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THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN ODYSSEY



DARLENE CLARK HINE / WILLIAM C. HINE / STANLEY HARROLD

COMBINED VOLUME

THE
AFRICAN-AMERICAN
ODYSSEY

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PRENTICE HALL
UPPER SADDLE RIVER, NEW JERSEY 07458

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hine, Darlene Clark.

The African-American odyssey / Darlene Clark Hine, William C.

Hine, Stanley Harrold.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-13-571852-X

1. Afro-Americans. 2. Afro-Americans—History. I. Hine, William C. II. Harrold, Stanley. III. Title.

E185.H533 2000

973'.0496073—dc21

99-29872

CIP

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Cover and Interior Design: Ximena Tamvakopoulos

Editorial Assistant: Holly Jo Brown

Cover Art: Aaron Douglas, *Aspects of Negro Life: From Slavery Through Reconstruction*, 1934. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Art & Artifacts Division, The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation (Detail).

Photo Research Supervisor: Beth Boyd

Photo Researcher: Barbara Salz

Assistant Manager Art Production: Guy Ruggiero

Electronic Art Creation: CartoGraphics

Credits and acknowledgments for materials borrowed from other sources and reproduced, with permission, in this textbook, appear on pages C-1 to C-5.

This book was set in 10/12 Janson Text by The Clarinda Company and was printed and bound by Courier Westford. The cover was printed by Phoenix Color Corp.

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A Pearson Education Company

Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

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Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0-13-571852-X

Prentice-Hall International (UK) Limited, *London*

Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Limited, *Sydney*

Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., *Toronto*

Prentice-Hall Hispanoamericana, S.A., *Mexico*

Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, *New Delhi*

Prentice-Hall of Japan, Inc., *Tokyo*

Pearson Education Asia Pte. Ltd., *Singapore*

Editora Prentice-Hall do Brasil, Ltda., *Rio de Janeiro*

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PREFACE

“One feels his two-ness—an American, a Negro, two souls, two thoughts, two unconciled strivings, two warring ideas in one dark body.” So wrote W. E. B. Du Bois in 1897. African-American history, Du Bois maintained, was the history of this double-consciousness. Black people have always been part of the American nation that they helped to build. But they have also been a nation unto themselves, with their own experiences, culture, and aspirations. African-American history cannot be understood except in the broader context of American history. American history cannot be understood without African-American history.

Since Du Bois’s time our understanding of both African-American and American history has been complicated and enriched by a growing appreciation of the role of class and gender in shaping human societies. We are also increasingly aware of the complexity of racial experiences in American history. Even in times of great racial polarity some white people have empathized with black people and some black people have identified with white interests.

It is in light of these insights that *The African-American Odyssey* tells the story of African Americans. That story begins in Africa, where the people who were to become African Americans began their long, turbulent, and difficult journey, a journey marked by sustained suffering as well as perseverance, bravery, and achievement. It includes the rich culture—at once splendidly distinctive and tightly intertwined with a broader American culture—that African Americans have nurtured throughout their history. And it includes the many-faceted quest for freedom in which African Americans have sought to counter white oppression and racism with the egalitarian spirit of the Declaration of Independence that American society professes to embody.

Nurtured by black historian Carter G. Woodson during the early decades of the twentieth century, African-American history has blossomed as a field of study since the 1950s. Books and articles have appeared on almost every facet of black life. Yet this textbook is the first comprehensive survey of the African-American experience. It draws on recent research to present black history in a clear and direct manner, within a broad social, cultural, and political framework. It also provides thorough coverage of African-American women as active builders of black culture.

The African-American Odyssey balances accounts of the actions of African-American leaders with investigations of the lives of the ordinary men and women in black communities. This community focus helps make this a history of a people rather than an account of a few extraordinary individuals. Yet the book does not neglect important political and religious leaders, entrepreneurs, and entertainers. And it gives extensive coverage to African-American art, literature, and music.

African-American history started in Africa, and this narrative begins with an account of life on that continent to the sixteenth century and the beginning of the forced migration of millions of Africans to the Americas. Succeeding chapters present the struggle of black people to maintain their humanity during the slave trade and as slaves in North America during the long colonial period.

