

african american art history

African American Art History: A Journey Through Creativity and Resilience

african american art history is a fascinating and deeply rich narrative that intertwines creativity, resilience, and cultural identity. It showcases the artistic expressions of African Americans from the earliest days of the United States to the present, revealing stories of struggle, triumph, and profound influence on the broader art world. Understanding this history not only sheds light on the individual artists and their work but also offers insights into the social, political, and cultural contexts that shaped their creations.

The Origins and Early Expressions of African American Art

African American art history begins long before formal galleries and museums documented it. Rooted in African traditions, the art forms brought to America by enslaved Africans included intricate beadwork, pottery, textile patterns, and woodcarving. These early artistic expressions were often functional yet deeply symbolic, serving as means of preserving cultural identity and storytelling.

Folk Art and Craftsmanship

In the 18th and 19th centuries, with limited access to formal art education, many African American artists expressed themselves through folk art. Quilting, for example, became a powerful medium, blending practicality with storytelling. Quilts often contained coded messages used in the Underground Railroad, symbolizing hope and resistance.

Similarly, spirituals, oral traditions, and symbolic crafts formed an essential part of African American cultural expression. These early works laid the foundation for later artistic developments by embedding cultural memory and resilience within creative forms.

The Harlem Renaissance: A Flourishing of African American Creativity

One of the most celebrated periods in african american art history is the Harlem Renaissance, spanning the 1920s and 1930s. This cultural movement centered in Harlem, New York, ignited a surge of artistic, literary, and

musical innovation. It was a time when African American artists boldly claimed their voices and identities in the face of pervasive racial discrimination.

Key Figures and Artistic Contributions

Artists like Aaron Douglas, often called the "father of African American art," used modernist styles infused with African motifs to depict stories of black life and history. Jacob Lawrence's vivid narrative paintings chronicled the Great Migration and the African American experience with a dynamic, storytelling approach.

In addition to visual arts, the Harlem Renaissance also saw the rise of influential writers, poets, and musicians, creating a rich tapestry of cultural production that elevated African American art to national and international recognition.

Visual Arts in the Mid-20th Century: Challenging Norms and Expanding Horizons

The mid-20th century was a pivotal era for African American art history, marked by an increasing push against mainstream exclusion and stereotypes. During this time, African American artists began to explore new styles, including Abstract Expressionism, while also addressing social and political themes related to civil rights and identity.

The Black Arts Movement

Emerging in the 1960s and 1970s, the Black Arts Movement was a powerful force that connected artistic expression directly with the struggle for black empowerment and social justice. Artists such as Faith Ringgold, Romare Bearden, and Betye Saar used their work to explore themes of race, heritage, and politics.

This movement emphasized the importance of art as a tool for activism. It encouraged artists to create works that spoke to the African American community's experiences and aspirations, fostering a sense of pride and cultural affirmation.

Contemporary African American Art: Innovation

and Diversity

Today, african american art history continues to evolve with a vibrant and diverse array of voices and mediums. Contemporary African American artists are exploring everything from traditional painting and sculpture to digital art, performance, and installation art.

Influence of Contemporary Artists

Artists like Kara Walker use provocative imagery to confront historical narratives around race and gender. Kehinde Wiley's vibrant portraits challenge classical European art conventions by placing African American subjects in positions of power and grandeur.

Contemporary art spaces and institutions have increasingly recognized the importance of showcasing African American artists, leading to greater visibility and opportunities. This shift allows for a broader dialogue about identity, history, and the future of American art.

Understanding the Impact and Legacy of African American Art

African American art history is not just about individual artists or isolated works—it reflects a collective journey through adversity and creativity. This history enriches the American cultural landscape and challenges traditional art historical narratives that have often marginalized black artists.

Why African American Art History Matters

- It provides a more inclusive and accurate understanding of American art history.
- It highlights how art serves as a form of resistance and empowerment.
- It connects past struggles to contemporary social and political issues.
- It inspires new generations of artists and audiences.

By exploring african american art history, we gain insights into the resilience and innovation that have shaped not only African American culture but also the broader spectrum of global art.

