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Rough draft - Afrocentricity

~~Also known as Afrocentric~~, Afrocentricity is the study of the history of the world that focuses on the history of <sup>peoples of</sup> ~~the current~~ African descent. Afrocentric refers to an African initiative <sup>( ) source?</sup> ~~culture~~ that attempts to bring Africa to the center of <sup>what whole thing?</sup> ~~the whole thing~~. This is regarding everything that began in Africa yet comprehensively; they are said to be Africa-American based. Furthermore, Afrocentric<sup>ity</sup> has been employed significantly to scholarly work where Africans need acknowledgment as they are the ones putting effort on the works coming from Africa. Similarly, the fact that they have a broad scope of masterminds who are capable and have had the option to think of scholarly work, Afrocentric<sup>ity</sup> at its most straightforward attempts to put Africa as a continent at the focal point, all things considered, rather than Europe assuming the acknowledgment in what it has not done and accomplished. In this manner, this point of view ought not to be viewed as attempting to put African at any predominance but the way that Africa's source, culture, and conduct ought to be valued (Ince).

This is unclear. What are you saying here?

This is unclear. What are you trying to say here.

Where is your thesis? What is your argument?

<sup>do you mean proponents?</sup> The exponents of Afrocentrism support the statement that the contributions made by <sup>people of african descent</sup> ~~black African~~ people have been discredited as part of the history of colonialism and the pathology of slavery, more so in the act writing Africans out of history. <sup>nevertheless,</sup> Afrocentricity has its own critics, some of the critics such as Mary Lefkowitz, term Afrocentricity to be obstinately therapeutic as well as pseudohistory. Other critics, like Kwame Appiah, view Afrocentricity as a strategy to disrupt the history of the world by trying to replace Eurocentricity with a curriculum

good

What is the connection of these paragraphs?

you need a consistent sentence.

that is hierarchical and ethnocentric. The critics in support of this approach also claim that Afrocentricity negatively portrays the culture of Europe and people of European descent.

Afrocentric<sup>ity</sup> is followed back to the African-American who was brought up in Europe after Africa nations were colonized, and some were sold as captives to the European countries.

Afrocentric<sup>ity</sup> is dated back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is believed to be the work of intellectuals of Africans in Africa and those in the diaspora as well. It was a reform brought about by social reforms in Africa and the United States of America after the end of colonialism and that of slavery too.

Afrocentrism can be viewed as a political movement and also an ideology. Afrocentrism ~~had its roots back to when the black intellectuals took part in~~ <sup>is rooted</sup>

activism. ~~The African Americans~~ <sup>These intellectuals</sup> did not want to be controlled by the whites; they wanted a better education; they wanted their churches; Due to these demands, ~~the~~ <sup>and they overall wanted to end racism and discrimination</sup> African Americans

started to actively participate in public roles and politics even though they were victims of the ongoing racial segregation as well as discrimination. In the utilization of the Afrocentric point of

view, imperialism is the principle viewpoint that without vagueness can undoubtedly clarify the Afrocentric viewpoint. At the point when the European countries mixed for African nations as

their states, the residents right now compelled to carefully hold fast to the colonizer's terms and conditions and inability to do so prompt a discipline.

yes, but how does this connect to the rest of your paragraph?

Africans had to work for the white settlers, and most terrible, some were sold to be slaves, a situation that Africans hated. After the independence of most African nations, the Afrocentric was felt inside Africans, and they needed a sentiment of proprietorship. Moreover,

African-Americans, who were sold like slaves as well as forced to labor as workers where in Europe and are the ones who felt the requirement for Afrocentric since, in most academic work

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This is redundant. you have already made this point.

that they did, the whites were continually getting the credit regardless of the way that Africans had accomplished all the work thus Afrocentric point of view emerged (Bangura, 103-125).

In conclusion, Afrocentrism has experienced massive criticism from standard researchers who accuse it of authentic mistakes, scholarly incompetence, and racism. However, Afrocentrism supports the conservation along with the rise of contemporary African American culture. Lastly, Afrocentrism acquired great authenticity in the U.S. during the 1960s because of the social equality development, the multicultural movement, as well as the immigration of several people who were not whites. Therefore, they must ultimately reflect traditional African values. The exponents of Afrocentrism support the statement that the contributions made by black African people have been discredited as part of the history of colonialism and the pathology of slavery, more so in the act writing Africans out of history they believe that Africans and African Americans should be included in the history, they too contributed.

~~Li~~ Liu,

You have an understanding of afrocentricity, but what you have here is not a research paper. Instead, your paper reads like a series of notes on afrocentricity. The assignment is to apply afrocentricity to a cultural example.

Schedule a Skype meeting with me.

(D-)

Works cited

Bangura, Abdul Karim. "From Diop to Asante: Conceptualizing and contextualizing the Afrocentric paradigm." *The Journal of Pan African Studies* 5.1 (2012): 103-125.

Ince, Lynda C. *Kinship care: An Afrocentric perspective*. Diss. University of Birmingham, 2010.