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2/13/14

HUM 152-07

**Thursday-Take Home Quiz**

1. List three key people discussed in the film "Watch The African Americans: "Into the Fire" and/or in your assigned readings (CBA: 130-137, 151-159). When did they live? Why are they important in African American history?

1. Tunis Campbell, 1812-1891, was one of the hundreds of African Americans that were free in the northern states. Campbell and the other African Americans went to the south to help freed slaves and guide them in the right direction. This allowed the African Americans in the south to enlarge their opportunities.
2. Reverend Garrison Frazier, 1798-n.d., was a former slave that purchased his freedom. Frazier was one that believed that every man should have the ability to own their own land and be able to take care of it themselves.
3. Frederick Douglas, 1818-1895, escaped slavery and was a leader of the abolitionist movement. He was the proof that slaves could be intellectual, despite the beliefs of slave-owners. While many were satisfied with the passing of the 13th amendment, Douglas did not think it was enough.

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. Oppression, page 158, is a prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or control. I think this is important because this is the main driver behind slavery. Oppression is what was done to slaves.
2. Reconstruction, page 138, is the action or process of rebuilding or starting over. I think this is important because when slaves were finally free they had to start from nothing. They had to completely reconstruct their lives.
3. Enfranchising, page 136, having the right to vote. This is important because this gave African American a say in who would be able to represent them. Without the right the vote, oppression may have continued even longer than it did.
4. Confederacy, page 137, a league or alliance of confederate states. This is important because the confederate states believed that slavery could be justified, while most northerners did not. The confederate states is one of the main reasons that oppression lasted as long as it did.
5. Abolitionists, page 136, is a person who favors the abolition of a practice or institution. Abolitionists are important because they are the main drivers behind pushing the abolishment of something they do not think is justified. Without abolitionists the movement may not have progressed as fast as it should have.

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. Elizabeth Catlett, “Sharecropper,” color linocut on cream Japanese paper, 1968. This piece of artwork depicts an older woman in work clothes. She is wearing a straw hat, hinting that the woman is working in the fields.
2. Edwin A. Harleston, “The Old Servant,” pencil and paper, 1928. This piece of artwork depicts an elderly woman sitting in a chair with a smirk on her face. The title of the artwork depicts the woman as a servant, but her proper posture and energy does not give the sense of the woman being a servant, but a woman with great self-respect.
3. Palmer Hayden, “John Henry on the Right, Steam Drill on the Left, from the John Henry Series,” oil on canvas, 1944-1954. This piece of art depicts white and black people working together on constructing a railroad. The energy is quite joyous amongst the workers which is not something would be portrayed in reality. I believe that this piece is showing how people of different color can work together in harmony.

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. 1877. Reconstruction ends in the south. The government tries to provide basic rights for African Americans. However, Americans did not support this at all. This is important because even though slavery is over, the oppression does not stop.
2. 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.
3. 1857- The Dred Scott states that congress does not have the right to ban slavery in states and that slaves are not citizens. This was important because it further stalled the progress of slaves becoming recognized as people in America.
4. 1861-The Confederacy is founded when the Deep South secedes. This begins the Civil War, and this is important because the north and south did not agree on slavery.
5. 1863-President Abraham Lincoln issues the emancipation proclamation. This was beginning to the end of slavery. After this, slaves were all considered to be free.