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*The Integrationist Tendencies vs Emigrationist
Tendencies in America*

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NAWEL



DEDICATIONS

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Abstract

In this work we examine both black resistance and revolution from slavery to the present in attempt to build on an obviously significant. The experience of African Americans and immigrants have long provide different and sometimes contrasting models with which the US has understood racial and ethnic differences .

In some historical moments, Blacks and immigrants have made common cause in their struggle for inclusion since the early twentieth century scholars have often noted that the successful incorporation of immigrants into American society and perhaps even their social revegnition as white was connected to their differentiation from Blacks .We also discuss the concept of slavery and the different stages did the enslaved people passed through . We explore the abolition movement and the African figures that emerged in the late eighteenth century to advocated human rights and call for ending the institution of slavery . We shedlight on the growing of ethnic diversity among African Americans and the development of immigration and integration policies within US.

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LISTE OF ABBREVIATIONS

AME African Methodist Episcopal

AMEC African Methodist Episcopal Church

GTEC General Theological Episcopal Church

NAACP National Association for Advancement of Colored People

UNC United Nations Charter

PAN Pan Africanism Nationalism

UNIA Universal Negro improvement Association

NHP National Heroes Park

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The history of slavery began when the Europeans brought Africans from different parts of Africa and they make up one of the largest of races and ethnic groups in US.

In fact, the Europeans dominated the Africans and broke their identity ,language and religion .Moreover, the Europeans colonists forced the Africans to embrace their own language , and religion in order to spread their specific culture all over the world and to gain power and wealth. The Europeans planned also to establish an alliance with historical Christian kingdom that would control the world and break the civilization of Africans .At the beginning ,the Europeans explored west Africa and founded that Africa was the suitable place to gain wealth . In the early 16th century the Europeans founded a new profitable trade which is the Transatlantic slave trade that allowed them to increase their economy .

This trade led to many struggles and sparked a heated competition between the European traders .By the end of the nineteenth century the Transatlantic slave trade came to an end due to the fact that many African Americans sacrificed for obtaining their freedom and with the help of Black abolitionists and Whites supporters many slaves got their liberty .In addition, many African abolitionists emerged in the late of eighteenth century and organized many Anti-slavery movement that advocated human rights . In this respect ,those African abolitionists competed among themselves to improve their different ideologies .For the early Integrationists ,America is the suitable place to live and progress and the Africans Americans were part of the American society and they had the right to express themselves as any American citizens. The early African integrationists tend to convince Africans to claim for their rights and never think to leave US because due to their innumerable efforts US became strong nation. However for the early Emigrationist, The African Americans had to return to their mother land Africa , constructed their nation and help those who had not the chance to learn in order to develop their nation

General introduction

.In addition to this ,the Emigrtaionsts had a deep belief that the white natives would never accepted the Africans as American citizens and they would be oppressed, ignored and rejected.The famous leaders of this movement were: Bishop Turner, Paul Cuffee, Alexander crummell and others who revolted against racism and segregation. This research is based on the problematic of the impact of both tendencies :The Integrationists tendencies vs Emigrationist tendencies in America. It is true that the African Abolitionists left a strong impact on the enslaved people and encouraged them to gain freedom .The problematic is fostered by five main questions:

- 1.What are the origins of Blacks in America?*
- 2.How did the Abolition movement emerged in America?*
- 3.what is the difference between the integrationist tendencies and Emigrationist tendencies in American ?*
- 4.How did the Integrationist trends influence African Americans?*
- 5.How did the Emigrationist trends influence African Americans ?*

CHAPTER ONE

The origins of Blacks in
America

Chapter one: Review about The origins of Blacks in America

1.1 Introduction

1.2 The indentured servants

2.The terrible trade: The Translantic Slave Trade

2.1The result of Eli Whitney's invention

2.2 Life of slaves in plantation

2.3 Underground Rail Road

3. The Civil War

4. Emancipation Proclamation

5. *Conclusion*

Chapter one :The origins of Blacks in America

1.The origins of Blacks in America :

1.1 Introduction:

The history of African began when the first African slaves were brought to the Northern America n colony of James town Virginia in 1619 to help in the production of lucrative crop Tobacco. The African slaves descended from the various ethnic groups from mostly western and central Africa. Despite of the differences in terms of traditions customs and religion they shared the same way of living .Slavery was practiced throughout the American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries and African Americans helped to build the economic foundation of the nation and due to their innumerable efforts America became the powerful nation in the world. In early 17th century the European settlers in North America turned to African slaves as a cheaper and more plentiful labor source than indentured servants (who were mostly poorer Europeans). When slavery began in the 17th century .it was not based on racial prejudice. Marvine Harris quoted: “The negros were not enslaved because the British colonists specifically despised darleliskinned people and regarded them as alone property suited slavery”.¹

Slavery spread throughout the American colonies and led to the growing of the Europeans economy and wealth which created a strong competition between the European power nations .

¹ Harvine Harris ,Patterns of race in America , (New York:University of New York press), 1964,p112.
Accessed March 23,2010. <https://www.amazon.com/Patterns-Race-Americas...Harris/.../>.

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2. Indentured servants:

Early labourers in the Carribean were whites brought from different parts of Europe such as :France ,Spain and Portugal. They were usually free willers who wanted to go to America in order to improve their lives because they were so poor and preferred to escape poverty.The Europeans adopted the indentured servitude system to make them work on the plantations and they would be free after the end of the term of their indenture .However, this policy did not succeed because most of the whites indentured servants could not resist the tropical climate and disease. The Europeans started to think about another solution to continue their mission. They brought African labors who had been in Mediterranean and Atlantic colonies.The Europeans were supplying money to encourage raids and local wars to gather as much as possible slaves. Those Africans were treated as indentured servants and they arrived to English North America and settled in Virginia in 1619. “the number of slaves heavily increased and by 1625 the slaves outnumber was 230 in Virginia and by 1690 became 950 slaves in the same colony .”²

Indeed, Enslaved people performed a wide variety of skilled and unskilled jobs. They were working in bad conditions and with lower wages. During the second half of seventeenth century .The British economy improved but the supply of British indentured servants declined which led the poor Britons to feel threatened and afraid .Therefore , Therefore ,the wealthy people in Virginia and Maryland planters began to buy slaves in preference to indentured servants during the 1670 .The enslaved people were brought to the British colony in Carolina by 1670 and it spread from the South Carolina low country to Georgia then across the Deep South .

²Ibid: 117.

