CAVEAT LECTOR: The following slides were shown in the "LGBT Religious History: Queering the Spirit" sessions indicated in the PowerPoint presentation title because they related to the required readings for those days. These can be found on the course syllabus.

The slides do not necessarily reflect the views of the instructor and in some cases were selected <u>precisely because</u> they contain errors of fact or differences of opinion with the authors whose scholarship students were reading. The more controversial graphics were intended to prompt conversations in college classroom settings and lead to engagement and respectful dialogue.

There is no straightforward way to "teach the slides"—nor should there be. It is up to individual teachers to use their judgment as to what materials are age-appropriate and decide whether they fit within existing lesson plans or can form the basis for new ones.

Nonwhite Individuals More Likely to Identify as LGBT

Nonwhites are more likely than white segments of the U.S. population to identify as LGBT. The survey results show that 4.6% of African-Americans identify as LGBT, along with 4.0% of Hispanics and 4.3% of Asians. The disproportionately higher representation of LGBT status among nonwhite population segments corresponds to the slightly below-average 3.2% of white Americans who identified as LGBT.

Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?

	Yes	No	DK/Ref
	%	%	%
Non-Hispanic white	3.2	93.9	2.8
Black	4.6	90.1	5-3
Hispanic	4.0	90.2	5.8
Asian	4.3	92.0	3.7

Gallup Daily tracking June 1-Sept. 30, 2012

GALLUP'

Overall, a third of LGBT-identifiers are nonwhite (33%), compared with 27% of non-LGBT individuals.

Number of African Slaves imported to the Americas by various European powers. Voyages database, Emory University (2009)

	Spain / Uruguay	Portugal / Brazil	Great Britain	Netherlands	U.S.A.	France	Denmark / Baltic	Totals
1501-1525	6,363	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,363
1526-1550	25,375	25,387	0	0	0	0	0	50,763
1551-1575	28,167	31,089	1,685	0	0	66	0	61,007
1576-1600	60,056	90,715	237	1,365	0	0	0	152,373
1601-1625	83,496	267,519	0	1,829	0	0	0	352,843
1626-1650	44,313	201,609	33,695	31,729	824	1,827	1,053	315,050
1651-1675	12,601	244,793	122,367	100,526	0	7,125	653	488,064
1676-1700	5,860	297,272	272,200	85,847	3,327	29,484	25,685	719,674
1701-1725	0	474,447	410,597	73,816	3,277	120,939	5,833	1,088,909
1726-1750	0	536,696	554,042	83,095	34,004	259,095	4,793	1,471,725
1751-1775	4,239	528,693	832,047	132,330	84,580	325,918	17,508	1,925,314
1776-1800	6,415	673,167	748,612	40,773	67,443	433,061	39,199	2,008,670
1801-1825	168,087	1,160,601	283,959	2,669	109,545	135,815	16,316	1,876,992
1826-1850	400,728	1,299,969	0	357	1,850	68,074	0	1,770,979
1851-1866	215,824	9,309	0	0	476	0	0	225,609
Totals	1,061,524	5,848,265	3,259,440	554,336	305,326	1,381,404	111,041	12,521,336





SENEGAMBIA: Wolof, Mandingo, Malinke, Bambara, Papel, Limba, Bola, Balante, Serer, Fula, Tucolor

SIERRA LEONE: Temne, Mende, Kisi, Goree, Kru.

WINDWARD COAST (including Liberia): Baoule, Vai, De, Gola (Gullah), Bassa, Grebo.

GOLD COAST: Ewe, Ga, Fante, Ashante, Twi, Brong

BIGHT OF BENIN & BIGHT OF BIAFRA combined: Yoruba, Nupe, Benin, Dahomean (Fon), Edo-Bini, Allada, Efik, Lbibio, Ljaw, Lbani, Lgbo (Calabar)

CENTRAL & SOUTHEAST AFRICA: BaKongo, MaLimbo, Ndungo, BaMbo, BaLimbe, BaDongo, Luba, Loanga, Ovimbundu, Cabinda, Pembe, Imbangala, Mbundu, BaNdulunda

Other possible groups that maybe should be included as a "Ancestral group" of African Americans:

Fulani, Tuareg, Dialonke, Massina, Dogon, Songhay, Jekri, Jukun, Domaa, Tallensi, Mossi, Nzima, Akwamu, Egba, Fang, and Ge.





