokes, proverbs, etc.

“...Most African people did not invent an alphabet for the art of reading and writing. Therefore they could not keep written records of their history. Instead they passed on information from one generation to another, by word of mouth.”

23

LITERATURE

The first African American works to have been published came about during the 18th century. This was the time when foundations of the United States were being established. By this time, white American citizens were provided rights and freedoms. One of their rights was to own a slave. Poor living conditions of slaves partook to shape their literature, particularly the themes of their works. For literature written by slaves, the term *Slave narratives* is used.

SLAVE NARRATIVES

One of the first slave narratives to have gained at least a little of popularity was a book titled *The Interesting Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African* by Olaudah Equiano – a freed slave who lived for the most of his life in Britain. However, this book (a memoir) never got enough

²³ Mbiti, John, S., (1975). Introduction to African religion, Oxford: Heinemann educational publishers

attention from abolitionist, so was never used in an anti-slavery campaign. Although, as the abolitionist movement in America was being strengthened by support of more and more people, one book actually helped to abolish slavery. *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* – an autobiography of Frederick Douglass – was considered an important evidence of cruelty towards slaves at Court. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 copies were sold before the Civil War. By the start of Civil War, another important slave narrative occurred – *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* by Harriet Jacobs. The author had to use a pseudonym to be able to publish the book. The narrative deals with violence on enslaved women that she herself had to experience.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE

By the end of the Civil War, the situation of Negroes seemed to be brightening. However, this changed after *Jim Crow laws* had been passed in the South. Being concerned with the future of African American writers, Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois wrote essays about the importance of accessible education and employment for everybody, including coloured people.

African American writers grew more eminent in the 1910s and 1920s, mostly in genres of poetry and fiction. One of the poets was Claude McKay who, after immigrating to the USA from Jamaica, became a representative of modern American poetry. Some of his most significant poems contemplate civil rights and racism. McKay was an important figure in the *Harlem Renaissance*.

Jim Crow laws

“Jim Crow laws” is an unofficial general designation for different ordinances of racial segregation, which was applied in the United States between the years of 1876 and 1965. The name of the laws comes from a popular song “Jump Jim Crow” by Thomas D. Rice who made fun of black slaves’ speech. After the Civil War and abolition of slavery, white population of the US was afraid of the increasing influence of African Americans. This

empowered conservative politicians connected predominantly with the Democratic Party. The new political leaders then started to eliminate coloured people from ordinary life by all different kinds of restrictions. Separated schools, public libraries, hospitals, prisons, restaurants, and public transportation were established specially for black people. Interracial marriage, as well as moving to districts of different races, was prohibited. Also, voting rights of coloured people were restricted. ²⁴

In 1909, the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* (NAACP) endeavouring for rescission of racial segregation was instituted. The *March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom* (or *The Great March on Washington*) took place in 1963 resulting in accepting the *Civil Rights Act of 1964* prohibiting all types of racial discrimination. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his famous speech “I have a dream” on this march. ²⁵

Harlem renaissance

By the term “Harlem renaissance”, we understand not only direction of art, but also the whole atmosphere in American society in 20s and 30s of 20th century. In this period, African American culture was at its upswing embodying music of Louis Armstrong, Fats Waller, and Billie Holiday; dance of Josephine Baker or poetry by Langston Hughes. This extraordinary culture originated in Harlem, New York, had an extensive effect on expansion of African American art, and African American identity in the United States of America by that time. This period was at first called as “New Negro Movement”, the designation “Harlem renaissance” was invented afterwards.

The birth of this remarkable culture was directly conditioned by changes in the society of the US by the beginning of 20th century, when the African American culture was flourishing. It was also conditioned by the massive

²⁴ Geneviève Fabre, Robert G. O'Meally (1994). *History and Memory in African-American Culture*. Oxford University Press. pp. 12-208.

