Record Nr. UNINA9910452237903321 Autore Robinson Cedric J Titolo Black Marxism [[electronic resource]]: the making of the Black radical tradition / / Cedric J. Robinson; foreword by Robin D.G. Kelley; with a new preface by the author Chapel Hill, N.C., : University of North Carolina Press, c2000 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-8078-7612-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (476 p.) Disciplina 335.43/0917/496 African American communists Soggetti Communism - Africa Communism - Developing countries Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references (p. [409]-429) and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Contents: Foreword (by Robin D. G. Kelley); Notes: Preface to the 2000 Edition; Notes; Preface; Acknowledgments; Introduction; Part I.The Emergence and Limitations of European Radicalism; 1. Racial Capitalism: The Nonobjective Character of Capitalist Development; 2. The English Working Class as the Mirror of Production; 3. Socialist Theory and Nationalism; Part II. The Roots of Black Radicalism; 4. The Process and Consequences of Africa's Transmutation: 5. The Atlantic Slave Trade and African Labor; 6. The Historical Archaeology of the Radical Black Tradition 7. The Nature of the Black Radical Tradition Part III. Black Radicalism and Marxist Theory; 8. The Formation of an Intelligentsia; 9. Historiography and the Black Tradition; 10. C. L. R. James and the Black Radical Tradition; 11. Richard Wright and the Critique of Class Theory; 12. An Ending; Notes; Bibliography; Index; Sommario/riassunto In this ambitious work, first published in 1983, Cedric Robinson demonstrates that efforts to understand black people's history of resistance solely through the prism of Marxist theory are incomplete

and inaccurate. Marxist analyses tend to presuppose European models

of history and experience that downplay the significance of black

people and black communities as agents of change and resistance. Black radicalism must be linked to the traditions of Africa and the unique experiences of blacks on western continents, Robinson argues, and any analyses of African American history need to acknowledge