

SLAVE CULTURE

Nationalist Theory and the
Foundations of Black America

Sterling Stuckey

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Slave culture: nationalist theory and the foundations of Black America, Sterling Stuckey, Oxford University Press, 1987, 0195042654, 9780195042658, 425 pages. How were blacks in American slavery formed, out of a multiplicity of African ethnic peoples, into a single people? In this major study of Afro-American culture, Sterling Stuckey, a leading thinker on black nationalism for the past twenty years, explains how different African peoples interacted during the nineteenth century to achieve a common culture. He finds that, at the time of emancipation, slaves were still overwhelmingly African in culture, a conclusion with profound implications for theories of black liberation and for the future of race relations in America. By examining anthropological evidence about Central and West African cultural traditions--Bakongo, Ibo, Dahomean, Mendi and others--and exploring the folklore of the American slave, Stuckey has arrived at an important new cross-cultural analysis of the Pan-African impulse among slaves that contributed to the formation of a black ethos. He establishes, for example, the centrality of an ancient African ritual--the Ring Shout or Circle Dance--to the black American religious and artistic experience. Black nationalist theories, the author points out, are those most in tune with the implication of an African presence in America during and since slavery. Casting a fresh new light on these ideas, Stuckey provides us with fascinating profiles of such nineteenth century figures as David Walker, Henry Highland Garnet, and Frederick Douglas. He then considers in detail the lives and careers of W. E. B. Dubois and Paul Robeson in this century, describing their ambition that blacks in American society, while struggling to end racism, take on roles that truly reflected their African heritage. These concepts of black liberation, Stuckey suggests, are far more relevant to the intrinsic values of black people than integrationist thought on race relations. But in a final revelation he concludes that, with the exception of Paul Robeson, the ironic tendency of black nationalists has been to underestimate the depths of African culture in black Americans and the sophistication of the slave community they arose from..

Society and Culture in the Slave South , J. William Harris, 1992, History, 245 pages. Combining established work with that of recent provocative scholarship on the antebellum South, this collection of essays puts students in touch with some of the central

History of the Negro Race in America, 1619-1880, Volume 1 , George Washington Williams, 1882, ,
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Slave Cultures and the Cultures of Slavery , Stephan Palmié, 1995, Social Science, 283 pages. Featuring essays by historians and anthropologists, this volume focuses on the cultural dimensions of slavery in a wide variety of geographical and historical settings. The

The classic slave narratives , Henry Louis Gates, 2002, Language Arts & Disciplines, 672 pages. One of the foremost experts in African-American studies presents four slave narratives in which former slaves describe their experiences in captivity and portray the harsh

The Wretched of the Earth , Frantz Fanon, 1965, Algeria, 255 pages. Investigates the role of violence in social change, as reflected in its use by colonized peoples to achieve the liberation of the Third World.

American tall tales , Adrien Stoutenburg, 1966, Fiction, 112 pages. Here are the most robust characters in American legend. Told by a poet with a poet's ear for the impact of words, these American mavericks walk and talk across the pages in a

Water from the Rock Black Resistance in a Revolutionary Age, Sylvia R. Frey, 1991, , 376 pages. The era of the American Revolution was one of violent and unpredictable social, economic, and political change, and the dislocations of the period were most severely felt in

The American Slave , Che Rawick, Oct 1, 1972, Family & Relationships, 466 pages. Product information not available..

The Negro and the Nation A History of American Slavery and Enfranchisement, George S. Merriam, Jun 30, 2008, Political Science, 248 pages. .

Africanisms in American Culture , Joseph E. Holloway, Jan 1, 2005, History, 436 pages. An important work in the field of diaspora studies for the past decade, this collection has inspired scholars and others to explore a trail blazed originally by Melville J

Slavery & Race in American Popular Culture , William L. Van Deburg, 1984, Biography & Autobiography, 263 pages. In this ambitious work, William L. Van Deburg offers the first inter-disciplinary survey of American popular culture and its historical attitudes toward slavery and race

The past and the present condition, and the destiny, of the colored race a discourse delivered at the fifteenth anniversary of the Female Benevolent Society of Troy, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1848, Henry Highland Garnet, New York Female Benevolent Society, 1848, , 29 pages. .

Slavery and Catholicism , Richard Roscoe Miller, 1957, Social Science, 259 pages. .

Tall Tale America A Legendary History of Our Humorous Heroes, Walter Blair, Jan 15, 1987, Humor, 272 pages. A big country begets big heroes and these stories about super-Americans are as humorous as they are incredible.

Call and response: the Riverside anthology of the African American ..., Volume 2 the Riverside anthology of the African American literary tradition, Patricia Alveda Liggins Hill, Bernard W. Bell, 1998, Literary Criticism, 2039 pages. CD contains: "Rare and historic performances compiled from the Archives of Smithsonian/Folkways Records, and allows readers to hear a number of the texts from the anthology in

Prophets of Protest , , , , . .

Going Through the Storm The Influence of African American Art in History, Sterling Stuckey, 1994, Art, 298 pages. Essays on the conjunction of art and history as demonstrated in dance, music, poetry, and novels..