²⁵ King III, Martin Luther (2010-08-25). "Still striving for MLK's dream in the 21st century". *The Washington Post*. Washington, DC. ISSN 0190-8286.

peregrination of African Americans from southern agricultural areas northwards (primarily to New York and Chicago) from 1919 to 1926.

Officially, Harlem Renaissance started as a literary session, at first in Greenwich Village and then in Harlem on Manhattan. It was not a revolt against racism and had nothing in common with it. The matter was African Americans realizing their unique identity, cultural heritage, and legacy. As an African American sociologist and critic Alain LeRoy wrote in his book “The New Negro” from 1925, African Americans were supposed to return to their roots, undergo some spiritual emancipation, and become “The New Negro”. This designation was not rude or abusive in any way, but rather an expression of African American pride over their own identity. ²⁶

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND (POST)MODERNITY LITERATURE

Many African Americans started to migrate during the World War I, culminating during the World War II – *the Great Migration*. A large number of black people fled from South to North to leave racism and find job opportunities there. However, they realized that racism was part not only of South but of the whole American culture. This migration, together with Harlem Renaissance, helped to establish a new sense of independence for African American communities resulting in growth of the *Civil Rights Movement*, which made a distinctive impression on African American writers during 1940s and 1960s. Just as black civil rights activists were trying to do away with racial segregation and discrimination, so did black writers who dealt with these issues in their works. One of them was *James Baldwin* who in his publications questioned race and sexuality. In his best known novel “Go Tell It on the Mountain”, he examined what it is like to be black and homosexual at the same time. Baldwin wrote almost 20 books, including *Another Country* or *The Fire Next Time*.

²⁶ Huggins, Nathan. Harlem Renaissance. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. ISBN 0-19-501665-3

Richard Wright – Baldwin’s friend and idol – wrote a novel *Native Son* (1940) about everyday struggles of Bigger Thomas (a black man searching for acceptance in Chicago). Wright’s and Baldwin’s friendship ended after Baldwin published an essay criticizing *Native Son* for lack of believable characters.

Another notable writer of this period was Ralph Ellison, known for his novel *Invisible Man* from 1952, which won the National Book Award a year later.

It is also relevant to mention that the first African American who won the Pulitzer Prize was a female poet *Gwendolyn Brooks*. She was awarded for her book of poems *Annie Allen* from 1949.

In more recent years, female authors have grown popular. Primarily thanks to *Alice Walker* and *Toni Morrison*. Morrison won the Pulitzer Prize for her book *The Color Purple*, and the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993.²⁷

Black Power

Black Power movement became popular in 1960s. The movement refers to all attempts African Americans made to enhance their political and economic powers. The movement’s major slogan said: “Black is beautiful”. One of its modern advocates was Malcolm X, who functioned as a minister of Nation of Islam in the early 1960s. He was assassinated in 1965.

Several black militant nationalist and socialist organizations were created in the 1960s. One of them was *Black Panther Party* – due to its leaders, the party adopted radical policies. Some of the leaders were arrested, while

²⁷ Ostrom, Hans and J. David Macey, eds. *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of African American Literature*. 5 volumes. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2005.

others fled the country. This loss of leadership caused weakening and eventual dissolution of the party.²⁸

MUSIC

Lyrical cries of the first African American slaves slowly transformed into music, which then became very popular in the whole United States of America. The involvement of African Americans in the nation's music making has influenced almost every music genre and helped to create a sound typical for America and to shape the American identity. Black music has been evolving since the first Africans arrived to American territory.

There are several music genres which were invented or helped to have been invented by African Americans. Hereafter, this subchapter is going to encounter readers the most popular or the most influential genres in the author's point of view.

BLUES

There are several speculations about etymology of the name of this genre. The most probable definition seems to be that the word "Blues" comes from the seventeenth-century English expression "the blue devils", which used to refer to heavy hallucinations coming from severe alcohol withdrawal. Over time, it was shortened to "the blues" meaning depression and/or agitation. "Blue" functioned as a slang word for "drunk" in the 18th century, also.