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Indentured servitude system had created a racial slavery which allowed the Europeans to get a lot from African slaves because they could resist the harsh climate and the difficult work

In addition to this, the Europeans found a profitable trade that allowed them to buy slaves with cheaper prices and increased money. This trade was the transatlantic slave trade.

3. The terrible trade:

A new trade began in America and it was so profitable the Europeans took goods to Africa and exchanged them for slaves. The second step slaves were transported to the Americas to be sold and the third step slaves traders brought back mostly agricultural products as (sugar, cotton, and coffee) produced by the slaves from America to Europe. The majority of slaves transported across Atlantic Ocean were sent to Caribbean sugar colonies. Many Africans died because of disease such as: fever and Malaria. Moreover, in the North slaves heavily increased in the Caribbean colonies because they could not resist the bad conditions and many of them died because of the lack of nourishment and medical care.

As a matter of fact, slaves experienced a tragic life and even women were forced to work side by side with men. Kelvin Thomas pointed out: “Both were picking cotton plantations and carried the cotton in a long bag. By the end of the day they took the large baskets of cotton to a waiting wagon. The workers were forced to pick 150 to pounds of cotton per day.”³

Moreover, these quick growing in cotton led the Europeans to gain power and wealth and competition started between them. The cotton production extended in many states such as: Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. This massive expansion of the cotton production was the key of the local commercial success.

³.Don E Feherubacke ,Speeches and writing of Abraham Lincoln ,(Library of America),1989,P44.
Daniel Sillvin , Living During the Industrial Revolution from the: Living History Series,(United learning press), 2003,p 23.Accessed July 08,2014.
<https://web.usd475.org/.../Modern%20World%20History%20>

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In 1786 the culture of cotton had become so successful and therefore Madison in a convention at Annapolis called to consider the depressed condition of the country remarked in his address that the suited states would be the dominion power and the first produce of cotton allowed the world and no country or states could challenge it.

3.1The result of eli whitney's invention :

In the 1790s Eli whitney invented the cotton gin that could produce a thousands pounds of cotton instead of some pounds by the usual hand process. kelvin pointed out that :“England turned from the wool production to the cotton since it was so faster ;”the cotton production in US jumped from 3000 bales in 1790 to nearly 200,000 bales in 1812.”⁴

The mechanization of the textile industry in England led to huge demand for American cotton. On the other hand, the South faced an economic crisis because slaves were removing the seeds from raws fibers by hands.

Slavery led to economic debate and with the beginning of industrial revolution I the 1790s. The Northern states economy became rooted in industry which attempt them to release slaves. Slaves were no more in need However, the Southerners supported slavery since their economy was based on agriculture. The South demands for slaves never stopped. The colonists needed slaves to work on the plantation producing cotton ,sugar ,rice and tobacco to increase their economy.

⁴Daniel Sillvin , Living During the Industrial Revolution from the: Living History Series,(united learning press),2003,p23. Accessed July 08,2014. <https://web.usd475.org/.../Modern%20World%20History%20>.

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Conclusion:

In fact, the Europeans forced slaves to work in bad conditions and obliged them to produce cotton and other agricultural products just for the purpose of increasing their wealth and economy without observance of slaves' health and destiny. Moreover, slaves confronted many problems and obstacles on the plantations and they were living under oppression of the white natives and their experience explain the brutality and in humanity of traders. All this forms of racism and discrimination never stopped slaves but it allowed them the power to face their enemies and challenged them .

4.1 Life of slaves in the plantations :

Slaveholders adopted different laws and codes that defined slaves as chattel property with no human rights. Slaves were prohibited from possessing weapons, lifting a hand against a white Person even in self defense .Indeed ,all colonies:(Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina ,Louisiana) adopted a slave code to oppress slaves, Furthermore , it was illegal to teach slaves to read and to write . In the courts, slaves accused o any crime against white person.This code codified slaves status, declaring all no Christian servants were punished and executed .the slaves code was used to regulate the activities of slaves in the plantation .

Slaves experienced all forms of discrimination, abuses and segregation. Families had been divided, children were punished for several times and women were raped, beated and murdered for no reason. Slaves were torn from the homeland, herded by strangers to an unknown destination .As a reaction enslaved people began to escape from their master and look for their freedom but usually they were caught and had to return to their estate, they were punished and even killed and considered as disobedient people. It was then obvious that African Americans slaves expressed their opposition to slavery through many rebellions such as Strono Rebellion: Stono rebellion (1739).⁵

⁵Stono Rebellion: was a slave rebellion that began on 9 September 1739, in the colony of South Carolina. It was the largest slave uprising in the British mainland colonies, in this rebellion many whites and blacks lost their lives .

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Stono Rebellion is refers to the place where the black leader Junny used to live near the stono river. Junny and his groups killed many white before being defeated by South Carolina militia. Enslaved people never gave up they resisted slavery and rebelled against the whites. They refused and mocked the bad treatment of their masters. Some of them escaped others suicide and many of them decided to revolt and fight slavesholders.

The puritans were among the groups who rejected slavery and wanted to free all slaves .They arrived to America in search of religious freedom when the king Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic people were disagreed with the belief of the new church and decided to leave England and hopes to find a better life in America. They settled in Virginia to practice the religious belief in freedom by the 1641, They prohibited slavery as institution but slavers could be held if they were captives o war or if they sold themselves to slavery and especially if they were sentenced to slavery by the governing authority .

Conclusion:

The demand for freedom of slaves had became almost universily because many blacks and whites emerged to overcome slavery and oppose all forms of discrimination and violence practiced towards.

6. Underground Rail Road :

The abolitionists helped many slaves to run away through the underground rail road to get their liberty. The underground rail road was the network of secret routes allowed slaves to escape slavery .The famous agent of the underground rail road was Harriet Tubman , she escaped slavery in 1849 from Maryland .She lived for two years in Philadelphia before returned to South in order to help her husband to escape slavery but she found him remarried . Finally she decided to help slaves to get their freedom and joined their families.

⁶Henry Brown: was an 19th-century Virginia slave who escaped to freedom at the age of 33 by arranging to have himself mailed in a wooden crate in 1849. to abolitionists in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania..

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Most of fugitive were fured by African Americans and whites. They provided food and shetler. One of most successful escape was Henry Brown who escape in from his master . After the death of his wife and children he joined the free abolitionists to help slaves. In addition to this, the whites of the North helped in the independent African Americans activities However, the South refused the abolition of slavery because they were in need of slaves to work on plantations. In general the free African Americans of the upper South of Virginia Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina and Kentucky were more independent than those of the lower South .

