

CANDIDO MENDES UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR AFRO-ASIAN STUDIES - CEA

HISTORY

OF

AFRICA

GRADUATE COURSE

LATO SENSU

1999

RIO DE JANEIRO

**Sociedade Brasileira de Instrução
UNIVERSIDADE CANDIDO MENDES**

President: Candido Mendes

CENTER FOR AFRO-ASIAN STUDIES - CEEA

Director: Candido Mendes

Executive Vice-Director: Beluce Bellucci

**Course Coordinator:
Prof. José Maria Nunes Pereira**

Rua da Assembléia, 10 sala 501
Phone: 021 - 531 26 36 Fax: 021 - 531 21 55
20119-900 - Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
www.candidomendes.br
email: beluce@candidomendes.br

SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE INSTRUÇÃO - SBI
UNIVERSIDADE CANDIDO MENDES - UCAM

The CANDIDO MENDES UNIVERSITY - UCAM - which replaced the Candido Mendes University Complex, by the Decree number 2.207/97, is maintained by the Brazilian Society of Instruction (SBI), a non-profit private organization, created in 1902.

As a "specialized university", the areas developed in teaching and research are Law, Political Sciences and Economics, and Administration, in its four campuses (Downtown, Ipanema, Campos and Friburgo).

All the University institutions maintain links with numerous international and national financing agencies which contribute to the quality of its teaching, research and other activities, thence justifying the high regard they enjoy within the academic community.

It is within this university context that the CEAA offers the *Lato Sensu* Graduate Course in **African History**, a pioneer in Brazil.

CEAA: A profile

The Center for Afro-Asian Studies - CEAA, was created in 1973 by Prof. Candido Mendes, its present director, as an integral part of the Candido Mendes University Complex, now a University.

In its first phase, the CEAA followed three main lines of operation: Educational cooperation with the five African countries in which Portuguese is the official language (PALOP), recently independent; a program of university extension courses and edition of texts about Africa and Asia, which was a pioneer in Rio de Janeiro, reaching about 500 students through the more than 20 courses offered. The third one consisted of actions in support of the Black community, eager to understand the events taking place in Africa.

The second phase was marked by the release of the biannual journal **Afro-Asian Studies**, and by the financial support of Finep and, above all, The Ford Foundation (1980). The latter allowed new hirings of Brazilian researchers, who joined the African researchers, until then majority in CEAA, and opened the space for the development of the program "Brazilian Relations with Africa: Its impact on Brazilian society in general and on the Black community in particular." The program included a line of research on contemporary Africa-Brazil relations, which resulted in a dozen of articles published in **Afro-Asian Studies** and other journals.

This program also allowed the realization of national and international seminars, among which we highlight "Latin America-Africa Relations (1981)"; "I Meeting of Afro-Latinism (1983)" and the "III International Congress of the Latin American Society of Afro-Asian Studies - ALADAA (1983)", an institution then presided by Prof. Candido Mendes. Those seminars, which received the support of UNESCO, ONUDI and the World Bank, had the participation of dozens of African academics, ministers and leaders. Researchers from CEAA also took part in similar events in African countries.

A third phase began in 1986, when the focus of CEAA shifted to academic research on Afro-Brazilian issues and on race relations in Brazil. With the objective of stimulating studies on the participation of Blacks in Brazilian society, a national level monography contest and an annual endowment program for research on Black Brazilians were established, with donations from the Ford Foundation.

In the area of African studies two research lines were developed. The first was directly linked to the elaboration of dissertations and thesis by its researchers, and the other was geared to applied research in response to the needs of private enterprise, under the financing of FINEP. In the latter category, we highlight the study of the socio-economic development plans of ten African countries visited by our researchers.

Since 1991 the CEAA has developed an educational exchange program that has already reached more than five hundred participants. This program, initially funded by The Ford Foundation, operates through the support and regular supervision of African students in Brazil. It involves the passing on of study

grants, the provision of health insurance, the reception, housing, etc. In universities all over Brazil, the African students are supervised in a personal manner, providing their home institutions and financing agencies an efficient mechanism of control of the process of their academic training.

As a sequence to that program the Center for Academic Preparation and the Center for Technical Specialization were created, offering African students with a high school degree a recycling that gives them the competency to enter Brazilian universities. At the same time, they offer specialized training in technical areas such as administration, accounting, marketing, among others.

The emphasis on activities of cooperation with African countries, such as the ones with highlighted above, and on teaching, such as the graduate course on African History, in addition to the research on African and Afro-Brazilian issues, are the marks of the present phase of the Center.