The coming of the American Revolution during the 1770s initiated a pattern of black struggle for racial justice in which periods of optimism alternated with times of repression. Several chapters analyze the building of black community institutions, the antislavery movement, the efforts of black people to make the Civil War a war for emancipation, their struggle for equal rights as citizens during Reconstruction, and the strong opposition these efforts faced. There is also substantial coverage of African-American military service, from the War for Independence through American wars of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

During the late nineteenth century and much of the twentieth century, racial segregation and racially motivated violence that relegated African Americans to second-class citizenship provoked despair, but also inspired resistance and commitment to change. Chapters on the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries cover the great migration from the cotton fields of the South to the North and West, black nationalism, and the Harlem Renaissance. Chapters on the 1930s and 1940s—the beginning of a period of revolutionary change for African Americans—tell of the economic devastation and political turmoil caused by the Great Depression, the growing influence of black culture in America, the racial tensions caused by black participation in World War II, and the dawning of the civil rights movement.

The final chapters tell the story of African Americans during the second half of the twentieth century. They relate the successes of the civil rights movement at its peak

during the 1950s and 1960s and the efforts of African Americans to build on those successes during the more conservative 1970s and 1980s. Finally, there are portrayals of black life during the concluding decades of the twentieth century and of the continuing impact of African Americans on life in the United States.

In all, *The African-American Odyssey* tells a compelling story of survival, struggle, and triumph over adversity. It will leave students with an appreciation of the central place of black people and black culture in this country and a better understanding of both African-American and American history.

SPECIAL FEATURES

The many special features and pedagogical tools integrated within *The African-American Odyssey* are designed to make the text accessible to students. They include a variety of tools to reinforce the narrative and help students grasp key issues.

- ◆ **Outlines** provide students with a brief overview of the material they are about to read.
- ◆ **Introductory quotations** set the theme for each chapter.
- ◆ **“Voices”** boxes provide students with first-person perspectives on key events in African-American history. Brief introductions and study questions help students analyze these primary source documents and relate them to the text.
- ◆ The biographical sketches in the **“Profiles”** boxes highlight the contributions and personalities of both prominent individuals and ordinary people, illuminating common experiences among African Americans at various times and places.
- ◆ Brief **chronologies** provide students with a snapshot of the temporal relationship among significant events.
- ◆ End-of-chapter **Time Lines** establish a chronological context for events in African-American history by juxtaposing them with events in American history and in the rest of the world.
- ◆ **Review questions** encourage students to analyze the material they have read and to explore alternative perspectives on that material.
- ◆ The **recommended reading** and **additional bibliography** lists direct students to more information about the subject of each chapter.
- ◆ **Maps, charts, and graphs** help students visualize the geographical context of events and grasp significant trends.

- ◆ Abundant illustrations, tied to the text with informative captions, provide a visual link to the African-American past.
- ◆ **Color inserts** provide a sample of the richness of the folk and fine art African Americans have produced throughout their history.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The extensive package of both traditional and electronic supplements that accompanies *The African-American Odyssey* provides instructors and students with an array of resources that combine sound scholarship, engaging content, and a variety of pedagogical tools to enrich the classroom experience and students' understanding of African-American history.

Instructor's Manual with Test. The *Instructor's Manual* provides summaries, outlines, learning objectives, lecture and discussion topics, and audio/visual resources for each chapter. Test materials include multiple choice, essay, identification and short-answer, chronology, and map questions.

Prentice Hall Custom Test. This commercial-quality computerized test management program, available for Windows and Macintosh environments, allows instructors to select from testing material in the *Instructor's Manual with Tests* and design their own exams.

Study Guide (Volumes I and II). This student study aid includes a summary for each chapter, reviews key points and concepts, and provides multiple choice, essay, chronology, and map questions.

Documents Set (Volumes I and II). The *Documents Set* supplements the text with additional primary and secondary source material covering the social, cultural, and political aspects of African-American history. Each reading includes a short historical summary and several review questions.

The African American Odyssey Companion Website. The *Companion Website* (www.prenhall.com/hine) works with the text to provide students with additional study materials—including questions and labeling exercises—and directs them to appropriate sources on African-American history available on the Internet. A *Faculty Module* provides instructors with downloadable material from both the *Instructor's Manual* and the text to aid in course organization.