Tips for Exploring African American Art History

If you're interested in diving deeper into this rich field, consider these approaches:

- **Visit museums and cultural institutions:** Places like The Studio Museum in Harlem, The Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, and various regional galleries offer excellent exhibitions.
- **Read biographies and artist retrospectives:** Learning about the lives behind the art adds depth to the experience.
- **Engage with community art programs:** Many cities have organizations that promote African American art and culture through workshops, talks, and events.
- **Explore diverse mediums:** Don't limit yourself to paintings—look at sculpture, photography, textiles, and digital art to get a fuller picture.

African American art history continues to inspire and challenge perceptions, reminding us that art is both a mirror and a window into the human experience.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is African American art history?

African American art history studies the artistic contributions and cultural expressions of African Americans throughout history, highlighting their creativity, resilience, and influence in various art forms.

Who are some prominent African American artists in history?

Prominent African American artists include Jacob Lawrence, Romare Bearden, Alma Thomas, Kara Walker, and Henry Ossawa Tanner, among others.

How did the Harlem Renaissance impact African American art?

The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement in the 1920s and 1930s that celebrated African American culture and identity, leading to a flourishing of literature, music, and visual arts that challenged racial stereotypes and

promoted black pride.

What role did the Black Arts Movement play in African American art history?

The Black Arts Movement of the 1960s and 1970s was a politically charged artistic movement that sought to create art reflecting the black experience, promote black empowerment, and challenge systemic racism through literature, theater, music, and visual arts.

How have African American artists used their work to address social and political issues?

African American artists have used their art to confront racism, inequality, and social injustice, often incorporating themes of identity, history, and activism to raise awareness and inspire change.

What are some distinctive characteristics of African American visual art?

African American visual art often incorporates themes of heritage, identity, spirituality, and social justice, using diverse mediums and styles that range from traditional crafts to contemporary mixed media and performance art.

How has African American art influenced mainstream American art?

African American art has enriched mainstream American art by introducing unique perspectives, narratives, and aesthetics that have broadened the cultural dialogue and inspired new artistic movements and styles.

What museums or institutions are dedicated to African American art history?

Institutions like the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, D.C., the Studio Museum in Harlem, and the African American Museum in Philadelphia focus on preserving and showcasing African American art and history.

How is contemporary African American art evolving today?

Contemporary African American art continues to evolve by blending traditional themes with modern techniques, addressing current social issues such as racial justice, identity, and technology, and gaining increased visibility in global art scenes.

Additional Resources

African American Art History: A Journey Through Cultural Expression and Resilience

african american art history represents a rich and complex tapestry woven from centuries of cultural expression, struggle, and resilience. This history is not only an artistic chronicle but also a powerful narrative reflecting the social, political, and economic conditions faced by African Americans throughout the United States' development. From the earliest forms of artistic expression during slavery to the dynamic contemporary art scene today, African American art history encapsulates a wide spectrum of styles, mediums, and themes that have contributed significantly to the broader American and global art landscapes.

Tracing the Roots of African American Art

Understanding African American art history requires delving into the origins of African artistic traditions brought to America during the transatlantic slave trade. Despite the brutal conditions of slavery, African cultural practices survived and evolved, influencing early American art forms. Early African American art often manifested in spirituals, quilts, and folk art, serving as both a means of cultural preservation and covert resistance.

The 19th century saw African American artists begin to emerge within the broader art world, though often marginalized and under-recognized. Figures such as Edmonia Lewis, a sculptor of mixed African American and Native American heritage, broke barriers by gaining international acclaim during this period. Her work, which often highlighted themes of emancipation and African heritage, stands as an early testament to the intersection of art and identity in African American art history.

The Harlem Renaissance: A Cultural Awakening

The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s marked a transformative epoch in African American art history. This cultural movement centered in Harlem, New York, was characterized by a flourishing of African American literature, music, and visual arts. Artists like Aaron Douglas, often called the "father of African American art," utilized bold geometric shapes and vibrant colors to depict African American experiences and heritage.

The Harlem Renaissance was significant not only for its artistic output but also for its role in challenging pervasive racial stereotypes. Artworks from this period served as powerful assertions of black identity and intellectualism, influencing subsequent generations. This era also laid the groundwork for future African American artists to gain recognition and assert their place within the American art canon.