Free African Americans established voluntaries association helping runaway slaves to flee via the underground rail road and supporting Anti slavery movement .

In 1787, Nine quakers were joined on the committee by Granville Sharp, Thomas clarkson and William willberforce. They found an effective alliance with black Africans abolitionists.

Moreover, they advocated the rights of slaves and considered them as human being rather than property .They tried to convinced the American population that slaves were living under oppression for many years and they should help them to gain their liberty.

In 1789, the ratification of the us constitution, had been prepared to discuss the problems of the central government that existed under the articles of confederation. The debate was over creating an official government . the convention was called to draft a new legal system for US .

The new constitution was based on the protection of the basic rights of its citizens and it was signed on September 17,1787 by dele gate to the constitutional convention in Philadelphia . Later on the federal congress banned slavery from the regions of disorganized territory as the North of Ohio river.

⁷Nine Quakers: are members of religions movement and their ideology was to establish the church of England and develop their spiritual beliefs.

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As a result , many slaves challenged the system by looking for their freedom in states courts and by running away from their masters such as the strong abolitionist John Quincy Adams who defeated the Southern slaveholder Andrew Jackson in 1828. Although the resistance made by many abolitionists to realize justice but unfortunately many slaves loosed their lives.

Conclusion:

An number of circumstances spark a heated debate began soon after the Revolution led the US into a civil war and the most differences between North and South was slavery and the heavy taxes imposed on goods of the Southerners. these were the main factors that lead to war .

7. The civil war: the major causes of the Civil War :

The political power in federal government centered in Washington D.C and the Northern states. In addition, the South loose it position as political power therefore, people started to feel threatened from the division of the nation into sections .The southern states started to claim for their freedom from the central authority in Washington but the central issue was slavery .

America was after all a nation that it economy based on agriculture and the Southern economy based on the slaves efforts but with the invention of whiteny's cotton machine the efforts of slaves would decreased because the production of cotton became so faster than before . The constitution of the US refused to abolish any slave because they were considered as properties.

The first challenged over slavery occurred in the west in 1819. Missionaries would upset the balance of power in the senate and therefore, eleven states got its independence. Senator Henry Clay proposed that Missouri enter as a share state to be a free state admitting California as free state. In 1875the US supreme court demanded Dred Scott who was a slave and considered as guilty man because he ran from his master

⁸Don E Feherubacke ,Speeches and writing of Abraham Lincoln ,(Library of America),1989, p44. Accessed 2016 .<https://www.amazon.com/Abraham-Lincoln...Speeches-Writings/>.

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Slavery was legal in all the territories and Missouri compromise was unconstitutional. The Northerners wanted to overcome slavery but Southerners wanted to expand it through the nation since it was so profitable .After the election of the new president of us Abraham Lincoln the decision over slavery had been changed. Lincoln decided to end the struggle between North and South states. On March 4th 1861 Lincoln pointed out in his augural address considered the session of the South states as legally void promising that he would not interfere with slavery:

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the union and is not either to save the union and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the union without freeing any slave I would do it and if I could save it by freeing all slaves I would do it.

The war began on April 12 ,1861 in Charleston South Carolina . The confederate states opened fire upon fort sumter held by union Harriet troops. Though the South Truman had a stronger military with more experience and powerful leader General Lee but the union warships blockaded the port of the South from selling its cotton and weakened their activities. As a result the North won the war and ended the institution of slavery .

8.Emancipation Proclamation :

On September 22,1862 Lincoln issued a proclamation that proclaim all slaves to be free he stated that all people must be free and he ordered all the naval military authority to abolish slaves but this proclamation did not freed any slave. The border states: Tennesse , Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland , Missouri and West Virginia were under the union control therefore Lincoln could not interfere and only Arkansas ,Texas, Louisiana ,Mississippi ,Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia got their freedom in 1862 .

Prior the proclamation , the union adopted the fugitive act of 1850 that banned slaves from escaping from their masters and that if could happened those slaves would captured and returned to slavery in cams as contraband and there they would be punished .when Lincoln became the president of US he repealed this act .In fact, The emancipation Proclamation signed, issued and took into practice on

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January 1,1863 and many African Americans obtain their liberty and joined their family and tried as much as possible to start new life after many years of pain and oppression.

Conclusion:

The Emancipation Proclamation tended to overcome the struggle between North and South and joined its together to construct one nation. Lincoln's mission was to maintain the Union served to deter intervention by Britain and France and to spread peace, safety of his people and nation.

CHAPTER TWO

The Integrationists vs
Emigrationists
tendencies in America

Chapter two: Review about The early Integrationist vs Emigrationist tendencies in America

The early integrationist tendencies:

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Bishop Henry McNeal Turner "Home to Africa"

2.3 Paul Cuffee's "Back to the Fatherland"

2.4 Martin R. Delany's "A Nation in Africa"

2.5 Rev. Alexander Crummel's "Sierra Leone: A Cradle of Civilisation"

Earliest integrationist tendencies:

3.1 Frederick Douglass

3.2 Harriet Ross Tubman

3.3 Conclusion

Chapter two: The Integrationists vs Emigrationists tendencies in America

Introduction:

When the civil war ended, Many African Americans had embodied the struggle for overcoming negative social forces as discrimination, racism and segregation manifested in both a pre and post slave society. The American laws, social mores and folkways pushed the African Americans to seek for various alternative that attempt them to realize their purpose. Moreover, They were looking for opportunities for intellectual, economic, political and self determination in the purpose of convincing the Americans that they were part of American citizens and they had the right to ask for their needs as any human being. Black scholars have generally identified two tendencies that confronted slavery, the first tendency belong to the integrationists who seek to guaranteed their rights in the American society. their ideology was based on participation as American citizens and sharing the same heritage in order to overcome the conflicts between whites and blacks. the second tendency was the Emigrationists who Advocated their ideology that based on self determination and Emigration to their mother land Africa and reconstructed their nation because the Emigrationists believed that the Americans will never considered blacks as American citizens and they will be ignored and rejected.

