# Milestone 7

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## Contents



### 0.1 Abstract

This is my pdf document for my milestone 5 for GOV 1006..[1] I make use of So, Long, and Zhu (2019), Jarrett (2007), Stepto (2001), Spillers (2003), and Earhart (2015). So, Long, and Zhu (2019) develop a case study that focuses on race, religion, and the United States novel and build a model that tests if novelists marked as "white" versus "black" produce different narratological effects with respect to the interaction of race and religious authority, in particular, the authority of the Bible.

The first sentence of the abstract is a one sentence summary of the paper you are replicating.

The second sentence of your abstract should report the results of your replication effort. With luck, it succeeded. If it was partially successful, write that. If it failed in an important way, tell us.

The third and fourth sentence of your abstract tell us what you did and what you found.

The fifth sentence is more open-ended. Why does what you found matter? Why should we care?

### 0.2 Introduction

### 0.3 Literature Review and Paper Review

This scholarly project bridges two scholarly fields historically seen as incompatible: cultural analytics (also known as "computational criticism") and critical race studies. It does so by discovering generative points of contact between data science and critique, two sets of methods typically viewed as antithetical. Cultural analytics is an emerging field wherein humanist scholars leverage the in- creasing availability of large digital materials and the affordances of new computa- tional tools. This allows them to study, for example, semantic and narratological patterns in the English-language novel at the scale of centuries and across tens-of-thousands of texts. While cutural analytics scholars have taken on an expanding array of topics, including genre and cultural prestige, the topic of race and racial difference has remained relatively understudied. Since computational methods demand the quantification of one's objects of study, it's likely easier to accept measuring a novel's popularity by sales figures or classifying its genre by diction than labeling it according to discrete racial identifiers. Such labeling is an affront to critical race studies, the mission of which is the

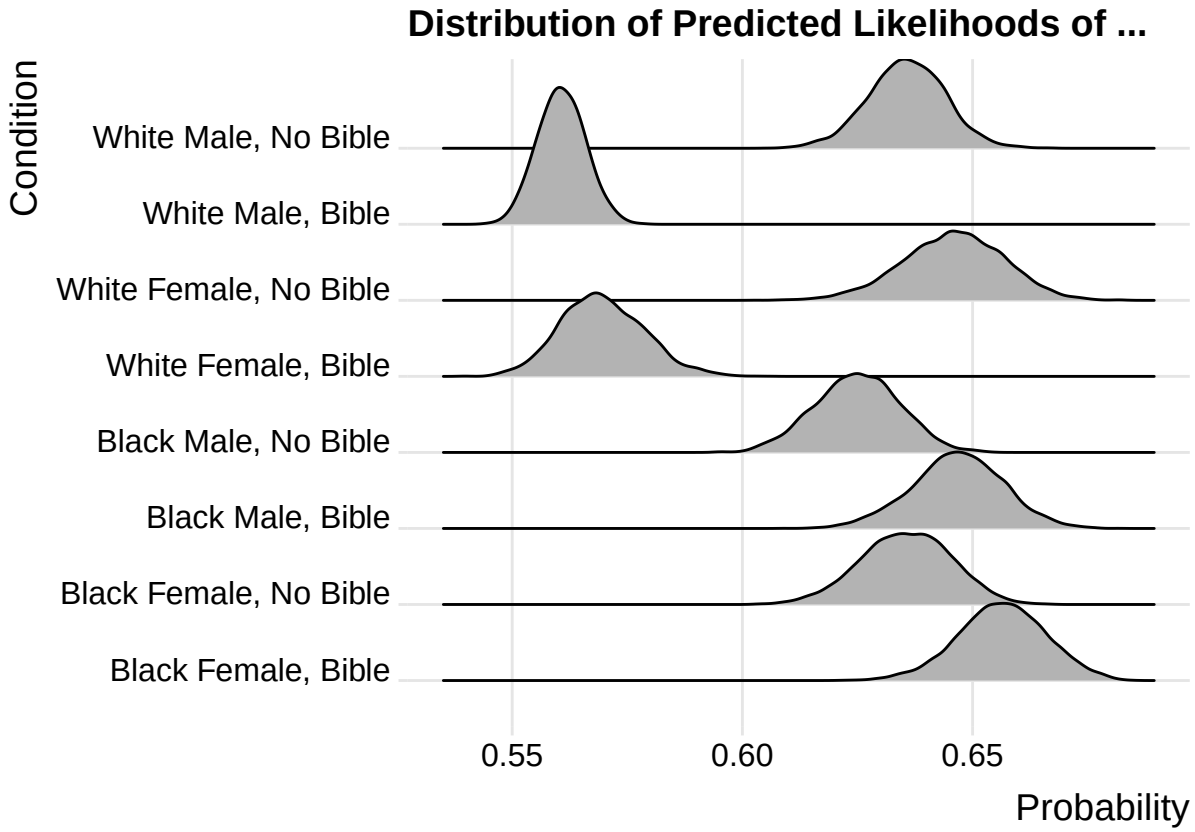
[1] All analysis for this paper is available at my Github repository

deconstruction of racial categories. As such, recent scholarship on the relationship between computation and race has been critique-oriented. Scholars of science and technology, such as Cathy O'Neil and Safiya A. Noble, have documented how computational algorithms used by banks and online search engines intensify racial stratification and oppression by articulating racial minorities as fixed, quantified types that reinforce existing patterns of social inequality. Tara McPherson has shown that the history of modern computation is deeply intertwined with the history of racial formation in the US since the 1960s. The authors of this paper uses a computational model to study race and literature in order to determine both the model's affordances and its inadequacies.

### 0.4 Replication

I was able to successfully replicate every If you were able to replicate every detail of the paper, then this section might be only one sentence. And that is fine!

### 0.5 Extension




and a more advanced discussion connecting the analysis to quantities of interest. Read and cite "Making the Most of Statistical Analyses: Improving Interpretation and Presentation" by Gary King, Michael Tomz and Jason Wittenberg. American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 44, No. 2 (Apr., 2000), pp. 347-361. link

And, then, presto! You have your extension. In general, there are two possibilities. First, the primary results of the paper are largely unchanged even with your extension, in which case their conclusions are even more robust than they initially claimed. Second, the primary results change, in which case their conclusions are fragile to a (small?) change in the model. (Discuss Leamer (1983) from the syllabus.) Either result is a contribution to human knowledge.

## 0.6 Appendix

Results from So, Long, and Zhu (2019) were successfully replicated.[2]

## References


Earhart, Amy. 2015. *Traces of the Old, Uses of the New.* Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

Jarrett, Gene Andrew. 2007. "Addition by Subtraction: Toward a Literary History of Racial Representation." Legacy.

So, Richard Jean, Hoyt Long, and Yuancheng Zhu. 2019. "Race, Writing, and Computation: Racial Difference and the Us Novel, 1880-2000." Journal of Cultural Analytics.

Spillers, Hortense. 2003. *Black, White, and in Color: Essays on American Literature and Culture.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Stepto, Robert. 2001. *From Behind the Veil: A Study of Afro-American Narrative.* Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.


[2] All analysis for this paper is available at my Github repository.