Key Themes and Styles in African American Art

African American art history is marked by a diverse range of themes, including identity, social justice, spirituality, and the legacy of slavery. These themes are often explored through various artistic styles, from realism and abstraction to folk art and contemporary installations.

One predominant feature of African American art is its emphasis on narrative – telling stories that have historically been overlooked or suppressed. For example, the works of Jacob Lawrence vividly depict the Great Migration and the struggles of African American communities in urban environments. His “Migration Series,” consisting of 60 panels, offers a poignant visual history that combines modernist aesthetics with social commentary.

Impact of the Civil Rights Movement on Art

The Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s had a profound influence on African American art history. Artists increasingly used their work as a platform to advocate for racial equality and human rights. This period saw the rise of politically charged art that confronted systemic racism and celebrated black empowerment.

Artists like Romare Bearden and Faith Ringgold employed collage and mixed media to create powerful visual narratives addressing issues such as segregation and identity politics. The Black Arts Movement, closely linked to the Civil Rights Movement, further catalyzed artistic experimentation and activism, fostering a sense of collective cultural pride and political urgency.

Contemporary African American Art and Its Global Influence

Today, African American art history continues to evolve, with contemporary artists pushing boundaries and redefining what black art means in a globalized world. Contemporary African American artists engage with a wide array of media, including digital art, performance, and installation, reflecting the multiplicity of black experiences.

Notable contemporary figures like Kara Walker explore themes of race, gender, and history through provocative silhouettes and installations, while Kehinde Wiley reimagines classical portraiture by placing black subjects in traditionally white European art contexts. The global visibility of African American artists has expanded through major exhibitions, museum collections, and art fairs, affirming the significance of African American art history on the international stage.

Challenges and Opportunities in African American Art

Despite its growing recognition, African American art history still contends with systemic challenges, including underrepresentation in galleries and museums, limited access to funding, and the commercial pressures of the art market. Yet, the rise of dedicated institutions such as the Studio Museum in Harlem and the National Museum of African American History and Culture has created important platforms for preserving and promoting African American artistry.

Moreover, the integration of African American art history into academic curricula and public discourse fosters greater appreciation and critical engagement. Digital archives and social media have also democratized access to African American art, enabling new audiences to discover and support artists.

- **Diverse Artistic Mediums:** From painting and sculpture to digital media and street art.
- **Historical Narratives:** Art as a vehicle for storytelling and preserving African American heritage.
- **Political and Social Commentary:** Reflecting ongoing struggles for equality and justice.
- **Global Recognition:** Increasing visibility and influence in the international art world.

African American art history is a dynamic field of study and practice that continues to influence the cultural fabric of America and beyond. As new voices emerge and historical narratives are revisited, the legacy of African American artists remains a vital testament to creativity, resilience, and the enduring quest for identity and justice.

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african american art history: African-American Art Sharon F. Patton, 1998 Discusses African American folk art, decorative art, photography, and fine arts.

african american art history: A History of African-American Artists Romare Bearden, Harry Brinton Henderson, 1993 A landmark work of art history: lavishly illustrated and extraordinary for its thoroughness, A History of African-American Artists -- conceived, researched, and written by the great American artist Romare Bearden with journalist Harry Henderson, who completed the work after Bearden's death in 1988 -- gives a conspectus of African-American art from the late eighteenth century to the present. It examines the lives and careers of more than fifty signal African-American artists, and the relation of their work to prevailing artistic, social, and political trends both in

America and throughout the world. Beginning with a radical reevaluation of the enigma of Joshua Johnston, a late eighteenth-century portrait painter widely assumed by historians to be one of the earliest known African-American artists, Bearden and Henderson go on to examine the careers of Robert S. Duncanson, Edward M. Bannister, Henry Ossawa Tanner, Aaron Douglas, Edmonia Lewis, Jacob Lawrence, Hale A. Woodruff, Augusta Savage, Charles H. Alston, Ellis Wilson, Archibald J. Motley, Jr., Horace Pippin, Alma W. Thomas, and many others. Illustrated with more than 420 black-and-white illustrations and 61 color reproductions -- including rediscovered classics, works no longer extant, and art never before seen in this country -- *A History of African-American Artists* is a stunning achievement.

african american art history: African American Art and Artists Samella S. Lewis, 2003 Examines the lives and works of African American artists from the eighteenth century to the present, with biographical and critical text and illustrated examples of their work.

