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2/11/14

HUM 152-07

**Tuesday-Take Home Quiz**

1. List three key people discussed in the film "The Black Atlantic: 1500-1800" and/or in your assigned readings (CBA 3-10, 16-19, 47-65). When did they live? Why are they important in African American history?

1. Martin Delany, May 6, 1812 – January 24, 1885, was an abolitionist, journalist and physician. Delany is referred to as the grandfather of Black Nationalism.
2. Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865, was the president of the United States and played a major role in the abolishment of slavery.
3. William Wells Brown, 1814-1884, was a fugitive slave author and abolitionist. He was the one that said that there were traitors even among the slaves.

2. List five key terms, concepts, or themes discussed in the film and in the readings. Define the term and cite a page number if you are taking it from the book. Why do you think it is important?

1. Emancipation, page 106, is the fact or process of being set free from legal, social or political restrictions. Emancipation is important because it is the term used when slaves are set free.
2. Civil Rights, page 111, is the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. Civil rights are important because it is was the slaves are searching for the entire time they were enslaved.
3. Civil War, page 106, is a war between citizens of the same country. This is important because a Civil War was on going when slavery was not abolished. There were northerners and southerners that did not agree on slavery.
4. Degradation, page 93, is the condition or process of degrading, humiliation, disgrace, dishonor or debasement. This term is important because its what was done to the slaves that were brought to America. They were degraded to something that slave owners didn’t even think of them as humans.
5. Dehumanization, page 94, is the act of degrading people with respect to their best qualities. This term is important because it is the extent of the term degradation as used above. Slaves were reduced to things that were not thought of as human beings.

3. List three pieces of art found in the assigned readings. Provide artist's name, the title, medium, and the year. What does the art depict? How does it relate to the theme of identity?

1. Joyce Scott, “No Mommy Me”, leather and beads, 1991. This work of art depicts a darker colored female holding up a small white child. The message is that the mother is not being a mother of her own child. This relates to the history of black and white relations in America. This relates to identity because we should not identify ourselves by color, we can form relations with anyone.
2. Richard Hunt, “Model Middle Passage Monument”, sculpture, 1987. This work of art depicts passage way. This relates to the theme of identity because it commemorates the passage of slaves from Africa.
3. Howardena Pindell, “Autobiography: Water/Ancestors/Middle Passage/Family Ghosts”, mixed media, 1988. This work of art depicts a woman in the center of the piece surrounded by small objects. This relates to the theme of identity because it shows the artists personal struggles and experiences which make a person’s identity.

4. List five important historical events or dates and explain why they are important to the history of slavery or to African American culture.

1. 1793-The federal fugitive slave law is put in place. This allowed for the return of slaves who had escaped their slave owners, and also the slaves that crossed state lines. This is important because slaves that escaped were not free, even if they crossed state lines.
2. 1808-Congress bans the importation of slaves from Africa. This is important because slaves were no longer legally imported from Africa. There would not be an additional amount of slaves brought to the United States which did not allow the population to grow from importation.
3. 1820-[The Missouri Compromise](http://www.infoplease.com/id/A0833427.html) bans slavery north of the southern boundary of Missouri. This was important because slaves were now free north from this boundary. Slaves below this boundary were not free.
4. 1849-Harriet Tubman escapes and contributes to the Underground Railroad. She became was of the most well-known conductors and most celebrated leaders. This is important because she helped lead escaped slaves to freedom. Most of the escaped slaves may have died if she did not help guide them to freedom.
5. 1852-Uncle Tom’s Cabin is published. The author Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the novel to stir anti-slavery sentiments. This is important because her novel was one of the first things to bring about ideas of anti-slavery sentiments.