WHO Should Get Reparations?

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What is Reparation?

 According to Google's dictionary. Reparation is, "The making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged."



Black Americans with last names

- Blacks with white last name should get reparation. Although many ex-slaves changed their name once they were emancipated from slavery, some didn't.
- "....today who's named Johnson, if you go back in his history you will find that his grandfather, or one of his forefathers, was owned by a white man who was named Johnson" stated by Malcolm X.
- Surnames were given to slaves to be part of their owners family; to be recognize who is the black person a slave too.

Who should get Reparation?

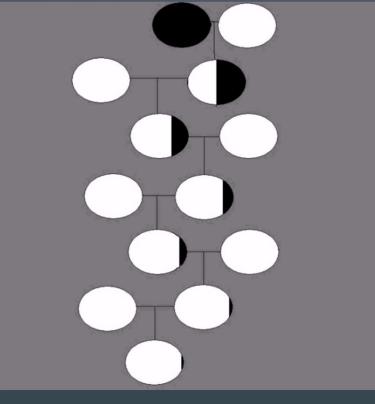
- According to the economist, William A. Darity Jr., suggested two conditions;
 - Oneself identified as an African American on legal documents for at least a decade before the approval of any reparation. He believes that the purpose of this rule would screen out any individual that would try to cash in for the benefit.
 - Another condition is a proof that would show that at least one enslaved ancestor in the United States.



One-drop rule

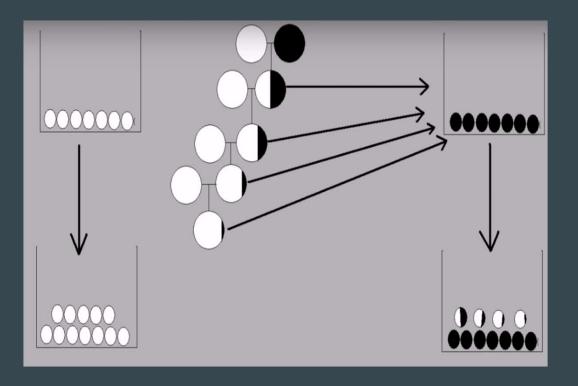
- Enshrined in many state laws in the United States around the turn of the nineteenth century, this method of racial classification defined any individual with any African ancestry as black.
- States like Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virgina, and North Carolina had the one-drop rule
- Other states like Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Nebraska, didn't have the one-drop rule but had rules such as being one sixteenth or one thirty second of black ancestry to define someone as black, which is basically the same thing.

One-drop rule (continued)



- Actual representation of onedrop rule
- You can see that black blood or skin color is lost through the generations but it weighs heavier than white blood
- This is why when we see a "light skin person" we would more likely classify them as black rather than white

One-drop rule (continued)



- Whites keeping their power and purity while having many "blacks"
- Government played themselves

One-drop rule (continued)

- We can use the one-drop rule to our advantage
- People used it then, why not now?
- People who fall under this category should get reparations

Should immigrants who come from slavery get reparations

The Portuguese, British, French, Spanish, Dutch and Danish all had a hand in the transatlantic slave trade. The descendants of those affected by this aren't all originally from the United States, some people migrated due to hardships they faced in their countries of origin. All parties involved should be given reparations regardless of origins due to how far the slave trade reached as long as they are citizens of the respected country and can prove they are of descent from slaves

Should immigrants who come from slavery get reparations

All over the world people of different races should be granted reparations for trials suffered by their ancestors for example people who are from the carribean could have moved to america but still are related to slaves migrated to the americas.

Immigrants who are U.S. citizens should still be entitled to U.S. reparations regardless due to still having connection to the Slave Trade Or their country of origin can work in conjunction with the United States to make sure they are compensated.

Blood test that trace back to original slave ships location

Another way to find qualified African Americans who should receive benefit based on the possible reparations bill from the federal government is practicing a blood test, which should directly or indirectly link the person to an enslaved ancestor here in the USA. Although considering the fact of utilizing blood test will prevent people who aren't eligible to get reparations from the federal government, it will also cost a lot to the government if all black people who were born in America considered themselves eligible. Certainly, all black people throughout the diaspora all have legitimate potential claims for reparations, but they don't all have a legitimate potential claim on the United States government.

We all know that America is a melting pot, therefore it is crucial to to practice a blood test on Black people who claimed to be African Americans without a valid proof of an enslaved ancestor in the United States as William A Darity himself suggested. Moreover, Darity also proposed to make some changes on the bill, because the actual bill contains some imperfection

Blood test that trace back to original slave ships location

For instance to be fair to the federal government, Darity emphasized the fact that the government should not be held accountable for the atrocities that happened before 1777 because when the first ship with slaves arrived in America, The United States federal government didn't exist. Hence it is logical to respect that point of view because there was more than a century of slave trades before the country became declared its independence from the British.

Should African Americans receive reparations because of present day inequality and discrimination by the government .

- Some people say the reason why African Americans haven't gotten reparations yet is because it is more difficult to identify them (the African American who were slaves)
- According to <u>www.nbcnews.com</u> "A comprehensive reparations program as a primary objective the elimination of racial wealth divide, which is a product of unjust differences in the capacity blacks and whites to transfer resources across generation

- Some also believe that none of the African American individuals can be seen as symbolic of the reparations movements, which does not make any sense because the reparations are supposed to go to the descendants of slaves, because the black who were actual slaves are now no longer with us

Work Cited:

• Cohen, Patricia "What Reparations for Slavery Might Look Like in 2019" *The New York Times* Web. May 23, 2019