1. Frederick Douglass :

He was a journalist, publisher and social reformer .He worked as a reformer ragged from his abolitionist activities in early 1840s to his attacks on Jim crow and lurching in the 1890's. In thousands of speeches and editorials, he gave a powerful indictment against slavery and racism. His main purpose was to convince the African Americans to join his movement against all forms of injustice and cruelty providing an indomitable voice of hope for his people. In 1850s Douglass supported the moralist brand of abolitionism William Garrison (1805)¹ and his ideology of "Women rights" in 1840. He viewed that women lived under the patriarchal oppression and needed to assert the ability to achieve equality. In essence, their philosophy saw struggle as necessary component for feminist struggle .In fact, Douglass worked with many abolitionists of the nineteenth century including Wandell Philips (1811-1884) who helped fire Anti - slavery during the period of the American Civil War .He was also in contact with John Brown (May 9, 1800– December 2, 1859) who gathered a small group on raid against a federal armory in Harpers Ferry Virginia .when He revolted and destroyed the institution of slavery with the help of his followers. Therefore, Douglass turned his attention to the full integration and negotiation with American government to bring an end to the battles that took place between African Americans and the natives Americans. He argued that African Americans must integrate into political and economic life of the US. In this respect, he published his own weekly newspaper *The North Star* (1851) that became almost universal .The first newspaper was published on December 3, 1847. Frederick said in his newspaper that : " where justice is denied ,where poverty is enforced ,where ignorance prevails and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress nob and degrade them ,neither persons nor property will be safe."²

² William Garrison: was a prominent abolitionist of the nineteenth century .He helped form the New England Anti-slavery and advocated the African Americans Rights .

³ Frederick Douglass ,*The life and Times of Frederick Douglass*, ed john lobb (London:Christian age office)1882:48. Accessed 2007. <http://oll.liberty fund.org/titles/>.

Moreover, Lewis and Charles were the sons of Frederick Douglass also participated in his abolition movement. They served in the African American fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers and saw combat. They shared the same ideology as their father which was to achieve equality between white Americans and blacks and spread freedom and peace as well.

1.2 Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln on the Civil War:

When the Civil War began in 1864, the president of America Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) aimed to preserve the union whether by abolition of slavery or not to abolish any single slave because the union was about to split. He points out: "I have said that I believe we shall not have peace upon this question until the opponents of slavery arrest the further spread of it."³

According to Lincoln the end of slavery would bring an end to sectional conflicts. It was obvious when thousands of slaves escaped to join the invading armies. In fact, Lincoln was convinced that abolition had become a sound part of a military strategy. On September 22, 1862, after the Union victory at Antietam, he declared a preliminary emancipation proclamation. Indeed, Frederick shared the same positive purpose as Lincoln. The both tended to prevail peace and liberty in the nation and avoid war.

Frederick used his monthly magazine and speeches to vent his views on abolition. He published many articles and most influential is entitled "*the president and his speeches*" (1845) in order to attack on Lincoln's character. He said: "the president seems to possess an ever increasing passion for making himself appear silly and ridiculous if nothing worse."⁴

³Hans Harbers, *Strangeness and Familiarity: global unity and diversity in Human rights and democracy*, (University Groningen faculty of philosophy), 2011, P122. Accessed 2011. www.hansharbers.nl/website/attachments/File/FORUMboek.pdf

⁴Austen Akrashow, *Abraham Lincoln speeches and writing* (New York press 1999), 53 Accessed 2013. www.rose.ink/pdf/Lincolnspeechandwritin.pdf

Chapter two: The Integrationists vs Emigrationists tendencies in America

Lincoln strove to bring the union back together. In 1863, he made efforts to overcome all the conflicts between both sides. He pushed for passage of the thirteenth Amendment which banned slavery and ensure the abolishment of slaves in US. This amendment passed by congress on January 31, 1865 and fortunately it gained support from public. Many slaves got their freedom and many colonies freed slaves. Finally, Douglass expressed his deep respect for Lincoln's efforts and spoke about Lincoln's sacrifice several times in his literary works and different articles in his newspaper.

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April, 1865 and Douglass carried his mission and walked on his long way for human rights. Douglass moved to Rochester, New York in order to give an impromptu eulogy for the murdered president he said: "it was only a few weeks ago that I shook his brave, honest hand, and look into his gentle eye and heart, kindly voice."⁵

After the death of Lincoln, Douglass never gave up and he continued his ideology of equality and justice. He opposed the ideology of emigration because he believed that the African American citizens had the equal rights as the native Americans and therefore he encouraged the African Americans to claim for their rights.

Due to the big efforts made by the African Americans like Frederick Douglass and the support of the white abolitionists many slaves obtained their liberty and owned the right to express their point of views. Frederick and his integrationist followers aimed to encourage African Americans to ask for their rights and to challenge their enemies who rejected them because they deserved to live and act as American citizen.

⁵ Ibid:29 .

2. Harriet Ross Tubman and the underground rail- road:

2.1 Harriet Ross Tubman biography:

She was born on the plantation of Anthony Thompson, Dochester on the Eastern shore of Maryland in 1820 and her original name was Araminta. Her grandmother was brought from Ghana as a slave. Her mother Rit was a cook for Brodess family and her father Ben was a skilled woodsman. He worked as a slave in plantation in Dochester. Unfortunately, slavery led to divide Tubman family her three sisters who were sold and Harriet lived with her mother and father. As a child Tubman worked at the home of James Cook and there she was beaten several times by her masters and she fell sick for 2 months which led to her head injury. Her family were Christian and they went to church and her mother always taught her to believe in God because only God who could survive her.

After being injured she claimed to have received visions from the Almighty. She affirmed: "I always tale God ,im guine to hole stiddy on to you am' you 've got to see me trou (through)." ⁶

In 1844 she married a free black man named John Tubman. At that time it was illegal for enslaved people to marry with free blacks and if that happened their children would be sold. Harriet and John felt threatened. In addition to this, Harriet was considered as the property of Edward Brodess her master. When he died on March 1849, the security of Harriet was threatened because she could be captured by another slaveholder therefore, she escaped in 1849 from Maryland. She lived two years in Philadelphia before returning to the South in order to help her husband but she found him remarried. She decided to help enslaved people to gain their liberty. Harriet and other black abolitionists helped many slaves to escape slavery through the Underground rail- road which was the network of secret routes that allowed slaves to obtain their

⁶Helen Elizabeth, Maryland Historical, the Authority of the Maryland Historical society, Baltimore, 1977:12. Accessed September 22, 2013. www.mdhs.org/.../guide-women's-history-resources-maryland_hist...

