

The Republic of New Afrika Black Nationalist History

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(1) Before white people made it to the Americas, Black People on the African continent were citizens of their own nations and were governing themselves.

(2) When white people invaded the African continent in search of slaves, they not only infringed on the rights of Blacks as persons, they also infringed on the rights of Blacks as citizens of their own sovereign countries.

(3) Neither human rights nor sovereign rights are diminished when one group of people is militarily dominated by a different group of people. When white invaders shipped Black victims to other parts of the world, the human and sovereign rights of those Blacks went with them to whatever part of the world they were shipped to.

(4) As a result, when white invaders forcefully removed Blacks from their own nations and shipped them to other parts of the world, those Blacks not only retained all of their human rights, they retained the right to establish a new nation of their own in the part of the world they had been forcefully shipped to.

(5) The most capable Blacks who had been shipped to other parts of the world intuitively understood that, so they rebelled as soon and as often as they could. There were thousands of “slave rebellions” and all of them had the aim of regaining the human rights and national rights (Black self-government) that the white attackers had illegally taken from them.

(6) So, the history of the Republic of New Afrika began as soon as white people began attacking African nations and forcefully shipping Black citizens to other parts of the world. It wasn't until 1968 that this new nation was given the name The Republic of New Afrika, and the people themselves were named New Afrikans.

(7) Again, the history of the Republic of New Afrika began as soon as white people began attacking African nations and forcefully shipping Black citizens to other parts of the world. With the birth of the Republic of New Afrika began the history of the New Afrikan people. At one moment certain Blacks were Africans. At the next moment they were New Afrikans.

(8) Thus, in the history of Black People in the United States, there was never any such thing as a colored person, Negro, Afro-American or Afrikan-American. Those are terms that lack dignity and represent much less than Black People's human, social and legal reality. When Black People were kidnapped and shipped to other parts of the world, Black People instantly went from being African to New Afrikan.

The Republic of New Afrika Black Nationalist History

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(1) The most capable Blacks who had been shipped to other parts of the world intuitively understood that they retained all of their human and sovereign rights, so they rebelled as soon and as often as they could. There were thousands of “slave rebellions” and all of them had the aim of reclaiming the human rights and national rights (Black self-government) that the white attackers had illegally taken from them.

(2) Blacks who had been illegally shipped to South America rebelled, Blacks who had been illegally shipped to the Caribbean rebelled, Blacks who had been illegally shipped to Central America rebelled, and Blacks who had been illegally shipped to North America rebelled; and they all had reclaiming their human rights and national sovereignty as their primary objective.

(3) After hundreds of years of attempting to seize control of their human rights and national sovereignty, Blacks who had been illegally shipped to the United States took advantage of the Civil War in the 1860s to free themselves and establish self-governing towns and villages that were recognized by some of white America’s federal agencies.

(4) The Civil War in the 1860s was between white men in the North and white men in the South. The South started the war so the war was not fought to free the slaves.

(5) The South fought the Civil War in order to free the South from what southerners felt was Northern domination, and the North fought the Civil War in order to keep the South from leaving the Union. Capitalism, northern style, would benefit more if the North and South were part of the same country.

(6) Neither side in the Civil War was concerned about the well-being of Black People (slaves). Neither side gave a hoot about eliminating slavery.

(7) As soon as the Civil War began, Blacks saw the opportunity to free themselves. Some did this by abandoning the plantations with no intention of ever returning. Some of them pondered how they were going to make do as a free person while others of them joined the northern army to fight against the South.

(8) In the first 15 months of the war so many Blacks had freed themselves that the North was able to start winning the war.

(9) Even the passive Blacks who stayed in the area of the plantations made a statement for liberty because they stopped doing the work they were expected to do. As a result the South’s soldiers did not have the supplies

they needed to conduct the war. This gave the North a huge military advantage.

(10) Even more importantly, some of the Blacks who stayed in the area of the plantations founded their own independent towns and villages and began governing themselves. As the North began to advance victoriously into southern territory, army officers declared that these Black towns and villages were independent self-governing communities.

(11) How many Blacks freed themselves is hard to say but it was a very high percentage. And because Blacks freeing themselves gave the North a huge military advantage, it was to the North's advantage to encourage the Blacks to continue abandoning the plantations.

(12) Thus, when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Abraham Lincoln, the Blacks in the South had already been freeing themselves for 15 or more months.