CÉCILE FROMONT

THE ART OF CONVERSION

Christian Visual Culture in the Kingdom of Kongo

The Islamic World, 1500







Ayuba Suleiman Diallo (1701-1773): Fulbe Muslim ensnared in transatlantic slave trade; born in present-day Senegal; memoirs were one of the first slave narratives, published by Thomas Bluett as *Some Memories of the* Life of Job, the Son of the Solomon High Priest of Boonda in Africa; Who was enslaved about two Years in Maryland; and afterwards being brought to England, was set free, and sent to his native Land in the Year 1734.

From Slave Ship to Harvard

YARROW MAMOUT

AND THE HISTORY

OF AN

AFRICAN AMERICAN

FAMILY

James H. Johnston

Individual examples of adherence to Islam suggest that many more practiced the religion, perhaps clandestinely, or perhaps in full view of unsuspecting eyes such as Ball's. In any event, the possibility that Muslims congregated for prayer is enhanced by a second factor: the general tendency among slaves to steal away into secluded areas for religious and social purposes.98 It has generally been assumed that stealing away involved the slaves' pursuit of their peculiar brand of Christianity, or even traditional African religions, but there is absolutely no reason to preclude Muslims from similar activity. Indeed, the probability that such gatherings took place is increased when the question of contact between Muslims is considered. Bilali and Salih Bilali, residing on plantations on neighboring sea islands, were considered the best of friends and were in contact with others who were apparently Fulbe. The sea island Muslim community on Sapelo and St. Simons islands was probably significant, as evidenced by Bilali's response when called upon by his owner to defend the island against the British in 1813: "I will answer for every Negro of the true faith," he announced, proceeding to muster a force of eighty (an event to which this chapter will later return).99 Religion and religious observances must have constituted an important, if not central, component of Muslims' bond. Abd al-Rahman and Samba, his fellow Pullo (singular of Fulbe) and slave on the same farm, were able to associate closely with each other, and the two communicated with at least one other Mandinka from Natchez.¹⁰⁰ As coreligionists, they surely sought opportunities to pray together.



The evidence is sufficient that Muslims struggled to not only bond with one another but also retain their common Islamic educational backgrounds. One Dr. Collins, who wrote a manual on the medical treatment of slaves, stated that many slaves from Senegal "converse in the Arabic language, and some are sufficiently instructed even to write it."103 LeConte recalled "an old native African named Philip," a Muslim who during the antebellum period demonstrated the outward expressions of the religion "by going through all the prayers and prostrations of his native country."104 Abd al-Rahman would write the Fatiha (opening sūra, or chapter, of the Qur'an) for whites who believed they were receiving the Lord's Prayer in an exotic hand.¹⁰⁵ And, of course, Umar b. Said penned his autobiography in Arabic.

Many Muslims struggled not only to preserve their traditions but also to pass them on to their progeny. Thus Bilali bestowed Muslim names upon his twelve sons and seven daughters and apparently taught all but the youngest daughter Pulaar (language of the Fulbe) and possibly Arabic, as they regularly communicated with one another in a "foreign tongue."¹⁰⁶



Various African words that entered African American slang seem to have come from the Senegambia. About this there is probably more mythology than real knowledge, but there are a few well-known examples: a jazz player is a *cat*, which is the word for musician in Wolof, the lingua franca of Senegal, so that a *xalamkat* is one who plays the *xalam* (a banjo-type instrument). *Hepi* means something like "one who knows," so a *hepi* kat is a *hep* cat (and by extension, a hipster or a hippie—or how about hip-hop?). A good case can be made for the Senegambian origins of the words juke, jive, and possibly jam. And the familiar New Orleans charm of gris-gris was a Koranic amulet, sold by *marabouts*, or Muslim holy men, in the Senegambia; it was very familiar to eighteenth-century Bambara.¹⁹

