

Cedric J. Robinson, *Black Marxism: The Making of the Black Radical Tradition* (1983)

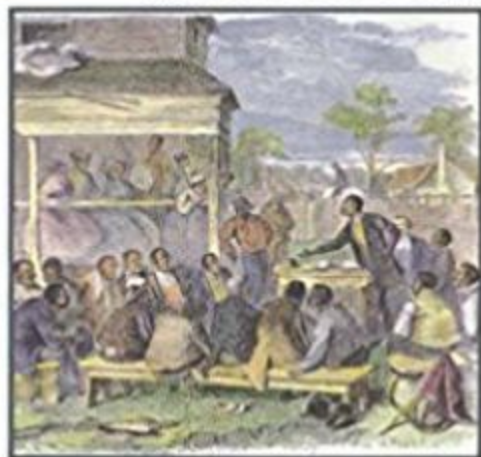
W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963)

- 1868: born in Great Barrington, Mass
- 1895: first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard
- 1900: attends first Pan-African conference in London
- 1903: publishes *The Souls of Black Folk*
- 1910: founding of the NAACP
- 1910-1933: editor of *The Crisis*
- 1926: visits the Soviet Union
- 1935: publishes *Black Reconstruction in America*
- 1961: officially joins the Communist Party
- 1963: dies in Ghana on August 27



“The slave went free; stood a brief moment in the sun; then moved back again toward slavery”

W. E. B. DU BOIS



B L A C K
RECONSTRUCTION
IN AMERICA 1860-1880

INTRODUCTION BY DAVID LEVERING LEWIS



The Civil War and the “General Strike”

Reconstruction and the Freedman's Bureau

- Black enfranchisement and expansion of voting rights
- Black politicians and legislators elected to public office
- Public school system
- Social services and public welfare





Land, Capital, and Labor after Slavery

- The Black Codes
- Vagrancy Laws
- Convict Leasing
- The Death of “40 Acres and a Mule”

The Republican Party and the “Dictatorship of Capital” in the Gilded Age

- The rise of an American bourgeoisie: the “Robber Barons”
- The “counter-revolution of property”
- The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction



THE PROTECTORS OF OUR INDUSTRIES.



The “Racial Wage” of Whiteness
and the Triumph of Capital

Solidarity vs. Racism

- “The emancipation of man is the emancipation of labor and the emancipation of labor is the freeing of that basic majority of workers who are yellow, brown and black” (*Black Reconstruction in America*, p. 726)