2. The early Emigrationist tendencies in America

2.1 Introduction:

The Emigrationist movement was the second trend that emerged in America after the civil war and even earlier the African abolitionists tended to convince African Americans to go back to Africa and reconstruct both their nation and identity which were broken by the Europeans traders. Many black figures appeared during the beginning of nineteenth century such as Bishop Henry MC Neal Turner, Paul Cuffee and others. Their potential ideology was to make their audience be aware that America would never give them their rights and they would be neglected and oppressed for the rest of their lives. The Black abolitionists had the sense of nationalism because they had a strong belief that Africa was the suitable place to live, practice their religious and behave freely.

2.2 Bishop Henry Mc Neal Turner and his "Home to Africa":

Bishop Henry MC Turner (1834-1915) was born free near Abbeville, South Carolina. He was embraced Christianity at the age of 20 and he became a Methodist Episcopal after the civil war. Turner preached in the church for both blacks and whites audience until 1858 he joined the American Methodist Episcopal (AME)⁷

By the 1862, he decided to move to a church in Washington. Turner was one of African Americans who advocated human rights and refused all forms of violence and segregation practiced towards colored people. He worked side by side with Frederick Douglass and Martin Delany. He was for many years the leading advocate of black migration to Africa as the only permanent solution to the problem of race and discrimination in US. Later, Abraham Lincoln rewarded him and he became the first black chaplain in 1864 to be commissioned in the union Army.

⁷ The AME Church was created and organized by people of African descent, Black people, descendants of enslaved Africans in North America as a response to being forcibly denied access to the Methodist church based on the color of their skin.

Chapter two: The Integrationists vs Emigrationists tendencies in America

Moreover, Turner was assigned to Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia and resigned to recruit African Americans for his church in 1868. He finally organized his group for the Republican party. Although, he was elected to the legislature, However white Americans rejected him and refused to seat the black legislature. Turner never gave up and he move to Macon, Georgia as post master. In 1870, Turner had more experienced in reconstruction of politics and he became successfully a disillusioned with the America. At the beginning, he believed that the Civil War would overcome all the difficulties that faced black he offered African Americans the opportunity to express their point of views. He was convinced that the black needed to create their homeland and they must be powerful enough to confront Americans. In the 1871, Turner decided to call black for migration to Haiti as a possible place for black immigration.

Turner stated in the call: "I do not believe that there is any man had future in this country for the negro, and his future existence to say nothing of his future happiness will depend upon his nationalization..."⁸

When turner became the vice president of the white dominated America Colonization Society, he suggested a free passage to any African American who would leave the US. He believed that immigration to Africa is the best choice for blacks to start their lives and advance.

In fact, Turner was a good leader in fighting for social justice and improved that African American would never give up till they reached their potential goal. In 1883, the US supreme court ruled that civil Rights Act of 1875 forbidding discrimination and violence in Hotels, trains and public places.

⁸J, Minot Batten, church History, (Cambridge, univ), 2004: p213. Accessed 2015.
<https://www.cambridge.org/.../div-class-tittle-chh-volume-12-issue>.

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In Atlanta, Bishop Henry published the *Southern Record* (1888), *The voice Missions* (1892) and *The voice of people* (1901). He was one of the supporters of self-protection and defenders of human rights. By 1897, he convinced the African Americans to acquire firearms in order to be ready for any attack from white lunch mobs.⁹

In 1890, Turner had visited Liberia, Sierra Leone and British South Africa in order to publicize his "Back to Africa" plan. Later on, he ordered the National convention of Black Leaders to protest lynching and political attack on blacks. Bishop was mainly the first who introduced the concept of a black ideology of liberation. He assumed that God is a black man made in the image of the creator and that black people should stop worshipping a God who is white-skinned, blue-eyed and who seems to be a gentle man because this is just an illusion, the real face of this God is the evil behind the beautiful face. Turner believed that blacks could protect themselves only in their original environment. In 1891, Turner took the first of four trips to Africa, carrying many blacks to Liberia. He constructed many schools and churches in Liberia, Sierra Leone and South Africa in 1903. Unfortunately, the idea of sending blacks to Liberia was too dangerous because of the harsh tropical climate and backwardness of the economy there. As a result, many emigrants died and the remaining came back to the US. Turner died in May, 8, 1915, but his mission never ended because many other black abolitionists supported his ideology and carried his movement.

⁹ Lunch mobs: is the collective violence murder practice by group of people during 18th century in the American South towards African Americans.

4 . Paul Cuffee's "Back to the father land":

4.1 His biography:

Paul Cuffee was born on January 17, 1759 on Cuttyhunk island, Massachusetts. His father was Kofi (Cuffee Solcum) and his mother was Ruth Moses. Kofi was a member of the Achanti ethnic group in Africa. He had been enslaved at the age of ten by the British colony of Massachusetts. His master John Solcum could not see the child suffering and he released him then Kofi decided to take the name of his master.

In 1746, Kofi married Ruth Moses who was a native American member of the Wampanog Nation in Martha's Vineyard. Kofi worked as a carpenter, farmer, fisherman and he learned to read and write. Thanks to his skillful works, he earned enough money and bought a home in Dartmouth, Massachusetts and there the couple gave birth to ten children and Paul was one of them.

4.2 Paul Cuffee achievements:

When Paul was 8 years old, his family moved to a farm in Dartmouth, Massachusetts in 1772 and there his father died. Paul took care of his family and started to work in the farm of his father. Later on Ruth Moses died on January 6, 1787. Paul aimed to learn and being involved in the shipping industry in Bedford. Therefore, in his free time he learned more about sailing and ships.

At the age of 16 he found a job in a whaling ship and there he learned navigation. He was known by the Mariner because he spent his life on the seas. Cuffee wanted from the African Americans to establish a prosperous colony in Africa based on emigration and trade.

¹⁰Toulghui Ladi, African American intellectuals and Black cultural Nationalism, (New York press), 1996, p 24. Accessed 2007. www.library.illinois-edu/afx/subject-bibliographies/nationalism.

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He hoped to send roughly one vessel each year to Sierra Leone and transporting African Americans and goods to the colony and returning for the African Americans. In 1811, Cuffee found Sierra Leone as a suitable place to live .

In the 1812, he formed the black directed Emigration Movement to encourage the African Americans to join his movement . Cuffee 's close friends James Forten became the secretary of Philadelphia African institution and Therefore, Cuffee's movement became the most powerful of the three black community. He received a letter from his friend James Forten who reported in a letter dated on January ,25,1817 a meeting of several black men in Richard Allen's Bethel American Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC)¹¹ to discuss Cuffee's colonization program but all the members rejected to return to Africa .

