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is this
the
historiography?

immigration
+ race.

Biological Racism in American

who?
introduce Linnaeus
properly

The position that has been taken by both the current and the past anthropologist, both social and biological is that 'race is a cultural construct.' This best places us in a position to best examine and explain the phenomenon of race. According to Mixing Races by Farber, 2011, race ought to be analyzed as a cultural reality that exists in a realm that is not dependent on genetics or biological variations. No amount of study concerning genetics features of individuals can explain the social phenomenon race (Farber 144). For instance, employer preferences for white job applicants or any other form of discrimination cannot be explained based on biological or genetic factors or by references to human biological differences. However, this does not wholly account for? outdo the fact that there is a biological basis for some human behaviors at the individual level. Race and racism in the United States by Lippard, 2014, introduce author? states that contrary we should know that sometimes devastating effects of race and racism on behavior and biology of a group or a single individual. There has been a significant period of racism, in which both psychological and physical oppression has characterized the lives of the victims. The victims of racism have been seen as members of low-status races and those leading low life styles, and it has continued to impact all the people (Farber 156). for?

→ which victims
are which?

In what era were the scholars mentioned on page 1?

In the middle of the twentieth century there arose a new group of historians that kicked-off and took another look at the beginnings of the American experience. They went through very many documents that they believed had information that could help them in their quest to explore the genesis of racism. In both Mixing Races, 2011 by Farber and Race and racism in the United States, 2014 by Lippard, states that our 19th and 20th-century beliefs and ideas concerning racism existed not during the 17th century (Farber 150). It was discovered that racism started as a folk idea and ideology concerning human differences. It is thought to be a social invention and not a product of science. It is indicated how racism became an ideology into our consciousness and culture. In the 1600s, the white youngsters established Jamestown in Virginia; since the onset of the town, it was a crude and rough society that was filled by Englishmen who came to find fortunes and go back home. They wanted to copy the lifestyles that were led by the Spanish, obtaining wealth forcefully, conquering and enslaving the native people. However, the Indians were not ready to take this, and they fled to unknown territories. The settlers, later on, discovered a crop, tobacco, which could be sold to earn them a substantial income.

The process of planting, cultivating and processing tobacco required a lot of labor.

However, the greatest problem that faced the settlers was lack of sufficient labor force; farming is a labor-intensive sector. The settlers decided to source labor from other regions, and hence they imported workers from England. According to 'Race and Racism in the United States' by Lippard, 2014, the workers who were sold were later not provided with sufficient basic needs; they were ill-clothed, ill-fed and lived in houses that were of low standard. The servants were

Sp?

punished by the settlers. However, they kept flocking in with the hope that after a period of between four to seven years in the foreign land, they would be set free and given a chance to acquire land and servants of their own (In Lippard 206). By doing this, then they could be in a position of creating a fortune for themselves; nonetheless, they were being tortured to the extent that most of them died before then.

How did this transition from European to African labour occur?

The first Africans were shipped in the year 1619; although they had Portuguese or

Spanish names and were familiar with the Western culture. According to 'Encyclopedia of African American history by Barbara, 2010 In America it is believed that the Africans were taken there as slaves. Both, 'Race and racism in the United States, 2014 by Lippard' and

'Encyclopedia of African American history, 2010 by Barbara' states that, the Whites were

prejudiced about the Africans simply because they had dark skin. However, the Englishmen were

unfamiliar with the slavery institution, they believed in a free society that was based on free

labor and thought that their laws had put to an end all forms of slavery long before they set their

foot in the Americas. Besides that, they were familiar with many kinds of bond servitude that

they saw as unfree labor and those who acquired laborers treated them as slaves for the rest of

their lives. The Englishmen who purchased the laborers sometimes punished them by pulling-off

their ears or putting skewers through their tongues (In Lippard 231). Subsequently, the first

group of Africans to arrive was not initially seen as slaves; they were assimilated into the colony

as laborers under different terms or contracts. Some lucky Africans worked hard and were set

free and given a chance to establish themselves in that region. They acquired land and livestock,

put up good houses and started their lives on their own once again. Also, they started their

This transition needs more clarification

(?)

Lippard's culture?

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businesses and farming and were put in a platform that allowed them to bargain at the same foot as that of the whites. For instance, the family of Anthony Johnson was given such a chance, and they ended up setting up a land of 440 acres in which they acquired servants that saw the tasks performed in the farm. They enjoyed such privileges as voting, serving on juries and socializing with the other planters. Once they were given this golden chance, they never behaved differently from their White counterparts.

→ What are you arguing here?