The CEAA has been editing, since 1979, the journal **Afro-Asian Studies**, with a biannual publication. Every semester it edits the video clip **A Question of Race**: Selection of news reports from the Brazilian press on race relations in Brazil, and, also, **The Numbers of Color**, about the socio-economic situation of the groups of color in Brazil and in all of its geographical regions.

GRADUATE COURSE "LATO SENSU"

HISTORY OF AFRICA

This course is justified by two main reasons. The first is that Africa is one of the historical and cultural foundations of the Brazilian people. About half of that people descends more directly from Africans brought to Brazil throughout the centuries of slave traffic. Almost everyone recognizes the high degree of participation that the African cultures, techniques and social institutions had, and still have, on the formation of our society. A better knowledge of the continent from where this contribution originated is still lacking, a knowledge without which a great part of Brazilian history becomes incomprehensible.

The second reason is related to the urgent need of a more integrated comprehension of historical processes extremely relevant to our contemporary epoch, such as the decolonization of Africa and its consequences. The new level at which Brazil intends to insert itself in the current international scenario demands a new kind of study of Africa (and of other continents, such as Latin America and Asia). It demands as well that this study be not realized through a colonial, eurocentric vision, nor from the boastful optic, falsely afrocentric, which followed soon after independence. The route is that of the utilization of a new historiographic trend, under the leadership of new historians, which presents itself critical and realistic. It will be this current that will map our studies of Africa and its relations with the world. It is in accordance to that vision that the new course will be ministered within a multidisciplinary frame, with the participation of sociology, economy, anthropology, political science, international relations and literature, besides, of course, the disciplines referent to the history of Brazilians Blacks and to Afro-Brazilian culture.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE COURSE

The Brazilian state, ratifying the reasons presented above, has been taking measures to introduce the subject of African History in the universities and to introduce, in the primary and high schools, the subject of African History and Afro-Brazilian Culture. The main problem encountered has been the lack of specialized teachers to attend this demand in any of the levels mentioned. In that regard, we have the Project of Law number 18, from 1995, authored by Senator Benedita da Silva (PT, RJ), which proposes the inclusion of African History in all three levels of education.

OBJECTIVES

Train college graduates and teachers to teach introductory courses on African History at the college level, as well as introduce elements of this theme and of Afro-Brazilian culture in History classes in the high school level.

DISCIPLINES AVAILABLE

History of Africa I - The African Past
African Geography - Profile of the Six Macro-Regions of Africa
Methodology and Techniques of Research
History of Africa II - Colonialism
History of Africa III - Modes of Production
History of Africa IV - Decolonization/Liberation
African Economy
History of Africa V - PALOP
African Anthropology
African Literature
Society and State in Africa
Afro-Brazilian History and Culture
Didactics in College Teaching

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COURSE

It is aimed at college graduates, bachelors in Humanities, researchers, professionals and social activists, whose interest may lead him or her to seek a deeper knowledge of the African reality and of Afro-Brazilian culture.

Registration:

Afro-Asian Study Center - CEAA

Office: Rua da Assembléia, 10, Room 501

Zip Code: 20119-900 - Centro - Rio de Janeiro - RJ

Telephone: (021) 531 26 36 - 531 20 00 Ext. 259 Fax (021) 531 21 55

e-mail: dorival@candidomendes. Br

Necessary Documents:

Photocopy of identity card and CPF; one photograph 3cmx4cm, official registration form; transcripts (College level) and college diploma or certificate of completion (in the act of registration).

Registrations can be made up to the beginning of the course

Class schedule: Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, 6pm to 10pm.

Course Hours: 380 hours.

Brazilian candidates must have a college degree. African students assisted by PAB/CEAA need to be attending, at least, the 7th semester of college courses.

Adopted form of selection: Interview and Curriculum Vitae.

Class: Minimum of 15 students.

Fees: 10 monthly fees of R\$ 150,00 (one hundred and fifty reais).

Frequency: The obligatory frequency is 85% of the total course hours.

Complementary Activities: The teaching body will offer tutorials to the students; cycle of talks; and bibliographical follow-up for each discipline.

Evaluation: Through grades (0-10) assigned by the teacher responsible for each discipline, based on tests, seminars and monographies.

Certificate: A Certificate of Completion will be granted by the University to the students who receive a positive evaluation.

CLASS SYLLABUSES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The basic bibliographies presented are preferentially in Portuguese.