african american art history: Black Art: A Cultural History (Third) (World of Art) Richard J. Powell, 2021-10-26 This groundbreaking study explores the visual representations of Black culture across the globe throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first. The African diaspora—a direct result of the transatlantic slave trade and Western colonialism—has generated a wide array of artistic achievements, from blues and reggae to the paintings of the pioneering American artist Henry Ossawa Tanner and the music videos of Solange. This study concentrates on how these works, often created during times of major social upheaval and transformation, use Black culture both as a subject and as context. From musings on the souls of black folk in late-nineteenth-century art to questions of racial and cultural identities in performance, media, and computer-assisted arts in the twenty-first century, this book examines the philosophical and social forces that have shaped Black presence in modern and contemporary visual culture. Renowned art historian Richard J. Powell presents Black art drawn from across the African diaspora, with examples from the Americas, the Caribbean, and Europe. *Black Art* features artworks executed in a broad range of media, including film, photography, performance art, conceptual art, advertising, and sculpture. Now updated and expanded, this new edition helps to better understand how the first two decades of the twenty-first century have been a transformative moment in which previous assumptions about race and identity have been irrevocably altered, with art providing a useful lens through which to think about these compelling issues.

african american art history: Creating Their Own Image Lisa E. Farrington, 2005 *Creating Their Own Image* marks the first comprehensive history of African-American women artists, from slavery to the present day. Using an analysis of stereotypes of Africans and African-Americans in western art and culture as a springboard, Lisa E. Farrington here richly details hundreds of important works--many of which deliberately challenge these same identity myths, of the carnal Jezebel, the asexual Mammy, the imperious Matriarch--in crafting a portrait of artistic creativity unprecedented in its scope and ambition. In these lavishly illustrated pages, some of which feature images never before published, we learn of the efforts of Elizabeth Keckley, fashion designer to Mary Todd Lincoln; the acclaimed sculptor Edmonia Lewis, internationally renowned for her neoclassical works in marble; and the artist Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and her innovative teaching techniques. We meet Laura Wheeler Waring who portrayed women of color as members of a socially elite class in stark contrast to the prevalent images of compliant maids, impoverished malcontents, and exotics others that proliferated in the inter-war period. We read of the painter Barbara Jones-Hogu's collaboration on the famed Wall of Respect, even as we view a rare photograph of Hogu in the process of painting the mural. Farrington expertly guides us through the fertile period of the Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro Movement, which produced an entirely new crop of artists who consciously imbued their work with a social and political agenda, and through the tumultuous, explosive years of the civil rights movement. Drawing on revealing interviews with numerous contemporary artists, such as Betye Saar, Faith Ringgold, Nanette Carter, Camille Billops, Xenobia Bailey, and many others, the second half of *Creating Their Own Image* probes more recent stylistic developments, such as abstraction, conceptualism, and post-modernism, never losing sight

of the struggles and challenges that have consistently influenced this body of work. Weaving together an expansive collection of artists, styles, and periods, Farrington argues that for centuries African-American women artists have created an alternative vision of how women of color can, are, and might be represented in American culture. From utilitarian objects such as quilts and baskets to a wide array of fine arts, *Creating Their Own Image* serves up compelling evidence of the fundamental human need to convey one's life, one's emotions, one's experiences, on a canvas of one's own making.

african american art history: *The Routledge Companion to African American Art History* Eddie Chambers, 2019-11-12 This Companion authoritatively points to the main areas of enquiry within the subject of African American art history. The first section examines how African American art has been constructed over the course of a century of published scholarship. The second section studies how African American art is and has been taught and researched in academia. The third part focuses on how African American art has been reflected in art galleries and museums. The final section opens up understandings of what we mean when we speak of African American art. This book will be of interest to graduate students, researchers, and professors and may be used in American art, African American art, visual culture, and culture classes.