According to the 'Encyclopedia of African American history, 2010 by Barbara' claims that, the Virginians during this period did not take the blacks as members of the community whom they shared same terms. Both the white and blacks serving the same master worked and almost did all the basic activities together (Alexander 131). There existed no stigma that was associated with what currently is referred to as intermarriages; the entire servant's intermarriage and gave birth to children. During the mid-century the colony was in chaos, the region's most arable land was occupied by settlers who wanted to maximize their output. The poor servants who made to the end, acquiring their freedom could not get any significant piece of land to do farming. They became unhappy following the cases of abuse of power and corruption that were practiced by the settlers. They rebelled against these settlers and caused unrest throughout the colony. As time went by, the English servants began to decline in the late 17th century as jobs began to be available at home. The slave trade that mostly involved Africans increased since there was a high demand for the African slaves and internal warfare in Africa also contributed to the availability of more and more people for enslavement.

thus it is confusing. You lose your focus on the development of American racism throughout Virginia. Was this intended to be an example?

what Bacon's rebellion-related point are you trying to make here?

Ebtisam 5

In 1676, the most dangerous and most remembered rebellion took place. The rebellion consisted of thousands of poor workers who were led by Nathaniel Bacon; the rebellion calmed down after the death of their leader. However, the British royal commissioners who were trying to calm down the rebellion came to know that, also some whites took part in it since they were not unsatisfied by the rulers. The decisions that were reached at during the first quarter of the 18th century saw the birth of racial slavery. They subjected the Africans to permanent slavery on them; they imposed laws that favored their fellow whites. Also, they restricted the movements of the Africans, and then they began sourcing Africans directly from Africa; they were not familiar with the western culture and were also unfamiliar with the western language. Some white men claimed that the blacks had no rights under the British laws and therefore could be subjected to slavery. After 1672, very many Africans were shipped to the colony through the Atlantic

(Alexander 163). However, the colony could not do without the Africans; they were believed to have a certain type of (?) be having prior knowledge of doing farming. And also, they were highly disciplined and co-operated well in groups. Though there lived many Irish slaves in the Caribbean Isles than the Africans, those who were taken into captivity from the English war zones, knew nothing concerning tropical agriculture. The Irish people often escaped to join their co-religionists, the Catholic Spanish and were seen as a rebellious lot and hence were not the favorites of the colony.

The colony was interested in the Africans since they were loyal, disciplined and strong; they could perform a lot of farm chores without getting exhausted easily. They endured heavy labor and hence brought more profits to the colony than any other peoples.

D. burden of burden implicit in this type of analysis. what accounts for these assumptions? does this apply to ALL AFRICANS? which ones?

connect these portions

what accounts for this shift?

Both the 'Encyclopedia of African American history, 2010 by Barbara' and 'Mixing races, 2011 by Farber' differs on the reasons why the Africans were a better option when it came to farming. Farber states that, the Africans were rich in knowledge regarding tropical farming since they had practiced such back in Africa. Some colonies such as Georgia in the mid-18th century decided to do without the slaves, but it failed; they needed the Africans for their survival.

The colonists discovered that the Africans were resistant to tropical diseases and were strong, thus were more productive than the whites and hence they were of more benefit to them (Alexander 135). The rate of mortality of the slaves increased tremendously due to the cruelty with which they were treated by their masters following petty crimes committed. However, the slaves kept on emigrating into America from England in the early 17th century; they had no choice but to move in there in the colonies. In contrast to Indians, Africans possessed a natural immunity to old world diseases. The colony masters discovered that the Africans could live for

longer and were able to produce more than the White counterparts who were prone to a high rate of mortality. According to Barbara, the Africans were in a foreign land where there was no close allies and had no power, unlike the Indians who could not escape to familiar territories. This fact made the Africans more vulnerable of all the peoples of the Americas.

The English servants began to decrease during the last quarter of the 17th century. The trade of slave in Africa increased due to internal warfare in Africa that provided more people for trade. Following the difference in skin complexion between the whites and blacks made it easy for demarcation that saw the Africans exposed to permanent slavery. A powerful class of settlers decided to impose racial slavery to further their selfish economic interests. This period saw new

cite your sources.

rules and regulation that restricted the rights of the Africans together with their descendants including the free Negroes. In a bid to reunite the whites against the Africans, the colonial leaders laid down the basis for the invention of race and racial identities; they began to bring together the whites irrespective of their ethnicity, status or even social class.

cite sources

Towards the end of the 18th century, there arose a great debate over the nature of the Negro developed. Anti-slavery forces mostly in Europe spoke against the American Revolution for campaigning for freedom yet they still had more than two million people they had put under slavery. The result of this campaigns gave rise to an ideology that dehumanized the Negro and lowered his status closer those of the apes. During the 1860s, slavery was put to an end, but race as a social status of human identities continued (In Gallagher 206). The ideology saw the existence of separate and distinct, and exclusive groups which were created unequal by nature.

They believed that the two races were different regarding physical and behavioral traits. Thus, today there are still *address this deep hypocrisy!* still up to date there is a stereotype of African-Americans as lacking in intelligence, loud, irrational, emotional and superstitious; it is thought that this race differences cannot be transformed or changed. This idea and beliefs to some significant extend it gives a better understanding of who we are as human beings; there is a need to confront the reality of race. Knowing the truth concerning our past will indeed help us to get free from the attitudes and beliefs regarding human differences that were planted in us.

Works Cited

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WHO IS
BARBARA?