1. HISTORY OF AFRICA I - The African Past

Syllabus: Methodology and historiography. Africa and the demystification of the concept of prehistory. The great migrations in the interior of the continent and the alterations in the geographic scenario. African societies in Antiquity. The Islamic expansion (origins). African societies and the long distance trans-Saharan commercial trade. The Atlantic commerce and the transformations in the interior of the continent: the internal and trans-Atlantic traffic (XVI-XIX). New historical approaches. The social-religious movements of Islamic renovation. The end of the traffic and the new economic articulations. The methods and objectives of the European expansion over Africa (XIX century) and the African resistance.

Bibliography:

BERTAUX, Pierre: África - desde la Prehistoria hasta los Estados actuales. México. Siglo Veinteuno, 1989. 12^a. ed.

BIRMINGHAM, David: A África Central até 1870. Luanda, ENDIPU/ UEE, 1992.

DONA, Celma Agüero: Africa: inventando el futuro. México, El Colégio de México. 1992.

HOURANT, Albert: Uma história dos povos árabes. São Paulo, Cia. das Letras, 1994.

KI-ZERBO, Joseph: História da África Negra. V.I. Viseu, s/d.

MEILASSOUX, Claude: Mulheres, celeiros e capitais. Porto, Afrontamento, 1977.

OLIVIER, Roland: A experiência africana. Rio de Janeiro, Jorge Zahar, 1994.

SIK, Endre: História da África Negra. La Habana, 1986.

2. AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY - Profile of the Six Macro-Regions of Africa

Syllabus: Provide the student, at the beginning of the course a global and introductory vision of the continent through the study of the geographic, geo-political, historical-cultural and geo-economic profiles of the six macro-regions of Africa: North, West, East, Central, Southern and Indic. In addition to the basic physical-geographic, climatic and demographic indicators, it will also be studied the historical-cultural foundations and basis that generate, in larger or lesser degrees, regional homogeneities. The course will also deal with issues in the realm of ethno-linguistics, religion and international relations internal to the continent.

Bibliography:

- BATTISTINI, René. L'Afrique Australe et Madagascar. Paris: Magellan, 1967.
- Chabas, b.& MONTY, L.P.. Géographie de l'Afrique Noire. Paris: Bordas, 1970.
- FAGE, J.D. An Atlas of African History. Londres.Edward Arnold Ltd-(Publihers), 1982.
- DENIS, J. et alli. L'Afrique Centrale et Orientale. Paris: Presses Universitaires de Frances-Magellan, 1971.
- Editora Terceiro Mundo. Guia do Terceiro Mundo. Rio de Janeiro, 1988.
- GOUROU, Presse. L'Afrique. Paris: Hachette, 1970.
- ISNARD, Hildebert. Le Maghreb. Paris: Puf- Magellan,1966.
- LACOSTE. Yves(dir). Dictionnaire de Geopolitique. Paris: Flammáron, 1993.
- M'BOKOLO, Elikia. Le Continent convoité.L'Afrique au Xxe. Siécle. Paris: Études Vivantes., 1980.
- MINNS.W.J.. A Geography of Africa. Harare (Zimbábue): the College Press, 1984.
- PRITCHARD, J. M.. Africa. A Study Geography for Advanced Students. Essex (U.K.), Longman, 1979.
- SECK, A.& MONDJANNAGNI, A.. L'Afrique Occidentale. Paris: PUF-Magellan, 1967.
- WHITE, R.. Africa. Geographical Studies. Harare: Zimbabwe Educational Books, 1984.

3. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

Syllabus: This course seeks to familiarize the student with methodological issues in the social sciences, particularly in anthropology. The emphasis will be placed on contemporary issues. In addition to the theoretical bibliography, some monographies and classical works will be studied, followed by recent works. The objective will be to examine the construction of Africa as an object. The purpose is to allow the student to think the theme Africa, understanding it as a construction, historically forged within a thought system with complex transatlantic affiliations, and, at the same time, to allow him or her to learn about the anthropological praxis.

Bibliography:

KUHN, Thomas. A estrutura da revoluções científicas. Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Perspectiva, 1968.

EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. Ensayos de Antropologia Social. Buenos Aires: Siglo XXI, 1974.

_____. Sistemas políticos africanos de parentesco e casamento. Lisboa: F. Gulben Kian, 1974.

JUNOD, Henrique. Usos e costumes dos Bantos: a vida de uma tribo no Sul da África. Lourenço Marques (Maputo): Imprensa Nacional, 1974.

KUPER, Adam. Antropólogos e Antropologia. Rio de Janeiro : Francisco Alves, 1973.

APPIAH, Anthony. Na casa de meu pai. Rio de Janeiro : Contraponto, 1997.