The lyrics of blues songs are habitually sad full of despair, anxiety, and bad conscience. The rhythmical part of this music genre is quite easy and stable. *Blues* is about expressing the musician's self. An important feature is the feeling, because this is what the genre is all about. Singing parts with powerful lyrics shift to powerful instrumental work (especially guitar solos). Blues guitarists have changed and influenced the rock and roll music more than anything. Nevertheless, blues is not a privilege only of black musicians

²⁸ Ogbar, J. O. G. (2005). *Black Power: radical politics and African American identity*. Reconfiguring American political history. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press

anymore nowadays. Blues is one of the most popular genres in the world and is played by people of all races and ethnicities. Some of the most glorious blues musicians may be, for instance: BB King, Buddy Guy, Muddy Waters, John Lee Hooker, Stevie Ray Vaughan, Eric Clapton, and/or Bo Diddley.



Figure 6: Blues guitarist and singer Buddy Guy

JAZZ

Jazz is a music genre which was formed in New Orleans in African American communities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The genre developed from blues and rag-time. Jazz started to be recognized as a main means of musical expression during the 1920's *Jazz Age*. Basic characteristics of jazz music are swing, syncopation, blue notes, call and response vocals, and improvisation. Jazz has linked African American and European American musical ancestries and traditions and, in a way, united white and black musicians via their mutual passion for music.

Jazz Age – refers to a period in the 1920s not only in the United States, but also in Britain, France and other European countries, when jazz music and dance became extremely popular. The Jazz Age is often considered a sub period of the *Roaring Twenties* – a period shortly after the end of the World War I when the United States were prosperous. It was a period of economic stability and optimism.

RHYTHM AND BLUES

Rhythm and blues – often seen in an abbreviation RnB or R&B – is a popular music genre of African American origins from 1940s. It is often referred as an “urbane, rocking, jazz based music with a heavy, insistent beat”.

29

ROCK AND ROLL

Rock and roll (also written as rock & roll or rock 'n' roll) is one of the most popular music genres of all time. It evolved from several African American music genres, such as blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, and/or gospel. Rock and roll formed during 1940s and 1950s in the United States of America.

30

MODERN BLACK MUSIC

1980s were significant for the development of modern black music by inventing a genre called *hip hop*. Hip hop has gained an enormous mainstream popularity since then. It mixes an electronic music background with heavy beats and often vulgar lyrics depicting ordinary urban life of African Americans; however, hip hop is exceedingly popular among people of all races and ethnicities all over the world. Another genre closely connected to hip hop is *rap* (an abbreviation for rhythm and poetry). “Rapping” is a fast flow of words (lyrics) presented over a hip hop musical background or just a beat (percussions). Rap could be defined as a united voice of teenagers and adolescents who get in troubles with law and authorities on every day basis. Those troubles often come from being misunderstood when wanting to live a different lifestyle than the social majority.

²⁹ Palmer, Robert (July 29, 1982). *Deep Blues: A Musical and Cultural History of the Mississippi Delta* (paperback ed.). Penguin. p. 146. ISBN 978-0-14-006223-6.

³⁰ Southern, Eileen (1997). *The Music of Black Americans: A History*. W. W. Norton & Company; 3rd edition. ISBN 0-393-97141-4

CONTEMPORARY SIGNS OF RACISM IN THE USA

In today's society, racism may take many forms. It could be something like when a white man talks to a black man and referring to him as a "nigga" in a conversation. Or when President Donald Trump says Mexicans are nothing more than drug dealers and rapists. While for years, even the uttering of a racial slur like the N-word in public was considered one of the greatest offenses, we have now reached a point in time in which racial tensions seemed to be getting increasingly high and the definition of what is considered racist itself has been blurred. But racism does not change, it does not upgrade. However, it dwells deep in the human nature and hides behind good manners.