(13) In fact, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was not concerned about the slaves. It was a military act that emboldened Blacks who were indecisive to abandon the plantation and thereby impair the South's ability to fight against the North.

(14) At the same time, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was using Black People as bait to entice the South to stop fighting and come back into the Union.

(15) It's important to note that if the South had agreed to return to the Union under the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Emancipation Proclamation could have been used to justify the re-enslavement of the Blacks who had already freed themselves. So much for the emancipation part of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation.

The Republic of New Afrika Black Nationalist History

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(1) While the Civil War was being fought Blacks freed themselves. This began a recent history of Black People governing themselves in the United States of America.

(2) In 1864, Special Field Order #15 set aside for Black People a stretch of land from Charleston, S.C. to the country bordering the St. John's River in Florida. In this area, the official order read, "no white person whatsoever, unless military officers and soldiers detained for duty, will be permitted to reside; and the sole and exclusive management of affairs will be left to the free people themselves."

(3) "Management of affairs" refers to government, and "free people themselves" refers to Black People.

(4) Similar centers were established in Mississippi, where more than 70,000 Blacks established governments where all property was under Black government and control, and where all Black residents had the inalienable right to liberty.

(5) With such settlements as these, on land from South Carolina to Florida and Mississippi that had been declared theirs, Black People settled down to manage their affairs, and did a good job. They wanted to continue managing their affairs, too. For this reason they resisted efforts made later on by the federal government to take away their land and oftentimes only gave it up after they had been defeated in battle by army troops.

(6) They had to resist efforts made later on by the federal government to take away their land because the whites in the North and South made peace with each other. That meant the Blacks were no longer needed to make southern whites toe the line of the northern whites.

(7) Since the Blacks were no longer needed to make southern whites toe the northern white's line, the white republicans showed their true face and exposed as fake their commitment to the Blacks who had sacrificed for them, and fed them to the white southern wolves by using the US Army to disarm Black militiamen and make it impossible for Blacks to defend themselves against white terrorists in the South.

The Republic of New Afrika Black Nationalist History

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(1) Black People freed themselves by abandoning the plantations and establishing the posture of a free person.

(2) Black People left the plantations without thoughts of returning, joined the army to fight against the South, stayed on the plantations but failed to work as they had in the past and established independent villages and towns whereby they governed themselves as free and sovereign people.

(3) So, by the time the Civil War ended in 1865, Black People had lived and conducted their affairs as free and sovereign people for more than 4 years.

(4) In December of 1865, the 13th Amendment became part of the US Constitution. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery. Although most historians do not say so, it effectively recognized that Black People had freed themselves while white men fought the Civil War.

(5) In December of 1865, the 13th Amendment became part of the US Constitution. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery. Although most historians do not say so, it effectively recognized that Black People had

freed themselves while white men fought against each other in the Civil War.

(6) The 13th Amendment did not dispute the status of Black People as free, independent and outside of the white economic, social and political arena. White people did not want Black People to be made part of the United States of America, and Black People were fine with that.

(7) The 14th Amendment was approved in July 1868. By this time Black People had been living as free and independent people for more than seven years. Black People had not sought to be citizens of the United States. Instead they wanted to form their own government and govern themselves. They would have done almost anything to get away from white people because they knew white people were up to no good when it came to Black People.

(8) What the Blacks did not know is that the United States government was obligated by law to give part of the United States to Black People so they could form their own independent government and govern themselves. Because Black People had been illegally removed from their countries and forced to work as slaves, they had the right to re-establish their government in the land they had been shipped to.

(9) But the United States government still needed Black People to help them control the whites in the South. So instead of advising Black People of their right to separate from the United States and form their own independent government, they told Black People they were going to be made citizens of the United States. At the time the Blacks did not realize that they had been shafted and robbed of their freedom of choice.

(10) The 14th Amendment was approved in July 1868. By this time Black People had been living as free and independent people for more than seven years. Therefore, the United States government did not have the right to tell Black People that they were going to be US citizens. The US government could have asked Black People if they wanted to be citizens, but could not tell them that was their new status.

(11) The US government did not have the right to tell Black People they were going to be citizens of the United States. White people robbed Black People when they kidnapped them and took them from Africa, and they robbed Black People when they forced them to work as slaves. In forcing them to be citizens of the United States they were robbing Black People a third time.

(12) What did they rob Black People of each time? They robbed Black of their right to live as free and independent people, and they robbed Black of their right to govern themselves.