GEFFRAY, Christian. A causa das armas. Porto: Ed. Apontamento, 1991.

4. HISTORY OF AFRICA II - Colonialism

Syllabus: Endogenous and exogeneous causes of European occupation of Africa. The Berlin Conference and the new principles of occupation. The questioning of the economic cause of occupation. The political structures and colonialism's alliances with local authorities. The different types of colonization (containment or exploitation, settlement and mixed). Direct or indirect rule. Comparative systems of colonization, varying not only in colonial power, but also in time and territory. Coercive mechanisms of the colonial economy for the insertion in the world economy (sovereignty taxation; forced

labor and cultivation); the social effects of this economy. The regional "federative" organization of the colonial powers. Racism as the organic ideology of colonialism. Assimilationist and Luso-tropicalist politics. Peasant rebellions and messianism. The participation of Africans in WWII and its consequences.

Bibliography:

- BOAHEN, A. Adu (coord.). História geral da África: a África sob dominação colonial. 1880-1935. Vol. VII. São Paulo: Ática, 1991. 86p.
- CANÊDO, Letícia Bicalho. A descolonização da Ásia e da África. Coleção Discutindo a História. São Paulo: Atual Editora, 1992. 79p.
- CHALIAND, Gérard. Mitos revolucionários do terceiro mundo. Rio de Janeiro : Francisco Alves, 1977. 226p.
- CORNEVIM, M. História da África contemporânea: da Segunda Guerra Mundial aos nossos dias. Vol.I. Lisboa: Edições Sociais, 1979. 189p.
- DAVIDSON, Basil. Mãe Negra. África: Os anos de provação. Lisboa: Sá da Costa, 1978. 373p.
- FERRO, Marc. História das colonizações. Das conquistas às independências. Séculos XIII à XX. São Paulo / Companhias das Letras/ 1996.
- KI-ZERBO, Joseph. História da África Negra. 2Vols. Lisboa: Publicações Europa- América, 1972. 456+464p.
- LINHARES, Maria Yedda. A luta contra a metrópole (Ásia e África). São Paulo : Brasiliense, 1981. 115p.
- MACKENZIE, J.M. A partilha da África 1880-1900. Coleção Princípios. São Paulo: Editora Ática, 1994, 78p.
- MEILLASSOUX, Claude. Antropologia da escravidão: o ventre de ferro e dinheiro. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar Ed., 1995. 297p.
- MEMMI, Albert. O Racismo. Lisboa: Caminho/ Coleção Nosso Mundo, 1993. 161p.
- NGOENHA, Severino Elias. Filosofia africana: das independência as liberdades. Maputo: Edições Paulistas- África, 1993. 183p.
- SARAIVA, José Flavio Sombra. Formação da África contemporânea. Coleção Discutindo a História. São Paulo: Atual Editora, 1987. 66p.
- SILVA, Alberto da Costa e. O vício da África e outros vícios. Lisboa: Edições João de Sá da Costa, 1989. 214p.

5.HISTORY OF AFRICA III - Articulation of Modes of Productions

Syllabus: Fundaments and logic of domestic societies. The process of incorporation of Africa into the global economy. The difference between central and periferic capitalism. Portugal: an example of a semi-perific capitalism. The role of cotton in Mozambique. Southern Africa: The formation of a regional economy. The role of gold in the formation of South Africa. The articulation between the modes of production. Economic objectives in the maintenance of domestic societies. Apartheid as an example of articulation. The socialist experiment of Frelimo. The limits of the real socialist project. Resistance of the domestic community. The imposition of a capitalist logic. The capitalist globalization and the articulation of the relative marginalization of the region. The break up of the basis of economic integration in Southern Africa. The exhaustion of the capitalist system.

Bibliography:

COUSSY, Jean. Rumos institucionais e dinâmica capitalista na integração da Africa Austral. Estudos Afro-Asiáticos, n. 30, dez. 1996. CEEA, Rio de Janeiro.

AMIN, Samir. L'impérialisme et le développement inégal. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris, 1976.

BRITO, Luís de. "Dependência colonial e integração regional". Estudos Moçambicanos. Nº1. Centro de Estudos Africanos/UEM, Maputo, 1980. pp.33-52.

BRYAN, Newton A. Paciulli. Educação, trabalho e tecnologia. Tese de doutoramento, Faculdade de Educação, Unicamp, Campinas, 1994

CASAL, Adolfo Y. "Discurso socialista e camponeses africanos: Legitimação política-ideológica da socialização rural em Moçambique (Frelimo, 1965-1984)". Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos. Nº14-15, Lisboa, 1991. pp.35-75.