african american art history: The Other Side of Color David C. Driskell, 2001 This volume presents selections from the highly-respected Cosby collection of African American art. Their introductions elaborate on their strong belief that African American families should themselves seek to preserve their cultural history and not rely on the mainstream. They also provide interesting background about how they began their collection and what owning the art has meant to them. The essay by Driskell (curator, author, and scholar) places each artist within the context of his or her era from the late 1700s to the present, and explores the historical, biographical, social, and political background of each period. Also contains biographies of the artists. Beautifully illustrated with 91 color plates and several other illustrations. Oversize: 10.25x13.25. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

african american art history: *Black Art and Culture in the 20th Century* Richard J. Powell, 1997 Includes African American artist profiles, offers an examination of the social and cultural context of every type of art form from painting to performance art, and looks at the role of the Black artist

african american art history: *Living Art* Margaret L. Andersen, Neil F. Thomas, 2009 This is a life history of one of the leading collectors of African American art. The book chronicles the life of a man who grew up during the height of the Jim Crow segregation in Alabama and became one of the nation's leading collectors of African American art. His vision is to make African American art an integral part of American art. This book chronicles his life and his gift of a substantial part of the Paul R. Jones Collection of African American art to the University of Delaware.

african american art history: *African-American Art* Lisa E. Farrington, 2017 *African-American Art: A Visual and Cultural History* offers a current and comprehensive history that contextualizes black artists within the framework of American art as a whole. The first chronological survey covering all art forms from colonial times to the present to publish in over a decade, it explores issues of racial identity and representation in artistic expression, while also emphasizing aesthetics and visual analysis to help students develop an understanding and appreciation of African-American art that is informed but not entirely defined by racial identity. Through a carefully selected collection of creative works and accompanying analyses, the text also addresses crucial gaps in the scholarly literature, incorporating women artists from the beginning and including coverage of photography, crafts, and architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as well as twenty-first century developments. All in all, *African American Art: A Visual and Cultural History* offers a fresh and compelling look at the great variety of artistic expression found in the African-American community. Visit www.oup.com/us/farrington for additional support material, including chapter outlines, study questions, links to artists' sites, and other resources to help students succeed.

african american art history: Facing History Guy C. McElroy, 1990 Four years in the

making, Facing History was organized by Guy C. McElroy, Jr., for The Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. The exhibition documents the ways in which artists have created a complicated and often ambivalent visual record of African Americans that has reinforced, and sometimes opposed, a variety of stereotypes of black identity. It also demonstrates how social and cultural attitudes, as well as the historic events of the times, affected artists' representations of black society. The exhibition includes more than 100 paintings, sculptures, and drawings by over 60 artists. Among the African-American artists included are Joshua Johnson, Robert S. Duncanson, Edward Mitchell Bannister, Mary Edmonia Lewis, Archibald J. Motley, Jr., and Jacob Lawrence. Paintings by John Singleton Copley, William Sidney Mount, Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, Eastman Johnson, Robert Henri, Charles Demuth, Reginald Marsh, and Ben Shahn are also exhibited--Brooklyn Museum website, viewed January 3, 2023.

african american art history: History and Memory in African-American Culture Genevieve Fabre Professor of American Literature University of Paris, Robert O'Meally Professor of English and African-American Studies Columbia University, 1994-10-29 As Nathan Huggins once stated, altering American history to account fully for the nation's black voices would change the tone and meaning--the frame and the substance--of the entire story. Rather than a sort of Pilgrim's Progress tale of bold ascent and triumph, American history with the black parts told in full would be transmuted into an existential tragedy, closer, Huggins said, to Sartre's No Exit than to the vision of life in Bunyan. The relation between memory and history has received increasing attention both from historians and from literary critics. In this volume, a group of leading scholars has come together to examine the role of historical consciousness and imagination in African-American culture. The result is a complex picture of the dynamic ways in which African-American historical identity constantly invents and transmits itself in literature, art, oral documents, and performances. Each of the scholars represented has chosen a different site of memory--from a variety of historical and geographical points, and from different ideological, theoretical, and artistic perspectives. Yet the book is unified by a common concern with the construction of an emerging African-American cultural memory. The renowned group of contributors, including Hazel Carby, Werner Sollors, Veve Clark, Catherine Clinton, and Nellie McKay, among others, consists of participants of the five-year series of conferences at the DuBois Institute at Harvard University, from which this collection originated. Conducted under the leadership of Genevieve Fabre, Melvin Dixon, and the late Nathan Huggins, the conferences--and as a result, this book--represent something of a cultural moment themselves, and scholars and students of American and African-American literature and history will be richer as a result.

