

**PAS 165
CLASS SYLLABUS**

**FALL, 2009
x3991 FOB 209
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**DAVID L. HORNE, PH.D
Off. Hours: MW 11:00-12:15 p.m.; W 3:15-4 p.m.
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This class is an Introduction to Pan Africanism, and by that we mean that students will be immersed in the first two stages of what that has meant in the recent past and what that means in the 21st century. Minimally, Pan Africanism is a concept, an ideology, a philosophy, a movement, a methodology, and a theory . Students will become very familiar with those dimensions and they will discuss/debate the implications of those multiple meanings. The course will be focused on the following 12 subject areas related to Pan Africanism. Student performance will be measured by both paper-pencil and mental acuity exercises regarding these 12 topics.

There is only one small textbook required for the class and to be used starting the third week of the course. The first two weeks will mainly be background lectures. Along with the assignments from the text, for most weeks, there will be a package of readings supplied by the instructor, or a film, and students will use the library and the Internet extensively.

TEXT: Essays On Pan-Africanism: A Movement Still in Flux, by DL Horne

There will be four major assignments for each student in the class:

- A. Of the 12 subject topics/readings, students will prepare a comprehensive analytical outline of at least 4 of those subject topics/readings. An analytical model will be provided in class.**
- B. Students will do an annotated bibliography of the 25 primary texts/articles in Pan Africanism (as provided in class) or they can memorize and recite the Fundamentals of Pan Africanism (provided in class).**
- C. Students, in groups of 5-7, will each prepare a classroom presentation on one of the subject topics, and answer all questions and critiques from their classmates.**
- D. Students will complete a Midterm Pan African Competency Exam and a Final Exam (a 15-20 page term paper can substitute for the Midterm or Final Exam requirement).**

SUBJECT TOPICS FOR THE FALL TERM

(Aug. 26—Sept. 7th will be background lectures to lay the context for the discussion of Pan Africanism)**

1. Ubuntu and Basic Terminology for a Study of Pan Africanism
2. Pan Africanism—General Definitions and Significance
2. Pan Africanism as Philosophy and Movement—Implications and Consequences
3. Pan Africanism as Theory and Ideology –Implications and Consequences
4. Pan Africanism and Africentricity—Analytical Methodologies
5. 21st Century Pan Africanism
6. The AU—Potentials and Weaknesses to Watch
7. Pan African Leadership, Gender Issues and Pan African Clubs
8. Pan Africanism and the Diaspora
9. Pan Africanism and Reparations
10. Pan African Economic Development—Potentials, Obstacles and How to Get Something Done
11. Prospects for Improving Africa’s Well-being
12. A Re-Assessment of Nkrumahism and the Objectives of the AU

BASIC VOCABULARY FOR PAS 165 PART I

1. Australopithecus, Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, Homo Sapiens Sapiens
2. Civilization, Culture, the Inundation, ziggurats, papyrus,
3. Pan African Heritage, Pan African Nationalism
4. Muntu, Ubuntu, Kintu, Hantu
5. Casablanca and Monrovia-Brazzaville Groups
6. The Berlin Conference, 1884-85
7. Emigrationism, Color Consciousness, Solidarity between all African people
8. The American Colonization Society
9. Americo-Liberians
10. Pan Africanism originated as a balance between those dispersed and the process of dispersion
11. Ma’at and the MAAFA
12. Chief Alfred Sam and Marcus Garvey
13. Chicago Conference on Africa, 1895; Atlanta Congress on Africa, 1895
14. UNIA-ACL, Akim Trading Company, Paul Cuffee’s shipping company, All African peoples Revolutionary Party
15. The African Diaspora
16. African Civilization Society, West African Students’ Union, African Liberation Day
17. ‘Every generation, out of obscurity, must discover its own mission and either accomplish it or betray it’
18. Former Pan African presidents of Ghana, Liberia, Guinea-Conakry, Kenya, Tanzania
19. ‘Up you mighty race, accomplish what you will’; ‘Africa for the Africans’; ‘Without struggle, there is no progress’

