

A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States, Vol. 4 By Herbert Aptheker The latter had characterized enslaved African Americans as child like inferior and uncivilized; argued that slavery was a benign institution; and defended the preservation of the Southern plantation system,

Herbert Aptheker was an American Marxist historian and political activist: He wrote than 50 books mostly in the fields of African American history and general U. history most notably American Negro Slave Revolts (1943) a classic in the field and the 7 volume Documentary History of the Negro People (1951 1994): He compiled a wide variety of primary documents supporting study of African American history, David Horowitz described Aptheker as the Communist Party's most prominent Cold War intellectual: [1] He was blacklisted in academia during the 1950s because of his Communist Party membership: Apthekers masters thesis a study of the 1831 Nat Turner slave

Herbert Aptheker was an American Marxist historian and political activist: He wrote than 50 books mostly in the fields of African American history and general U. history most notably American Negro Slave Revolts (1943) a classic in the field and the 7 volume Documentary History of the Negro People (1951 1994). He compiled a wide variety of primary documents supporting study of African American history. David Horowitz described Aptheker as the Communist Party's most prominent Cold War intellectual: [1] He was blacklisted in academia during the 1950s because of his Communist Party membership. Aptheker's master's thesis a study of the 1831 Nat Turner slave revolt in Virginia laid the groundwork for his future work on the history of American slave revolts, Aptheker revealed Turner's heroism demonstrating how his rebellion was rooted in resistance to the exploitative conditions of the Southern slave system. His NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1526 1860 (1939) includes a table of documented slave revolts by year and state: His doctoral dissertation American Negro Slave Revolts was published in 1943, Doing research in Southern libraries and archives he uncovered 250 similar episodes. It remains a landmark and a classic work in the study of Southern history and slavery: Aptheker challenged racist writings most notably those of Georgia born historian Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, Such works had been common in the field before Aptheker's scholarship revealed a much nuanced society in which African Americans acted from agency: Du Bois Aptheker long emphasized his mentor's social science scholarship and life long struggle for African Americans to achieve equality. In his work as a historian he compiled a documentary history of African Americans in the United States a monumental collection which he started publishing in 1951, It eventually resulted in seven volumes of primary documents a tremendous resource for African American studies: {site_link} A towering work of scholarship this first volume presents material from 1861 until the conclusion of the Civil War, The source and historical significance of each document is explained in the editor's remarks and notes, This work has been critically acclaimed and has been accepted as the definitive work in the field: **Lightning Print On Demand Title A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States Vol.S.From the 1940s Aptheker was a prominent figure in U.S. scholarly discourse.S.From the 1940s Aptheker was a prominent figure in U.S. scholarly discourse.Considering himself a protégé of W. E. B. 4