african american art history: Going Through the Storm Sterling Stuckey, 1994 Essays on the conjunction of art and history as demonstrated in dance, music, poetry, and novels.

african american art history: A History of African-American Artists Romare Bearden, Harry Henderson, 1993

african american art history: The Art of Remembering Gwendolyn DuBois Shaw, 2024-03-01 Gwendolyn DuBois Shaw explores African American art and representation from the height of the British colonial period to the present, seeking out the recovery of facts and narratives of African American creativity and self-representation that have been purposefully set aside, actively ignored, and disremembered.

african american art history: History Refused to Die Laura Bickford (Editor), 2015 After the death of Martin Luther King Jr., Alabama produced an impressive number of African American self-taught artists whose work particularly focused on the Civil Rights Movement and on aspects of history that led to it. This happened, in part, because the action was right on their doorsteps: Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Selma March, the murder of four little girls in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. It was a spontaneous response to an emerging opportunity, and it occurred all over the South. History Refused to Die documents this phenomenon by highlighting the men and women whose artistic accomplishments deserve to be recognized by American art history, identifying six various themes that run through the works of

almost all of these Alabama artists: Slavery, Agricultural and Industrial Alabama, The African-American Woman, The Civil Rights Era, Surviving Modern Times, and Autobiography and Commemoration. Featuring the work of fourteen African American artists from Alabama, including Thornton Dial, Lonnie Holley, Joe Minter, Ronald Lockett, Mose Tolliver, and several quilters from Gee's Bend, Alabama, this volume provides insight into black Alabama and African American visual expression through the presentation and analysis of more than 100 works of art.

african american art history: Mounting Frustration Susan E. Cahan, 2016-01-28 In *Mounting Frustration* Susan E. Cahan uncovers the moment when the civil rights movement reached New York City's elite art galleries. Focusing on three controversial exhibitions that integrated African American culture and art, Cahan shows how the art world's racial politics is far more complicated than overcoming past exclusions.

african american art history: A Force for Change Daniel Schulman, Montclair Art Museum, 2009-02-05 The Julius Rosenwald Fund has been largely ignored in the literature of both art history and African American studies, despite its unique focus, intensity, and commitment. Spertus Museum in Chicago has organized an exhibition, guest curated by Daniel Schulman, that presents and explores the work of funded artists as well as the history of the Fund. Through it, and this accompanying collection of essays, illustrations, and color plates, we see the Fund's groundbreaking initiative to address issues relating to the unequal treatment of blacks in American life. The book constitutes a veritable Who's Who of African American artists and intellectuals of the first half of the twentieth century, as well as a roll call of modern contributors who represent the leading scholars in their fields, including Peter M. Ascoli, grandson and biographer of Julius Rosenwald, and Kinshasha Holman Conwill, deputy director of the National Museum of African American Art and Culture. With far-reaching influence even today, the Julius Rosenwald Fund stands alongside the Rockefeller and Carnegie funds as a major force in American cultural history.

african american art history: Creating Black Americans Nell Irvin Painter, 2006 Blending a vivid narrative with more than 150 images of artwork, Painter offers a history--from before slavery to today's hip-hop culture--written for a new generation.

african american art history: The Routledge Companion to African Diaspora Art History Eddie Chambers, 2024-10-31 This is an authoritative companion that is global in scope, recognizing the presence of African Diaspora artists across the world. It is a bold and broad reframing of this neglected branch of art history, challenging dominant presumptions about the field. Diaspora pertains to the global scattering or dispersal of, in this instance, African peoples, as well as their patterns of movement from the mid twentieth century onwards. Chapters in this book emphasize the importance of cross-fertilization, interconnectedness, and intersectionality in the framing of African Diaspora art history. The book stresses the complexities of artists born within, or living and working within, the African continent, alongside the complexities of Africa-born artists who have migrated to other parts of the world. The group of international contributors emphasizes and accentuates the interplay between, for example, Caribbean art and African Diaspora art, or Latin American art and African Diaspora art, or Black British art and African Diaspora art. The book will be of interest to scholars and students working in art history, the various branches of African studies, African American studies, African Diaspora studies, Caribbean studies, and Latin American studies.

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