Excerpt from Ned Sublette, *Cuba and Its Music: From the First Drums to the Mambo* (Chicago Review Press, 2007)







THE STONO REBELLION (1739) The Stono Rebellion, the largest slave insurrection in British North America, began nearby on September 9, 1739. About 20 Africans raided a store near Wallace Creek, a branch of the Stono River. Taking guns and other weapons, they killed two shopkeepers. The rebels marched south toward promised freedom in Spanish Florida, waving flags, beating drums, and shouting "Liberty!'

(Continued on other side)

ERECTED BY THE SEA ISLAND FARMERS COOPERATIVE, 2008

Slave rebellions rocked New York in 1712 and 1741 Many innocents are executed and fear of revolt drives a tyrannical reaction.











Non-Jim Crow states California (CA) Colorado (CO) Connecticut (CT) Delaware (DE) District of Columbia (DC) Idaho (ID) Illinois (IL) Iowa (IO) Maine (ME) Maryland (MD) Massachusetts (MA) Michigan (MI) Minnesota (MN) Montana (MT) North Dakota (ND) Nebraska (NE) Nevada (NV) New Hampshire (NH) New Jersey (NJ) New York (NY) Ohio (OH) Oregon (OR) Pennsylvania (PA) Rhode Island (RI) South Dakota (SD) Utah (UT) Vermont (VT) Washington (WA) Wisconsin (WI)

Jim Crow states Alabama (AL) Arizona (AR) Arkansas (AK) Florida (FL) Georgia (GA) Indiana (IN) Kansas (KS) Kentucky (KT) Louisiana (LA) Mississippi (MS) Missouri (MO) North Carolina (NC) New Mexico (NM) Oklahoma (OK) South Carolina (SC) Tennessee (TN) Texas (TX) Virginia (VA) West Virginia (WV) Wyoming (WY)

Black Codes

<u>Curfews</u> - black people not allowed to gather after sunset	<u>Vagrancy laws</u> Freedmen who didn't work could be fined, whipped, or sold for a year's labor.	Labor contract Freedmen forced to sign 1-year work contract. If broken, they lost all wages.
Women's Rights Limits Mothers forced to work farm labor instead of caring for children at home.	Land Restrictions Freedmen could only rent land or live in rural areas, forcing plantation living.	

Slide available at https://www.slideshare.net/parker1220/unit-4-civil-war

Lynchings concentrated in the South

A Senate measure Monday apologized for its failure to pass antilynching legislation well into the 20th century.

Victims of lynchings 1882 to 1968



SOURCE: Tuskegee University National Center for Bioethics

WITHOUT SANCTUARY Lynching Photography in America

"Without Sanctuary is a great and terrible book. It's an album of peacetime atrocities, during which hundreds of Kodaks clicked." Richard Lacayo, Time







"Powerful and important . . . deserves to become an instant classic." -The Washington Post Book World

SUNDOWN TOWNS A HIDDEN DIMENSION of AMERICAN RACISM



Author of Lies My Teacher Told Me

DON'T LET THE SUN SET ON YOU HERE, UNDERSTAND?

Norman, Okla., Feb. 10.-Agitation involving Race musicians has become quite widespread sinch the beating up of Howard's orchestra in Miami, Fla., some weeks ago. The latest instance of intimidation occurred in this city.

An orchestra composed of Race men had been sent for to come from Fort Worth, Texas, to play at a dance given for students of the University of Oklahoma. When it was discovered that the musicians were in town a free-for-all fight was only narrowly averted. Like many Southern lowns there is a disposition here to make this a lily-white community and keep out from it certain citizens of the republic.

Thus, soon after the dance started a mob gathered outside the hall and began throwing stones and bricks through the windows. An investigation revealed the cause or motive for the mob action. Calls were immedial " made for the police, who came in ime to save the musicians from further mistreatment. Several score students surrounded the orchestra and escorted it to an interurban station, where it entrained for Fort Worth.