FORTUNA, Carlos. O fio da meada: o algodão de Moçambique, Portugal e a economia-mundo (1860-1960). Afrontamento, Porto, 1993.

DOWBOR, Ladislau. A formação do 3º Mundo. Brasiliense, São Paulo, 1990

GEFFRAY, Christian. La cause des armes. Karthala, Paris, 1989.

KURZ, Robert. O colapso da modernização. Da derrocada do socialismo de caserna à crise da economia mundial. Paz e Terra, Rio de Janeiro, 1992.

LATOUCHE, Serge. Faut-il refuser le développement? Essai sur l'anti-économie du tiers-monde. PUF, Paris, 1986.

MACHEL, Samora Moises. A libertação da mulher é uma necessidade da revolução, garantia da sua continuidade, continuação do seu triunfo. Coleção Estudos e Orientações, nº 4. DTI/Frelimo, 1979.

MEILLASSOUX, Claude. "Apartheid, pauvreté et malnutrition". Document Étude FAO. Rome, 1982.

_____. Essai d'interprétation du phénomène économique dans les sociétés d'autosubsistance. Cahiers d'études africaines, nº 4, 1960.

_____. Mulheres, Celeiros e Capital. Afrontamento, Lisboa, 1976

PINHEIRO-GUIMARÃES, Samuel. "A nova ordem Internacional, o Terceiro Mundo e o Brasil". Presentation à la 43^e Réunion de la 'Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência-SBPC', Rio de Janeiro, juil.1991.

AARÃO REIS, Daniel. "O declínio das utopias socialistas no século XX: uma crise terminal?" Reunion de la ANPUH, São Paulo, 1993.

SANTOS, Boaventura de Souza. Pela mão de Alice: o social e o político na pós-modernidade. Ed. Afrontamento, Porto,1994.

WALLERSTEIN, Immanuel. O sistema mundial moderno. vol. 1. A agricultura capitalista e as origens da economia mundial europeia no século XVI. Ed. Afrontamento, Porto, 1974.

6. HISTORY OF AFRICA IV - Decolonization/Liberation

Syllabus: Concepts of decolonization/liberation. The ideologies of African emancipation: pan-Africanism (origins, the congresses, a balance); *negritude* (context, uses, derivations); pan-Islamism and the role of Africa in pan-Arabism; the Conference of Bandung and the appearance of Afro-Asiatic and Positive Neutralism. Analysis of the political discourses of: Senghor, Nasser, N'Krumah, Fanon e Cabral. Political parties and movements of liberation after the war; sindicalism; the various types of pro-independence/liberation fights. Decolonization: processes, stages and institutions (British and French communities). The liberation fights. The "moderate" alliances (Monrovia group); the "progressives" (Casablanca group).

Bibliography:

ALVAREZ, Domingo. História contemporânea da Ásia y África. Tomo IV. Havana: Ed. Pueblo y Educación, 1988.

- BENOT, Yves. As ideologias políticas africanas. Lisboa: Ed. Sá da Costa, 1980.
- CABRAL, Amílcar. Obras escolhidas. Unidade e luta I- a arma da teoria; Unidade e luta II- a prática revolucionária. Lisboa: Seara Nova, 1977.
- CHALIAND, Gérard. Mitos revolucionários do terceiro mundo. Rio de Janeiro: Francisco Alves, 1977.
- CORNEVIN, Mariane. História da África contemporânea. Lisboa: Edições Sociais, 2ª. ed. 1974.
- DECRAENE, Philippe. O pan-africanismo. São Paulo: D.E.L., 1962.
- ENTRALGO, Armando. Panafricanismo y unidad africana. Havana: Ed. Ciencias Sociales, 1989.
- FANON, Frantz. Os condenados da Terra. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira, 1968.
- _____. Por la revolución africana. México. Fonte de cultura econômica, 1975.
- GRANGUILHOME, Jesús Contreras. El panafricanismo, evolución y perspectivas. México: UNAM, 1971.
- N'KRUMAH, Kuame. N'Krumah: un líder y un pueblo. México: Tempo Presente-F.C.E., 1962.
- OLIVER, R & FAGE, J.D. Breve História da África. Lisboa: Ed. Sá da Costa, 1980.
- SARTRE, J.P. Colonialismo e Neocolonialismo. (Situações V). Rio de Janeiro: Tempo Brasileiro, 1968.
- SENGHOR, Léopold S. Um caminho para o socialismo. Rio de Janeiro : Record, 1965.
- SERRANO, Carlos & KABENGELE, Munanga. A revolta dos colonizados. São Paulo: Ed. Atual, 1995.