Living Words: An Audio CD of African-American Oral Traditions. The text comes with an audio CD with examples of the rich oral traditions of African-American culture. In the speeches, songs, stories, and poetry on the CD, students can hear the African roots of those traditions and their links to other cultures. See the end of this volume for a full description.

Microsoft® Encarta® Africana CD-ROM. This remarkable interactive CD-ROM takes students on an unforgettable exploration of the history of African Americans, the great accomplishments of ancient civilizations, and the traditions that Africans brought to the Americas, the Caribbean, Europe, and Asia. Contact your local Prentice Hall representative for information on student discounts of *Encarta® Africana* packaged with *The African-American Odyssey*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In preparing *The African-American Odyssey* we have benefited from the work of many scholars and the help of colleagues, librarians, friends, and family.

Special thanks are due to the following scholars for their substantial contributions to the development of this textbook:

Peter Banner-Haley, *Colgate University*
 Robert L. Harris Jr., *Cornell University*
 Wanda Hendricks, *Arizona State University*
 Rickey Hill, *South Carolina State University*
 William B. Hixson, *Michigan State University*
 Barbara Williams Jenkins, *South Carolina State University*
 Earnestine Jenkins, *University of Memphis*
 Wilma King, *University of Missouri, Columbia*
 Frank C. Martin, *South Carolina State University*
 Jacqueline A. McLeod, *Michigan State University*
 Freddie Parker, *North Carolina Central University*
 Christopher R. Reed, *Roosevelt University*
 Linda Reed, *University of Houston*
 Robert Stewart, *Trinity School, New York*
 Andrew Workman, *Mills College*

We are grateful to the reviewers who devoted valuable time to reading and commenting on *The African-American Odyssey*. Their insightful suggestions greatly improved the quality of the text.

Abiodun Goke-Pariola, *Georgia Southern University*
 Claude A. Clegg, *Indiana University*
 Delia Cook, *University of Missouri at Kansas City*
 Mary Ellen Curtin, *Southwest Texas State University*
 Roy F. Finkenbine, *Hampton University*
 John H. Haley, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*

Ebeneazer Hunter, *De Anza College*
 Joseph Kinner, *Gallaudet University*
 Kenneth Mason, *Santa Monica College*
 Andrew T. Miller, *Union College*
 John David Smith, *North Carolina State University at Raleigh*
 Marshall Stevenson, *Ohio State University*
 Harry Williams, *Carleton College*
 Andrew Workman, *Mills College*

Many librarians provided valuable help tracking down important material. They include Ruth Hodges, Doris Johnson, Minnie Johnson, Barbara Keitt, Andrew Penson, and Mary L. Smalls, all of Miller F. Whittaker Library, South Carolina State University; James Brooks and Jo Cottingham of the interlibrary loan department, Cooper Library, University of South Carolina; and Allan Stokes of the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. Kathleen Thompson and Marshanda Smith provided important documents and other source material.

Seleta Simpson Byrd of South Carolina State University and Linda Werbish of Michigan State University provided valuable administrative assistance.

Each of us also enjoyed the support of family members, particularly Barbara A. Clark, Robbie D. Clark, Emily Harrold, Judy Harrold, Carol A. Hine, Peter J. Hine, Thomas D. Hine, and Alma J. McIntosh.

Finally we gratefully acknowledge the essential help of the superb editorial and production team at Prentice Hall: Charlyce Jones Owen, Vice President and Editorial Director for the Humanities, whose vision got this project started and whose unwavering support saw it through to completion; Todd Armstrong, Executive Editor for History, who kept us on track; Todd's Editorial Assistant, Holly Jo Brown; David Chodoff, Senior Development Editor, and Gerald Lombardi, who provided valuable organizational, substantive, and stylistic insights; Leslie Osher, Creative Design Director; Ximena Tamvakopoulos, Art Director, who created the book's handsome design; Louise Rothman, Production Editor, who saw it efficiently through production; Barbara Salz, our photo researcher, who skillfully tracked down the book's many illustrations, some of them from obscure sources; Sheryl Adams, Senior Marketing Manager, who provided valuable insight into the history textbook market; Emsal Hasan, Assistant Editor, who pulled together the book's supplementary material; and Nick Sklitsis, Manufacturing Manager, Lynn Pearlman, Manufacturing Buyer, and Jan Stephan, Managing Editor, who kept the whole team on schedule.

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