Cuffee's dream of whole sale African Americans return to Africa. However he loose the support from three African Americans community . he died in September,17,1817 in Westport Massachusetts US. Paul was man of great energy and resolve .He faced many of the real challenges to ending slavery and the course of black emigration would never stopped after his death because many African Americans leaders such as Martin Delany and others emerged to continue his movement.

¹¹AMEC: the African American abolitionists established the free African society in Philadelphia 1787.their purpose was to overcome racial discrimination against African Americans .

3. Martin Delany's "A nation in Africa" :

3.1 His biography:

Martin Robinson Delany was born on May, 6, 1819 in Charles Town Virginia. His father Samuel was a slave and his mother Pati was a free seamstress. He moved to live with his family to Pennsylvania in order to avoid their enslavement and there he learned to read and write. When he was 19 years old, he studied rights at an African American church and there he was convinced that African Americans would never be considered as equal as white Americans and he began to write about slavery and the cruelty of white Americans towards blacks and that was obvious in his weekly newspaper "*The Mystry*" (1843). This paper won an excellent reputation and it was printed in 1846. Later on, he joined Frederick Douglass in his abolition movement in Rochester, New York.

During his full life Delany was a journalist, physician, explorer, army officer, judge and novelist. In fact Delany played a vital role in improving his emigration projects and his crucial ideology of Nationalism. In 1835, he published *the condition, elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the colored people of the US* (1852). In this work he claimed that black abolitionists refused to be equal with white Americans because they had an inner belief that they belong to Africa and they would never be as Americans. Therefore, they should go back to Africa their original nation. During the Civil War 1861. He returned to US and he gathered thousands of African Americans for the Union Army. Later on, he met President Abraham Lincoln and they discussed the case of creating black corps led by African American officers. When the Civil War ended, Delany was assigned to the freed man's Bureau in the South Carolina. He became an active man among the black figures who called for emigration and nationalism. Moreover, he was encouraging African Americans to join his movement and he gained support from Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass and others. Thanks to his efforts he became an official in the Liberian Exodus Joint Stock Steamship Company (LEJS)¹².

¹²Liberian Exodus Joint Stock Steamship Company : was a mass emigration of African Americans from South Carolina to Liberia. It was formed in Charleston, South Carolina.

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Delany emphasized on emigration to Liberia and began to reconstruct African Americans nation and being proud of their races. Martin Delany died on January, 24, 1885.

5. Alexander Crummell "Sierra Leone: "A Cradle of Civilisation":

5.1 His biography:

He was born free on March, 3, 1819 New York .His mother Charity Hicks was born also free but his father Boston Crummell was a slave . Alexander became an African American intellectual who advocated the African Americans rights . In the 1853, he became the first black student to graduate from the University of Cambridge . He spent his life addressing the conditions o African Americans. He started his education in Hampshire school and he transferred to an abolitionist institute in Whitesboro ,New York. He was ignored in the General theological of the Episcopal church because of his race. Despite of his both classics and manual labor skills but he was rejected as a member of the General Theological Episcopal Church (ETPC)¹³ .He continued his studies in England and graduated from Queen 's college Cambridge University .Later on ,He moved to Liberia college in the Monrovia and there he became an educator .

He tried to convince African Americans to immigrate to Liberia to improve themselves. He returned to US and finally he settled in Washington. Some members of Episcopal Bishops proposed segregation between blacks and whites. As a response, Crummell organized a group called the Union of Black Episcopalians to oppose the proposal of Episcopal Bishops.¹³

¹³General Theological Episcopal Church: is a seminary of the Episcopal Church in US founded in 1817 and focus on the center of theological education in the Anglican communion.

CHAPTER THREE

More modern
Integrationists vs
Emigrationist tendencies

Chapter three: Review about more modern Tendencies in America

3.Integrationists:

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Booker T.Washington

3.3 Du bois

4. Emigrationists:

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa Movement"

4.3 Conclusion

General conclusion

Bibliography

Introduction:

Throughout years along the American territories, racial segregation has been widely spread, and many movements have been set to break down systems supporting this such as the Jim Crow law. Activists like Booker T. Washington, W.E.B Du Bois and Marcus Garvey stood against this segregation and fought to have their equal rights and put an end to this social un-equality. However, not all of them had the same aim which was the integration of the blacks among the white society, some chose immigration back to Africa (back to the roots) like did Garvey when he galvanized black people with the idea of returning to Africa.

1. Integrationists :

1.1- Booker T. Washington “vocational education”:

1.1.1- Early life :

Booker Taliaferro Washington was born on April 5, 1856 in Franklin County in Southwest Virginia. His mother Jane was an enslaved woman and his father was said to be an unknown white man from the surrounding plantations. Booker had no middle or surname in his early life, he was simply known as Booker. However, in the early 1865, he and his family gained freedom under the Emancipation Proclamation. After that, his mother Jane decided to join her husband Washington Ferguson a freedman and settled in West Virginia.

Booker aimed to go to school in order to learn reading and writing skills and wanted to do the same, but being from a poor family he had no chance but to work rather than to go to school. He worked with his stepfather in the salt furnaces and had to get up almost every day at four A.M to practice and study with the book his mother got him. Washington took his stepfather last name and started to work for the Ruffner family as a houseboy where he was treated differently from the others because of his intelligence, maturity and integrity.

1.1.2- Education :

On his way to Hamptons Normal Agricultural Institute in 1872, Washington took several odd jobs like janitor to support and pay his school tuitions .he was mentored by his headmaster General Samuel C.

Armstrong who have seen in him a skillful enough to made any hard work and he could obtained a scholarship sponsored by a white man. In 1875, he graduated from Hampton and in 1879, he spoke at the Hampton's graduation ceremonies where he was proposed a teaching post. Moreover, in 1881 Booker T. Washington was recommended to run the now known as the Tuskegee University. He made sure that none of the Tuskegee program would affect the supremacy of the whites.

Thus, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute became one of the first schools in the country and that was due to Washington's investment and efforts in the school curriculum. In addition to this he had a deep believe that the acquaintance of financial and cultural independence will result respect and acceptance among the whites. In 1895 he delivered a speech in Atlanta at the Cotton state and International Exposition under the name of «Atlanta Compromise».¹

stating that as long as the economy, education and justice in courts are allowed for African-Americans they should accept disenfranchisement and social segregation. However, activists like W.E.B Du Bois stood against him for not demanding equal rights for African-Americans as mentioned in the 14th Amendments.

