

ANALYSIS OF AIME CESAIRE – ELIZABETH WALCOTT-HACKSHAW

Chapter	Stratification/ Plantation	Popular movement	Regionalism	Literary revolt	Internal self- Governance/ Departmentalization
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 1 <p>Line#2: French colony, closed stratified system.</p> <p>Line#16: Social status, rural poor, emphasis on education (social mobility)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 2 <p>Line# 4- His grandparents knew about the abolition of slavery, it was in their time period.</p> <p>Line# 5- Slave System (code noir).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 3 <p>Line# 2- From closed to open stratification system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 4 <p>Line#1 Social class Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 4 <p>Line# Uncertain- Significance of Demas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 5 <p>Line# 7-Encounter with Senghor as his men of raised black consciousness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 7 <p>Line# 4- These three men transformed what was Africanism and Pan Africanism, but from what to what?</p> <p>Line# 8- They used this as political activism and political reform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 8 <p>Line# 5- Political Activism</p> <p>Line# 3- Rational for Negritude</p> <p>Line# 3- They promoted a powerful new movement of black identity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 4 <p>Significance of Demas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 15 <p>Line# 7- Visit to Haiti. Haiti added to the inspiration.</p> <p>Line# 7- Césaire sees Martinique in Haiti</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 18 <p>Line# 16- A theme on religionism is needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 4 <p>Line# 15- He used the poems and stories to write about racism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 7 <p>Line# 3- The role of the bilingual review being part of the literary review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 9 <p>Line# 5- His first publication to carry the reader to Martinique and Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 9 <p>Line# 9- Explore surrealism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 13 <p>Line# 9- The significance of Tropiques must be explored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 14 <p>Line# 5- Media and its role in culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 7 <p>Line# 4- These three men transformed what was Africanism and Pan Africanism, but from what to what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 10 <p>World War 2 and the challenges he faced in France made him go back to Martinique with a new motive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 15 <p>He visited Haiti and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 16 <p>Cesaire sees Martinique in Haiti</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 17 <p>Cesaire wanted social change in Martinique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 30 <p>The authoritarian rule</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 35 <p>Line# 1- Racial inequality</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 35 <p>Line# 3- Black Orpheus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 37 <p>The law concerning departmentalization</p>



PREPARED BY: SAMMY'S PRIVATE CAPE TUTORING

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3		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Page 67 Line# 2- He was a political activist		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Page 48 Line# 8- The plays were a lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Page 45 Black culture had a role to play in decolonization• Page 58 Advocating for collective movement among countries
					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Page 59 A civil divide between those who want greater autonomy and who wanted independence.• Page 60 While departmentalization raised the standard of living, it created a dependency syndrome.

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Marxism/Politics	Psychology	Criticism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 9 <p>Line 5 – Cesaire links his work to Marxism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 17 <p>Line 12 – Dialectics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 19 <p>Capitalism vs Communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 42 <p>Line 5 – Stalinism</p> <p>Cesaire – He wants Marxism to serve the black people not vice versa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 4 <p>Line# Uncertain- The shock of how the French society looked down at him</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 8 <p>Line#6- Constructivism- to create their realities from their experiences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 12 <p>Line#7- Giving the children revolutionary names, not slave ones.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Page 41 – Several his writings were really his wife’s own. Each Francophone country has its own history; hence the vision of Cesaire cannot apply to the entire Francophone region. Although Cesaire tried to advocate the for the ideology applying to the wider region, this cannot be possible due to the diverse nature of the other Caribbean territories.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 26 <p>Line#1- Internalization of hating oneself</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 27 <p>Line#10- Comparison between negro and black</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 28 <p>Line# 5- A theme on psychology is needed here</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 36 <p>Line# 2- We cannot rebel or promote our heritage if we ourselves are racial to one another</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 43 <p>Line#37- For there to be order in this cultural chaos, black voices needed to be heard and reclaim their place in the theatre of history.</p>	 jasonsammy88  jason_samsam

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