7. AFRICAN ECONOMY

Syllabus: Economy and African societies. Economic relations. Production, circulation, distribution and consumption. Classification of the great periods; traditional economy, colonialism and nationalism. Main forest, mining and agricultural regions. The domestic society. Forms of production and reproduction. Agrarian systems: slash and burn, pasture land. Technics of production. Modern production and domestic society. Conflicts. Colonial economic policies. Means and objectives. Areas of Portuguese, English and French influence. Articulation of modes of production. Maintenance and

destruction of domestic societies. Forced labor and compulsory cultivation. Nationalist economic policies. Economic modernization. Commercial agriculture and projects of industrialization and urbanization. Main economic regions of Africa. Economic, political, social and food crisis. The policies of the World Bank and IMF. Programs for stabilization and structural adjustment. The current economic situation and the perspectives in the globalized world.

Bibliography:

ABRAHAMSSON, Hans & Nilsson, Anders. Ordem Mundial Futura e Governação Nacional em Moçambique. PADIGRU, CEEI-ISRI. s/l. 1995.

_____. Moçambique em Transição. Padrigu./CEEI- ISRI, Maputo, 1994.

Banco Mundial. O Ajustamento em África: reformas, resultados e rumos a seguir. Relatório do Banco Mundial sobre Investigação de Política. BIRD/Banco Mundial, Washington, 1994.

BELLUCCI, Beluce. O descarte africano. In revista Tempo e Presença, no. ;293, maio/junho de 1997, publicação de KOIKONIA, Rio de Janeiro, pp. 36 a 40.

BELLUCCI, B. e NUNES, C. A inflação hoje em Moçambique. Revista Economia, Maputo, no. 3, 1988.

COQUERY-VIDROVITCH, Catherine. A transferência de poder econômico na África de expressão francesa: do exclusivo colonial às relações "Norte Sul". In Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos, nos. 6 e 7, jan/dez. 1987. pp 83-120.

CORREIA, Francisco Moreira. A Comunidade Econômica dos Estados da África Ocidental - CEDEAO. Gênese e Perspectivas. In Africana, numero especial. VIII ano. Universidade Portucalense, AHN de Cabo Verde. Porto, 1994.

COUSSY, Jean. Rumos institucionais e dinâmica capitalista na integração da África Austral. Representações e projetos na África do Sul e no Zimbábue. Estudos Afro-Asiáticos, no. 30 dez. 1996. Centro de Estudos Afro-Asiáticos, Rio de Janeiro.

DUMONT, René. Em defesa da África, Acuso. Publicações Europa-America. Mem Martins, 1988.

FORTUNA, Carlos. O Fio da Meada. O algodão de Moçambique, Portugal e a economia mundo (1860-1960). Afrontamento, Porto, 1993.

GALLI, Rosemary E. A crise alimentar e o Estado Socialista na África Lusófona. In Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos, nos. 6 e 7, jan/dez. 1987. pp 121-174.

ISAACMAM, Allen. Régulo, diferenciação social e protesto rural: o regime do cultivo forçado do algodão em Moçambique, 1936-1961. In Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos, nos. 6 e 7, jan/dez. 1987. pp 37-82.

LOPES, Carlos. Basta! Para um diagnóstico alternativo da crise africana. Soronda, no. 20, 1986-1995. julho 1995.

MURTERA, Mário. Os Estados de Língua Portuguesa na Economia Mundial. Ideologias e práticas do desenvolvimento. Editorial Presença. Lisboa, 1988.

SOUZA, Eduardo Ferreira de. África Austral: O Passado e o Futuro. Seara Nova, Lisboa, 1977.

TOYE, Raymond. Le Commonwealth. In Afrique contemporaine, 171, 3o. trimestre 1994.

VALÉE, Olivier. Le prix de l'argent CFA. Heurs et malheurs de la zone franc. Karthala, Paris, 1989.

8.HISTORY OF AFRICA V - Case studies: PALOP

Syllabus: Portuguese colonialism: its differentiation through time and space, specificities and periodicities. Institutions and ideologies (Luso-Tropicalism and unity), discussion of ultra-colonialism and the indirect colonization. Centralization and dictatorship of the New State (Salazar). The pillar of Portuguese colonization. Profiles of colonization and of the fight for independence of Guine-Bissau, Cape Verde and Saint Thomas and Prince colonies.