Regardless the efforts Washington had done to improve the state of Blacks in America, Blacks were not allowed to vote according to the Jim Crow Laws. Though some viewed Washington as a hero because he was the first black to set foot in the white house and to become advisor in racial matters, others like Du Bois considered him as a traitor and that indulged the reaction of the whites in order to put back the African-Americans in their place.

¹Atlanta compromise: The **Atlanta compromise** was an agreement struck in 1895 between [Booker T. Washington](#), president of the [Tuskegee Institute](#), and other African-American leaders, and Southern white leaders. The agreement was that Southern blacks would work submit to white political rule, while Southern whites guaranteed that blacks would receive basic education

Furthermore, Booker tries to convince African Americans not to accept any mercy or help from whites because they would never be accepted as American citizens.

Though some viewed Washington as a hero because he was the first black to set foot in the white house and to become advisor in racial matters, others like Du Bois considered him as a traitor and that indulged the reaction of the whites in order to put back the African-Americans in their place and he tries to convince African Americans not to accept any mercy or help from whites because they would never be accepted as American citizens.

1.1.3- Major Works and Achievements:

Among Washington's major works (the Tuskegee University)² which became among the first Universities in several countries providing education for students not just from the United State Of America, but rather from all around the world. In addition to that, his autobiography *Up From Slavery* was listed among the bestseller and nonfictional books existing in the 20th Century. In 1896 and 1901 he was honored a Master's degree and a Doctorate from Harvard University and Dartmouth College for contributing to the American Society.

1.1.4-Death and Legacy:

After marrying three times and having a child from each wife , first with fanny ,then two others with second wife Olivia ,and being a complex individual, Washington lost much of his influence by the 1913. He remained the head of the Tuskugee Institute till the age of 59 where he suffered a congestive health failure and died on November 14, 1915.

²Tuskegee University is a private, historically black university located in Tuskegee, Alabama, United States. It was established by Booker T. Washington. The university was home to scientist George Washington Carver and to World War II's Tuskegee Airmen.

1.2-William Edward Burghardt

1.2.1-Early life :

Dubois was born on February 23 ,1868, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His parents were Alfred and Marry Silvina Dubois. He was born in an integrated and tolerant society, and he was a sociologist , activist and a historian who graduated from Harvard and Berlin University to end up being the first African American Doctorat.

Dubois' great-grandfather was a former slave held by the Dutch Colonists, Conrad burghardt.³ from which the descendance of his mother of English ancestors Dutch African. She owned lands and was from the free Black population and that was mainly due to the services of his great great-gradfather in the continental army during the American Revolutionary War.⁴

On the other hand, his paternal great grandfather was James Dubois father to several kids from slave mistresses among them a son named Alexander whom in turn fathered a son with a mistress naming him Alfred.

Alfred emigrated to the United State before 1860 and got married on February5,1867 to marry Silvina Burghardt leaving her two years after the birth of his son William.

Marry died in 1885 after having a stroke in the early 1880s'leaving her son to her parents at the age of five .Dubois had no issues grewing up in Great Barrington, he studied with

white mates in an integrated public school and his teachers pushed him to write about racism and Intellectual Pursuit .

³Conraed burghardt: was born 19 January 1699 in Kinderhook, Albany [now Columbia and died Abt. 1758 in Sheffield[now Great Barrington], Hampshire .He married Evatie Lamberts Van Valkenburg

⁴The Revolutionary war: The conflict arose from growing tensions between residents of Great Britain's 13 North American colonies and the colonial government, which represented the British crown. Skirmishbetween British troops = colonial militia men in Lexington and Concord in April 1775 kicked off the armed conflict.

1.2.2- Personal Life :

William was a very organized person and very disciplined. He also had many friends among them his closest Joel Spingam who was a white .

William could sing and enjoyed playing tennis, He got married to Nina Gomer and had two children :the first Burghardt who died as an infant and a girl named Yoland who was married.

After Nina's death, he married again with Shirley Graham who happens to be an activist just like him adding to that being a playwright ,author and composer. She had a son with him named David Graham who worked for African American causes and took the name of his stepfather.

1.2.3- Later Life :

Dubois was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. of the 1945 conference in San Francisco at which the United States was established.

The aim of the NAACP was to end the Colonial Era and to bring Racial Equality. In order to do that they received support from China , Russia and India ,However ,they were neglected by the other major powers and therefore discharged from the United Nations Charter (UNC)⁵later on after the conference, he targeted the Colonial Empires by publishing his book *color and democracy: colonies and peace in 1945*

One of the most successful congresses he attended was the Fifth Pan-African congress in 1945 where he met Kwame Nkrumah future president of Ghana who invited him to Africa. In 1951, a petition was submitted with the help of Dubois called 'We Charge Genocide' along with the Civil Rights Congress. The purpose of that petition was to accuse the US of killing and harming African Americans alike a genocide .later in the 1949, being an anti-war activist. Du bois was against racism and inequalities in education, housing, health care, and voting rights .

⁵the United Nations Charter (UNC): is the foundational treaty of the United Nations charter and intergovernmental organization. It was signed at the San Francisco War Memorial and Performing Arts Center in San Francisco, United States.). As a charter, it is a constituent treaty, and all members are bound by its articles.

Du Bois said:

At first [the American Negro] was driven from the polls in the South by mobs and violence; and then he was openly cheated; finally by a 'Gentlemen's agreement' with the North, that Negro was disfranchised in the South by a series of laws, methods of administration, court decisions, and general public policy, so that today, three-fourths of the Negro population of the nation is deprived of the right to vote by open and declared policy.⁵

Dubois spoke at the scientific and Cultural Conference for world peace where he said :

I tell you, people of America, the dark world is on the move ! it wants and will have freedom, autonomy and equality. It will not be divided in these fundamental rights by dialectical splitting of political heirs (...)whites may if they will, am themselves for suicide. But the vast majority of the world's people will march on over them to freedom.⁶

Dubois,in the late 1949 went to Moscow and gave a speech at the All-Soviet Peace Conferance. Although he was targeted by the anti-communist Mccarthyism .

For standing against nuclear weapons, he managed himself to become in 1950 a chairman of the newly created Peace Information Center(PIC).The purpose was to collect signatures on a petition to cal for the prohibition of all kind of nuclear weapons.

⁵Andrew Leiter and Jill Kuhn Sexton, *The Souls of Black folk* ,(University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill),2001,265.

ACCESSED february 26 ,2012; <https://www.washingtoninformer.com › Op-Ed ->.

