

BLACK CULTURAL LEGACY

History of African American includes the 20 African American were drowned in Virginia. These were the people who were brought to the New World from their African Origin. They were kept deprived of their rights. Their voice was suppressed, so they could not raise their voice against oppression and their depreciated rights. Those people were enslaved and were not given any share in progress of America. Their social, economic and political rights were trampled. The slave driver tags of black or *negro* (*Spanish: black*) were really irritating for African American. That's why they selected euphemism when they got freedom. Civil rights unions decided to provide protection to Afro-Americans. Soon, black proved to be the symbol of power and became a revolutionary movement. ([Lynch September 9, 2021](#))

What are the ways Black cultural legacies have been preserved or reimagined? How does history impact the present?

Black culture has a great impact on American's history. They have not only contributed to the music only, but in fashion industry too. Hollywood film industry has benefitted a lot from Negros. American pop culture which has spread so fast, is the innovation of African American people. It triggers the drift in the world stage. The display of foresightedness and innovative thinking are the specific traits of the black people. Their musical style is so incredible. Modern music genre like use of banjo type instruments and patterns of drums. Fashion unique designs are also heritage of African American. They have contributed a lot in the church style fashion in South. Dance is also engrained in Negros. Black people introduced new genre of dance which includes tap, hip hop, jazz and modern dance. African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund is the organization that is formed to help the movement led by African American. This activist movement is led to correct the misconceptions and tear down the barriers about American identity.

HISTORICAL STANDARDS OF BLACK PEOPLE:

This action fund comprises of twenty-five million dollars struggle excavate a report that grasp and inspires youth and new generation to recommend for African American places. Its purpose is to strengthen the communities with the equipment to stop the destruction of bodily history, as has come about a long way too often from "urban renewal" and unvalued cultural heritage. The old aged historic buildings offer challenges in preserving

The huge mass of [enslaved Africans](#) in the America were from indigenous West [African](#) societies, which possessed active, energetic, and expressive traditions. By most Historical standards, the languages spoken were extraordinarily vibrant. They were sources of ethical and moral training as well as basic communication means, and they were studded with

proverbs. ([Dodson H. 5 February, 2003](#))

BLACK PEOPLE MUSIC AND DANCE:

American history is built on the African slave trade and that also means that millions of black people had a massive impact on American pop culture especially music which includes Blues, hip-hop, jazz, and Rock n'Roll, . American music was largely molded by the potency and intransigence shown by African slaves under oppression. After most of them adopted Christianity, Sundays were marked as a resting day and a time for slaves to practice worship, this meant they were allowed to sing hymns, play music, and play drums.

BLACK CULTURAL ART:

The fresh imitative of slave songs is hip-hop which was formed in New York City in the 1970s. It has become a voice for the youth of marginalized backgrounds and has mirrored the social, economic and political realities of Black lives. Black culture has mightily influenced fashion, dance and business too. Historically, Black fashion has had a political association or element of rebellion. From black parchment and conks in the 1970s, to the flabby attire of the Gangstaz rap music movement in the 1990s. Today, Negro's Fashion resumes to make a ministerial assertion within the Black Lives Matter movement. Moreover , dance is deeply entrenched in Black civilization and has been a global dialect inter-culturally with those outside of the Negro nation. Communal dance in Black civilization has a rich past that dates back 200 years it was a way for slaves to unite and connect historical diverse African languages and to show and inner sense of liberty under imprisonment while keeping African heritage alive. These include Lindy Hop and Charleston. Black culture also holds importance for Folktales, Proverbs and Visual Arts. ([Cep January 27, 2021](#))

ASSET OF BLACK CULTURE:

In Africa, people used folk stories to educate their ancient times to young people so they would produce a sense of respect for their elders and pass beliefs, values and morals to other generations which is still continued today. The black culture is varied, colorful and beautiful. And there is no doubt that the present American culture bask in it no matter what ethnicity it is. From Jazz to hip hop, Rock and Roll, R&B, rap songs, Athletics, Dance, Comedy, Activism, the styles , the uncanny capability to intermix anything, the slang, the way with words, the hairstyles, the food, the speeches, the talent, the impregnable wish to survive by any sources necessary Black culture in America is powerful, global and vibrant. The negro children of today should realize that their forefathers were creators of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, and domestication of animals.

EMPOWERMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICAN:

Black culture legacies empower African American people to re-ensure their appropriate place in the world as equal players in present day community. Historic preservation has a long and illustrious history. Beginning with Ulysses S. Grant's establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the first protection and conservation legislation in the United States safeguarded the land itself. However, with the Civil War only a few years behind us, battlefields, burial, cemeteries, grounds became a top concern for reimagination. Presidents gained the power to designate national monuments after the Antiquities Act of 1906 was passed, allowing them to safeguard both the landscape and the relics of indigenous societies found there. Other parts of American culture were influenced by enslaved Africans.

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