Angola: Factors in the unequal ethnic-regional development in the differentiated formation of the nationalist movements: FNLA, MPLA and UNITA - projects and social-ethnic basis. Cold War influence in the fight for liberation. Destabilization and civil war in the post-independence government of MPLA - economy in the West, and models and alliances in the East. Conflicts and negotiations in the post-Cold War context. Democratization, peace agreements, elections and the new civil war (1992-1994). The agreements of Lusaka and the III Republic.

Mozambique. The colonial process in the context of Southern Africa and south african hegemony. The development of nationalism and the project of Frelimo. Post-independence: technicians' exodus, destabilization war (South

Africa and Renamo) and economic disaster. The end of state centralism and the difficulties of the market economy (IMF and WB programs). The "channels" of services, tourism and agricultural enterprise; the situation of peasants in the domestic economy. Perspectives after multi-party elections and democratization in South Africa.

Bibliography:

ALEXANDRE, Valetim. Origens do colonialismo português moderno, vol. III (1822-1891). Lisboa: Sá da Costa, 1979.

ANDRADE, Banha et alli. Balanço da colonização portuguesa. Lisboa: Iniciativas Editoriais. 1975.

ANDRADE, Mário & OLIVIER, Marc. A guerra em angola. Lisboa: Seara Nova, 1974.

ANDERSON, Perry. Portugal e o fim do ultracolonialismo. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira, 1966.

BENDER, Gerald. Angola sob o domínio colonial português: mito e realidade. Lisboa: Sá da Costa. 1979.

BOAVIDA, Américo. Angola: cinco séculos de exploração portuguesa. Lisboa: Edições 70, 1981.

BOXER, L. R. O império colonial português. Lisboa: Ed. 70, 1969.

CABRAL, Amílcar. Obras encolhidas v. 2. Lisboa: Seara Nova, 1977.

CABRAL, Luís. Crônica da Libertação. Lisboa. O jornal, 1984.

DAVIDSON, Basil. Angola: no centro do furacão. Lisboa: Ed. Delfos, 1974.

GONÇALVES, José. Angola a fogo intenso. Lisboa: Ed. Cotovia. 1991.

GUERRA, Henrique. Angola: estruturas econômicas e classes sociais. Lisboa: Ed. 70, 1975.

MENDY, Peter. Colonialismo português em África: a tradição de resistência na Guiné-Bissau. Bissau: INEP, 1994.

CRUZ, Benigno (Coord.) São Tome e Príncipe: do colonialismo à independência. Lisboa: Moraes Ed. 1975.

TELO, António José. Economia e império no Portugal Contemporâneo. Lisboa: Cosmos, 1994.

TORRES, Adelino. O Império português entre o real e o imaginário. Lisboa: Esclier, 1992.

9. AFRICAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Syllabus: Classic political anthropology in the African context. Ethnicity: spaces and time; subjects and objects of political power. Colonization: the discourse on the "other", the stereotypes. Ethnicity and race in the structure of colonial society. Cultural movements and the construction of collective identities: *negritude*, Africanity and Pan-Africanism. The fight for liberation and the national project. Dynamics of the ethnic groups: Trajectory of the elite and the manipulation of the symbolic power. Social networks and political processes. Intercultural relations in the national and urban context. Identity and inter-national relations.

Bibliography:

BALANDIER, George. Antropologia política. São Paulo: Difusão Européia do Livro, 1969.

COPANS, Jean. Ciências e Políticas da Antropologia. Lisboa: Ed. 70, 1981.

FORTES, M & EVANS-PRITCHARD, E.E. Sistemas Políticos Africanos. Lisboa: F.C. Gulbekian, 1981.

FELDMAN-BIANCO, Bela (org.) Antropologia das Sociedades Contemporâneas. São Paulo: Ed. Global Universitária, 1987.

GELNER, Ernest. Nações e Nacionalismo.

GEFFRAY, Christian. A causa das armas: antropologia da guerra contemporânea em Moçambique. Porto: Afrontamento, 1991.

SERRANO, Carlos. Angola: nasce uma nação: um estudo sobre a construção da identidade nacional. São Paulo: FFSH/USP, 1988 (Tese de Doutorado).

_____. artigos da revista África. São Paulo: Lea. n. 7 (1984) e n. 19/15 (1991-92).

10. AFRICAN LITERATURE

Syllabus: African literatures in the Portuguese language: Autonomy and definition. The African literature in the colonial period, the role of the elites and popular motivation. The formation of national sentiment in the XIX century. The emergence of the literatures in the five Portuguese speaking African countries. The repercussions of Brazilian literature. Literature and identity: Cape Verde (the "clarity" and "certainty" movements); Angola (the "New Intellectuals" and the "generation of the Message"); Mozambique and

poetry as participation. The literary production: aesthetics and political intervention; the acquisition of social consciousness. Case studies: Mozambique (the reality and utopia in the Universe of War); Hora di Bai (the anguish of evasiveness); Nós Matamos o Cão Tinhoso (domination and struggle in Mozambiquian short stories).