⁶Rogge, O. John. *Criminal Law Enforcement and Civil Liberties*, (New jersey press), 1998,116.Accessed 2015. https://www.cambridge.org/...pdf/actualized_stigma_the_historical..

1.2.4-Major Works and Achievements :

Dubois wrote many books and works that mainly spoke about the rights of the Blacks such as voting ,being equal,and to have

justice ,education and be well treated. Among his books the famous *the souls of black folk*. He also delivered a speech at World Congress of the Partisans of Peace in Paris 1949 saying :

Leading this new Colonial Imperialism comes my own native land built by my father's tail and blood, the United States. the United States is a great nation ;rich by grace of God and prosperous by the hand work of its humblest citizens(...)drunk with power we are leading the world to hell in a new colonialism with the same old human slavery which once ruined us ;and a third world war which will ruin the world.⁷

In addition to that he edited magazines that included many works of young African-American writers associated with the Harlem Renaissance and his most successful magazine was the one related to the National (NAACP)⁸ called the 'Crisis' which included also poems, essays on culture and history and reviews. Dubois gain his popularity for being a black leader during the first half of the 20th Century, he opposed racism and faught for the Civil Rights of African-Americans as well as his co-foundation with the NAACP.

He achieved a lot during his life career such as becoming the first African American to earn a PH.D from Harvard University and leading the foundation for the African American Struggle for Equal Rights.

⁸levis,David levering ,*Negro thought in America :Racial ideologies in the age of t Booker Washington* (Michingam University press),1915,p78.Accessed February,07,2013. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki:W.E.B.Du Bois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki:W.E.B.Du_Bois).

⁹NAACP: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is came to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate race-based discrimination

Adding to that his leading role in opposing racism in the United States and leading intellectuals of the Harlem Renaissance.

2- Emigrationist:

2.1-Marcus Garvey

2.1.1- Early Life :

Marcus Mosiah Garvey Junior is a social activist born on August 17, 1887 in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica to Marcus senior and Sarah Jane Richards. Much influenced by his Father, young Garvey educated himself and learned to read in his father's large library. In 1903, while in Jamaica, Marcus was involved in union activities and even participated in a successful Printer's Strike in 1907 and that made him even more passionate about political activism. He later worked as newspaper editor for the African Times and Orient Reviewing in London University which advocated Pan-Africanism Nationalism¹⁰. Garvey inspired a large number of global movements under the name of Garveyism which inspired people from the Nation of Islam to the Rastafari Movement.

2.1.2-The Foundation of the United Negro Improvement Association :

Garvey's aim was much different from that of Washington's and DuBois', his goal was to unite all Africans in one country ruled by their own government, and for that reason he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)¹¹ in 1912. In order to convey his message, Marcus settled in New York City in 1916 and promoted economic freedom for Blacks to make it clearer he published the Negro World Newspaper.

¹⁰Pan-Africanism Nationalism :was a African movement emerged in the twentieth century against enslavement and colonization.

¹¹UNIA: The Universal Movement Negro Association is An African organization founded in 1914 by Marcus Mosiah Garvey.,it was based on the reconstruction of a charitable, educational and institutional society

later on by the 1919 ,a series of companies under the name of The Negro Factories Association and the Black Star Line had been started by Garvey in order to establish trade and commerce between Africa and America. However, in 1920 after claiming his proudness in the African historyat the International Convention in New York City, many viewed him as an inspiration, while others such as leaders like W.E.B Dubois named him as the enemy of Negro Race in America and vice versa, Garvey saw Dubois as an agent of the White Elite.Dubois was not the only one to view him that way, even the F.B.I director J. Edgard Hoover pointed out to him as a Notorious Negro Agitator and took some mesures to condamne him such as hiring a black F.B.I agent to spy on him in 1919 so to damage and sabotage his system.

Moreover, Garvey was charged of Mail Fraud related to the Stock Sales of the Black Star Line and he was sentenced to five years in prison in June23, 1923 blaiming the jewish for being the reason behind his emprisonment.

He declared to a journalist:

When they wanted to get me they had a Jewish judge try me, and a Jewish procecutor.I would have been freed but two jews on the jury held out against me ten hours and succeeded in convicting me, where upon the jewish judge gave me the maximum penalty.¹²

This lead to the decrease of the (UNIA) popularity and after the release of Garvey in 1927 he was sent back to Jamaica where he stayed loyal to his political ideals.

¹²Harold Brackman , *African Americans, Ambivalence, and Antisemitism A History of Black Jewish Relations Through 1900*,(University of California, Los Angeles, 1977), p80. Accessed July14,2012. <https://www.slideshare.net/.../the-rbg-quest-for-black-power-reader...>

2.1.3- Death and Legacy :

After dealing with several strokes, Garvey died in London 1940 where his body was buried. However, in 1964, his remains were extracted and taken to Jamaica to be re-buried in the National Heroes Park (NHP) in order to honor him, the country of Ghana named its soccer team the Black Star and his bust has been placed in the Organization of American States' Hall of Heroes in Washington D.C.

Conclusion:

From slavery to Garvey's movement the course of the abolition of slavery and human rights never ended. The immediate purpose of the African Abolitionists was to train other leaders to carry the work of the UNIA organization after Garvey's death. His message of pride and dignity inspired many African Americans and encouraged them to seek for various opportunities to achieve their potential goal and inspired them in force to struggle for Black rights.

General conclusion

The Abolitionist movement in the United States of America called for the end of slavery and tended to spread freedom and equality between Blacks and whites in America .Moreover , The Abolitionists waged a biracial assault against slavery, therefore the African Americans brought a new ideas of equality ,human rights and justice in order to convinced the both Blacks and whites about the cruelty and abuses of slavery and emphasized their attention to overcome racism in the American society .

Although Blacks often worked together but they differed in philosophy and method. In one hand the Integrationist trends focused on slavery and how to end it in US .They also tended to integrate within the American society since they considered themselves American citizens and they have the right to express their point of views and claim for their rights. On the other hand, the Emigrationist trends wanted focus their attention to return to Africa and reconstruct their nation because America would never accept them or achieved their needs.

Some of the African Abolitionists fought the institution of slavery by rebellions or revolts against all forms of discrimination and injustice and others used their pen to express the pain and sorrow of the enslaved people. Frederick Douglass,Du Bois ,Marcus Garvey and others challenged slavery and resisted the inhumanity of the Europeans for many years but the ambition for achieved freedom never disappeared because they have a faith in achievement of their freedom.

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