The Republic of New Afrika Black Nationalist History

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(1) After the Civil War ended, white people in the North and South came to an agreement. Part of that agreement was that Black People would be disarmed and abandoned by white northerners, and white people in the South would be able to put Black People “back in their place.” This is how northern republicans rewarded Black People for helping them win the War.

(2) Being abandoned meant a loss of the gains Blacks thought they had earned as a result of their activities during the Civil War. Many Blacks responded by trying to get as far away from white people as they could. As late as the 1880s and 1890s, the number one goal of Black People was still to free themselves from white power and govern themselves.

(3) Increasingly, two factors came to dominate Black People’s decision making process more than any others: (1) Their inability to legally defend themselves against white violence (because they had been disarmed and could not rely on the justice system to treat them fairly), and (2) Their failure to act as a unified force against white terrorism and the white power system.

(4) Little by little, consciously and subconsciously, Black People stopped insisting on their human and sovereign rights and adapted a survivalist posture instead.

(5) Black People’s desire to govern themselves withered as they felt hopeless under the constant attack of white terrorist mobs that were in part composed of police officers, elected government officials, educators, leading socialites and successful business persons in addition to a multitude of unemployed and ignorant underachievers.

(6) Black People resorted to playing it safe and trying to act in a manner that white people would not consider offensive. This resulted in the general dismissal of trains of thought and actions that could actually benefit Blacks as a whole, and the general acceptance of trains of thought and actions that left them more handicapped in the long run. As a result, by the early 1900s Black self-government was rarely a subject of discussion among Black People.

(7) This is not to downplay the efforts of persons like Marcus Garvey and Noble Drew Ali, but the attention given to persons like them pales when compared to the attention given to persons like Booker T Washington, WEB DuBois and others who were toeing the white supremacy line and espousing civil rightist and integrationist solutions that compromised the human and sovereign rights of the Black race.

(8) Though the activities of the early Black nationalists had been buried

under a graveyard of submission caused by fear, ignorance and opportunism, logical analysis would always lead one to the conclusion that a Black nationalist solution had to be included as a possibility. Anyone who objectively assessed the Black experience would be forced to list self-government as one of the options open to Black People, even if few would be brave or morally obligated enough to mention it.

(9) The boldest, least compromised and most intelligent Blacks, once exposed to the raunch endemic to the course of developments, would not have his or her logic sidetracked by extraneous factors. One such person was Malcolm X, and other such persons were those Blacks who listened to what Malcolm said, did additional research and concluded that Black People had been illegally robbed of their human rights and sovereignty, but still had the moral and legal right to reclaim each.

The Republic of New Afrika Black Nationalist History

(6)

(1) From the moment Black Africans were attacked were attacked, kidnapped and shipped to this part of the world as slaves, Black People fought back because they wanted their freedom. But once they had gained their freedom something else had to follow to advance the process.

(2) To advance the process, the people who had freed themselves would have to develop a system of government. The ablest leaders of the early Black warriors who fought to free themselves therefore recognized that governing themselves must be a part of the process.

(3) Every well thought out action of resistance against enslavement has been erroneously called a slave rebellion, but that is an incorrect way of describing what was going on. These were not slave rebellions, they were attempts by Black People to establish their own nation and govern themselves.

(4) There was always the objective of establishing their own independent state when Blacks fought against white power in what are called slave rebellions. When Gabriel Prosser and company put together their plans in Virginia in 1800, they included establishing a Black government.

(5) When Denmark Vezey and company put together their plans in South Carolina in 1822, they included establishing a Black government.

(6) When Nat Turner broke loose in Virginia in 1831, the ultimate aim was to establish a Black government.

(7) The same is true of the New York "Slave Revolt" in 1712, the Stono Rebellion in South Carolina in 1739, the German Coast Uprising near New Orleans in 1811 and hundreds of others as the list goes on and on.

(8) During the 1900s, Marcus Garvey was asking where is Black People's

government and men of high affairs?

(9) The programs of groups like the Nation of Islam and the Black Panther Party sought freedom, self-government and land. Even though they had not investigated and analyzed the situation to the extent necessary, they instinctively realized how important land and self-government were.

(10) The analysis that others lacked was completed by the persons that declared independence and named the Black country the Republic of New Afrika. Unlike the groups before it, the RNA was not an organization, it was a national structure. Black People's real identity and status had been reestablished.

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