POSITIVE RACISM

Positive racism could be characterized as the act of giving some people or groups of people (races, ethnicities) an advantage over people from different social groups.³¹ Therefore, positive racism is not positive at all. Here is an example: At school, there is an argument of a teacher with parents of two pupils, who fought. One of the pupils is Muslim with Muslim parents. When the teacher acts in favour of the Muslim family, even though their child was the one who started it, it is positive racism.

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

Institutionalized racism means a racism that takes place in the practise of political and social institutions (schools, the courts, the military ...). Unlike racism committed by individuals, the institutionalized one has the real power to negatively affect lives of people of different social groups, purporting the court injustice, job application, rental of housing, etc.

³¹ LABOSSIÈRE, Michael. Positive & Negative Racism [online]. 2008 [cit. 2017-06-21]. Dostupné z: <https://aphilosopher.wordpress.com/2008/06/12/positive-negative-racism/>

CONCLUSION

This bachelor thesis dealt with history of racism and racial discrimination in America, summarized important milestones from the era of slavery, introduced significant figures who had devoted their lives to fighting against slavery and racism, and acquainted readers with African American culture. In the end, the thesis handled signs of contemporary racism in the USA.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Anemone, Robert L. (2011). "Race and biological diversity in humans". *Race and Human Diversity: A Biocultural Approach*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. pp. 1–10. ISBN 0-131-83876-8.
- Křížová, Markéta. *Otroctví v Novém světě od 15. do 19. století*. Praha: NLN, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2013. ISBN 978-80-7422-236-8.
- Herbert S. Klein (26 April 2010). *The Atlantic Slave Trade*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-139-48911-9.
- Higginbotham, A. Leon (1975). *In the Matter of Color: Race and the American Legal Process: The Colonial Period*. Greenwood Press. ISBN 9780195027457.
- John McCardell, *The Idea of a Southern Nation: Southern Nationalists and Southern Nationalism, 1830–1860* (1981)
- Coretta Scott King, *Můj život s Martinem Lutherem Kingem*, translated by Jaroslav Šonka (Prague: Vyšehrad, 1976), originally published as *My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr.* (New York:Puffin, 1994)
- Theoharis, Jeanne (2013). *The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks*. Beacon Press. ISBN 9780807076927
- Frederick Douglass (2008). *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*. Cosimo, Inc. p. 140-155 ISBN 9781605203997.

- Whalin, W. Terry (1997). *Sojourner Truth*. Barbour Publishing, Inc. ISBN 978-1-59310-629-4.
- Mbiti, John, S., (1975). *Introduction to African religion*, Oxford: Heinemann educational publishers
- Geneviève Fabre, Robert G. O'Meally (1994). *History and Memory in African-American Culture*. Oxford University Press. pp. 12-208.
- Huggins, Nathan. *Harlem Renaissance*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. ISBN 0-19-501665-3
- Ostrom, Hans and J. David Macey, eds. *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of African American Literature*. 5 volumes. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2005.
- Ogbar, J. O. G. (2005). *Black Power: radical politics and African American identity. Reconfiguring American political history*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press
- Palmer, Robert (July 29, 1982). *Deep Blues: A Musical and Cultural History of the Mississippi Delta* (paperback ed.). Penguin. p. 120-160. ISBN 978-0-14-006223-6.
- Southern, Eileen (1997). *The Music of Black Americans: A History*. W. W. Norton & Company; 3rd edition. ISBN 0-393-97141-4

Articles

- Henry Kittredge Norton, "The Chinese"
- Joseph G. Dawson, "Myne Own Ground," Library Journal 105 (September 1980): 1731.
- Foner, Eric. "Forgotten step towards freedom," The New York Times, December 30, 2007.
- King III, Martin Luther (2010-08-25). "Still striving for MLK's dream in the 21st century". The Washington Post. Washington, DC.