FROM MIDWIVES TO MEDICINE



The Birth of American Gynecology

DEBORAH KUHN MCGREGOR

MEDICAL APARTHEID

THE DARK HISTORY OF MEDICAL Experimentation on black Americans from Colonial times to the present

HARRIET A. WASHINGTON



Insue courteev of Exercise of the Castern for Flippace Control and Prevention

Several participants in the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. The men in this photograph have never been identified.



"The HeLa line were not the first to reproduce on their own. Many cells had been cultured, including cancer cells. The HeLa line was the first not to become non-viable after a few dozen generations. Most cancer cells can't repair themselves in each generation, but the HeLa line can do that. A few other such lines have been discovered since, and we now can create them with recombinant DNA techniques, but for some decades HeLa stood alone. Thousands of scientists built research careers around the line..."

Quote from Mholsen at https://kchronicles.com/comic/thi nk-black-her-story-monthhenrietta-lacks/



In this Feb, 1966 photo, Solomon McBride, second right, a medical administrator in Holmesburg Prison's human research, questions a test subject at the facility in Philadelphia. The prison used inmates extensively for medical experiments. (AP Photo/The Urban Archives - Temple University)



Conjure woman from Washington County Georgia and great grandmother of artist Inga Kimberly Brown.

Although males appear to be more prominent in nineteenth- and earlytwentieth-century accounts of Conjurers, African American female practitioners apparently made their mark in significant numbers as well. Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., a white southern historian and namesake of a prominent antebellum missionary, alleged that Conjure women predominated in black communities in the coastal regions of Georgia and the Carolinas. "The fabrication of Fetiches, and their sale to those who desired to utilize the powers of the deities which they were supposed to represent, were monopolized by old women," he wrote, "who derived considerable gain from this calling." The novelist Charles Chesnutt attested to the supernatural powers of the elderly black women he met in North Carolina while researching his 1899 work, The Conjure Woman and Other Tales. Other black female supernatural specialists were represented in a gamut of gender stereotypes in fiction and folklore, from the sinister, decrepit hag to the dangerous, bewitching mulatta. African American Conjure women inherited a legacy of powerful spiritual roles that had been instituted by their foremothers.21

Excerpt from Yvonne P. Chireau, Black Magic: Religion and the African-American Conjuring Tradition (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003)

Other descriptions focus on the apparel of African American Conjure practitioners. Some specialists adopted accessories that they claimed had supernatural significance. Tinted or dark glasses, for example, a symbol of second sight that "blocked a man's view" of the Conjurer's "eyes and thoughts" were a noted item among some practitioners. To enhance their status as the descendants of Africans, some Conjurers acquired exotic paraphernalia, such as Wells Brown's Dinkie, who wore a shed snakeskin about his shoulders. Others carried elaborate carved walking staffs and canes as the trademarks of their profession. Some supernatural specialists were also known to dress in styles suggesting sexual inversion. One account from the post-Emancipation period tells of "Reverend Dr. H." in Virginia, a Conjurer who "had his hair braided like a woman, and [had] rings in his ears." Gender mutability may have been a dramatic means by which Conjure practitioners exploited their reputations as eccentric individuals.20

Excerpt from Yvonne P. Chireau, Black Magic: Religion and the African-American Conjuring Tradition (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003)


Name(s)	Function
Blanc Dani, Monsieur Danny, Voodoo Magnian; Grandfather Rattlesnake	Chief god, envisioned as a snake; god of discord; defeats enemies; may have merged with Grand Zombi
Papa Lébat, Liba, LaBas, Laba Limba	Trickster, doorkeeper, sometimes considered evil
Monsieur Assonquer, Onzancaire, On Sa Tier	God of good fortune
Grand Zombi	Important and perhaps chief god, whose name roughly translates as "Great God" or "Great Spirit;" may have merged with Blanc Dani
Jean Macouloumba, Colomba	Unknown
Maman You	Unknown
Yon Sue	Unknown
Monsieur Agoussou, Vert Agoussou	God of love
Vériquité	Multiple functions including causing illness
Dambarra Soutons	May be identical to Blanc Dani
Charlo	Child god
Monsieur d'Embarass	God of death; name may indicate a connection to Blanc Dani/Dambarra Soutons
Samunga	Called on when gathering mud among Missouri believers