- 20. The Nkrumaist, The Negro World, Les Continents**
- 21. The names most prominently associated with the 1900 Pan African Conference, the 1919-1921-1923-1927 Pan African Congresses, the Manchester Congress**
- 22. International capitalism, Gold, cash flow, political-religious authority, Colonial territories----international competition**
- 23. Imperialism, Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism**
- 24. Examples of European hegemony**
- 25. Origins, Establishment, Development**
- 26. Pan African ideology**
- 27. Pan African philosophy**
- 28. Pan Africa as a concept**
- 29. Pan African theory**
- 30. Conference of African Independent States, All African Peoples' Conference**
- 31. Coup d'etats in Africa**
- 32. The OAU and the AU**
- 33. Continental Pan Africanism**
- 34. Diasporan Pan Africanism**
- 35. African Lingua franca**
- 37. Six regions of Africa**
- 38. Main rivers, mountains and terrain**

FUNDAMENTALS OF PAN AFRICANISM
For Pan African Studies Students

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IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND PAN AFRICANISM, THE INFORMATION BELOW IS CONSIDERED FUNDAMENTAL.

- 1. Early Pan Africanism is based on diasporan versions of traditional African culture, values and philosophy, especially as reflected in Muntu, Ubuntu, Kintu and Hantu.**
- 2. The early concept of Pan Africanism—essentially a 19th century origin based on 'Africa for the Africans; unity and redemption'---was a creation from the diaspora (or dispersed Africans) including Martin Delany, E.W. Blyden, Bishop Henry McNeal Turner, Henry Sylvester Williams, to name a few.**
- 3. There are at least seven (7) fundamental components of Pan Africanism that have characterized the concept and the movement since its 19th century origins. They are:**
 - (1) African emigrationism, or belief in a physical return to Africa—also known as African Repatriation**
 - (2) Reaction to discrimination, slavery, colonialism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism**
 - (3) Color (Blackness) and positive consciousness of Africa**
 - (4) Belief that past and present origins in Africa binds all people of African descent**
 - (5) Solidarity among African people worldwide is fundamental**
 - (6) African people can be liberated and unified and will be in the future**
 - (7) Anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, and anti-neocolonialist.**
- 4. Pan Africanism is a Concept, a Philosophy, an Ideology, a Methodology a Theory, and a Movement.**
 - (1) Concept: Pan Africanism is a multi-faceted phenomenon whose ultimate goal—yet unachieved—is the unification and complete liberation of the African continent, the redemption and rehabilitation of African people, the unification of African descendants in the diaspora, and the restoration of the dignity of African contributions to world progress.**
 - (2) Philosophy: The belief that all African peoples on the planet are connected by their unbreakable linkages to the African continent and that Africans deserve to be free, independent and self-sufficient.**
 - (3) Ideology: The unification of Africa into a United States of Africa or a Union of African States so that Black folk wherever they are in the**

world will share in the respect and prestige earned by that unification.

- (4) Methodology: Using an African-centered approach in all areas of research, investigation, writing and reporting. African-centeredness here means a focus on what part Africans played and/or are playing in the origins, establishment and development of the process or issue being looked at.**
- (5) Theory: Africa exists as a third world entity of former colonial territories and diluted populations constantly under attack from various external and internal adversities. Africa can, will and should transcend and transform that existence to political, economic and cultural control of its own destiny through the African-centered approaches and consistent progressive efforts of succeeding generations of African people. Africa will undergo several stages of transformation, some very ugly and vicious, but it will eventually rise to higher, victorious ground. All analyses of current African conditions should include an understanding that such conditions are transitional states, not permanent arrangements.**
- (6) Movement: There are at least six (6) interlinked categories of the Pan African Movement:**
 - (a) Diasporan Pan Africanism (See R. Walters)**
 - (b) Continental Pan Africanism (See R. Walters)**
 - © Pan African Nationalism (See M. Garvey)**
 - (d) Pan African Heritage (See W.E.B. Dubois)**
 - (e) Congress/Conference Movement (From 1900)**
 - (f) The African Independence Movement**
- (7) Sierra Leone and Liberia at first, and Ghana during the African Independence Movement, became the international reference points for the Pan African Movement overall.**
- (8) The African Union is a linear descendant of the Organization of African Unity, and Kwame Nkrumah's coordination of the first Conference of African Independent States and the first All African Peoples' Conference in 1958.**
- (9) The Black Power Movement in the USA had a great influence on the modern development of Pan Africanism.**
- (10) 21st century Pan Africanism will only be achieved by a combination of governmental action, consistent, even relentless community-based organizing, mass political mobilization, international networking, and technological expertise by Africans.**