Internet sources

- Cambridge University Press. Politically correct [online]. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/politically-correct>
- "B02001. RACE – Universe: TOTAL POPULATION". 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. United States Census Bureau.
- Nasjonal Digital Læringsarena, "Native Americans – Forced Removal," <http://ndla.no/en/node/6200/menu212>
- Racism [online]. Oxford University Press, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/racism>
- History Matters, "Capt. Richard H. Pratt on the Education of Native Americans," The US Survey Course on the Web, <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/4929/>

- Biography – Early Life. Frederick Douglass Heritage, <http://www.frederick-douglass-heritage.org/biography-early-life/>
- Bambrick, Gail. Black Identity and America's Lingering Racism [online]. 2015, <http://now.tufts.edu/articles/black-identity-and-americas-lingering-racism>
- "African American". American Heritage Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- LABOSSIERE, Michael. Positive & Negative Racism [online]. 2008 <https://aphilosopher.wordpress.com/2008/06/12/positive-negative-racism/>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

U.S. – United States

USA – United States of America

USD – United States dollar

JAK – James Albert King

GA – Georgia

MLK – Martin Luther King, Jr.

NAACP – National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

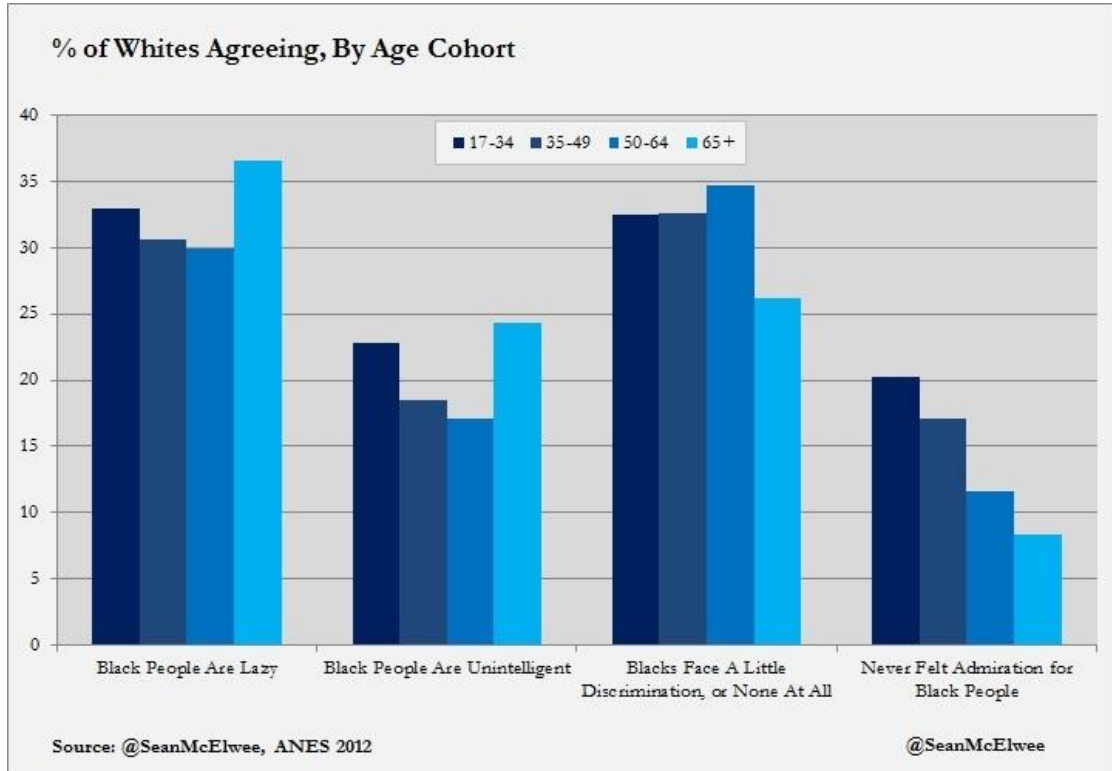
NY – New York

RnB – rhythm and blues

rap – rhythm and poetry

APPENDICES

APPENDIX P I



APPENDIX P II