Table 1.2: The Gods of Mississippi Valley Voodoo

SOURCES: Anderson, "Voodoo;" Dillon, "Voodoo," sec. "Marie the Mysterious," 3:1, 5:7, 9, 6:5A; sec. "St. John's Eve," 27; Cable, *The Grandissimes*, 99, 101, 135, 182, 184, 257, 272, 311, 447, 453-456, 468; Pitkin, 185–213, 260–292; Mary Owen, "Among the Voodoos," 238–242; Cable, "Creole Slave Songs," 807–828.



The Blues = "Secular spirituals" that still give voice to collective afflictions and historically contained many implicit and explicit references to hoodoo, conjure, and rootworkers like the renowned Aunt Caroline Dye















Portrait of New Orleans Black Spiritual Church leader Reverend Mother Lydia Gifford, 1974, by Michael P. Smith



Any theology that is indifferent to the theme of liberation is not Christian theology.

— James H. Cone —

AZQUOTES



(a womanist) 3. Loves music. Loves dance. Loves the moon. Loves the Spirit. Loves love and food and roundness. Loves struggle. Loves the Folk. Loves herself. Regardless.

Alice Walker -

"Womanist is to feminist as purple is to lavender."





Feminism in religion is about voice and power.

Monica A. Coleman





Kalimah Johnson, SASHA (Sexual Assault Services for Holistic Healing and Awareness)

KALIMAH JOHNSON SASHA CENTER sashacenter.org

Johnson's Detroit-area SASHA (Sexual Assault Services for Holistic Healing and Awareness) Center provides culturally specific support groups. It also does corporate and community antiviolence training and equips survivors with health referrals and resources.

BEGINNINGS: "After getting my bachelor's and master's degrees in social work, I worked at a sexual assault agency housed in the Detroit Police Department," she says. "I would see health care providers treating Black women as if they were subhuman and basically 'unrapeable.'" Johnson realized that consciously or subconsciously these providers held a stereotype of Black women as sexually wanton beings who couldn't be raped because they were always willing. She knew she had to do something.

WHAT CALLED JOHNSON TO THIS WORK: "My mother suffered from mental illness," she says. "Every time she was hospitalized, other family members took care of me and my sisters. This is when I was molested. Being a victim put me at further risk. I was sexually assaulted by one boy at 15 and another at 19. I dropped out of high school and was out of control. But I was determined to not let this trauma control my life. Creating SASHA Center was just one way of doing that."



The term 'intersectionality', coined by the Black feminist lawyer, **Professor Kimberlé Williams Crenshaw** in 1989 was created to illustrate the experiences of racism and sexism of Black women in the US.

Intersectionality has since become an analytical tool for looking at how different power structures interlink, function and impact on peoples' experiences in feminism and other liberation movements. A meme on the theme...





I think white gay people feel cheated because they were born, in principle, in a society in which they were supposed to be safe. The anomaly of their sexuality puts them in danger, unexpectedly.

— James A. Baldwin —

AZQUOTES

Their reaction seems to me in direct proportion to their sense of feeling cheated of the advantages which accrue to white people in a white society. There's an element, it has always seemed to me, of bewilderment and complaint. Now that may sound very harsh, but the gay world as such is no more prepared to accept black people than anywhere else in society.



When I speak of the erotic, then I speak of it as an assertion of the life force of women; of that creative energy empowered, the knowledge and use of which we are now reclaiming in our language, our history, our dancing, our loving, our work, our lives.

(Audre Lorde)

izquotes.com

RACIAL MICROAGGRESSIONS