Bibliography:

- ABDALA JR., Benjamin. Literatura, História e Política. São Paulo: Ática, 1989.
- ANDRADE, Mário. Na noite Gráfica de Punhais. Lisboa: Edições 70, 1975.
- _____. O Canto Armado. Lisboa: Edições 70, 1977.
- BOSI, Alfredo. Dialética da Colonização. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1993.
- CANDIDO, Antonio. Literatura e Sociedade. São Paulo: Nacional, 1973.
- ERVEDOSA, Carlos. Roteiro da Literatura Angolana. Luanda: UEA, 1975.
- FERREIRA, Manuel Hora di bai. São Paulo: Ática, 1984.
- HONWANA, Luís Bernardo. Nós Matamos o Cão Tinhoso. São Paulo: Ática, 1978.
- KI-ZERBO, J. História da África Negra. Lisboa: Europa-América, 1978.
- PEPETELA, Mayombe. São Paulo

11. SOCIETY AND STATE IN AFRICA

Syllabus: Unity and diversity in Africa. Cultural pluralism vs "forced unity" of the continent. Social structures and dynamics after independence; urbanization in the form of "slums." The issue of State/Nation: centripetal and centrifugal forces. Patrimonialism and neo-tribalism. Nation, ethnicity and class: issues of identity. The exhaustion of the single-party model. The role of the army; military regimes. Analysis and typology of armed intra and inter-state conflicts. The neo-liberal wave (IMF and WB); democratize Africa and Africanize democracy.

Bibliography:

- ANGLARILL, Nilda B. África: teorías y prácticas de la cooperación económica de 1900 a nuestros días. Buenos Aires. Belgrano, 1991.

- BAYART, Jean-François. The State in Africa: The Politics of the Belly. New York: Longman, 1993. 369p.
- BOUTROS-GHALI, Boutros. L'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine. Paris, Armand Colin, 1969. 196p.
- CENTRE D'ETUDE D'AFRIQUE NOIRE. L'Afrique politique 1994. Vue sur la Démocratisation a Marée Basse. Paris: Éditions Karthala, 1994. 314p.
- DUMONT, René. Democracia para a África. Luanda: Ed. Ler e Escrever, 1991.
- ENTRALGO, Armando. África política. Havana: Ed. de Ciências Sociais, 1977
- GIRI, Jacques. L'Afrique em panne; vigt-cinq ans de "developpement". Paris: Karthala, 1986. 204p.
- HARBESON, John W. & Rotchild, Donald (ed.). Africa in world Politics. San Francisco: Westview Press, 1991. 341p.
- JOUBE, Edmond. Le Tiers Monde dans la vie internationale. Paris: Berger-Levrault, juin 1986. 307p.
- LAIDI, Zaki. Les contraintes d'une rivalité: Les superpuissances et l'Afrique e L'Europe. Bruxelles: Éditions complexe, 1994. 251p.
- N'KRUMAH, Kwame. Neoliberalismo. Último estágio do imperialismo. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira, 1967.
- NYONG'O, Peter Anyus (coord.). Estado y Sociedad en el África actual. México: El Colegio de Mexico, 1989.
- _____. La política africana y la crisis del desarrollo. Mexico: El Colegio de Mexico, 1989.. Ática, 1980.
- OGUNBADEJO, Oye. The international Politics of Africa's Strategic Minerals. London: Frances Pinter, 1985. 213p.\
- WRIGHT, Stephen & Brownfoot, Janice N. Africa in world Politics: Changing Perspectives. London: The Magmillan Press, 1987. 213p.
- YACHIR, Faycal. Enfeux miniers en afrique. Paris: Éditions Karthala, 1987. 180p.

12. AFRO-BRAZILIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Syllabus: Theoretical presuppositions. The New Cultural History; the Imaginary and its images. The theological foundations of slavery: the discourses of legitimation; quilombo and denial of legitimacy. Liberalism and slavery; the abolitionist laws and the transition to a free labor market. The Liberal Republican State. The invisible Africas: the re-exclusion of African descendents; the myth of racial democracy. The Black Front of 1930 - the

necessary radicalization. The Black Experimental Theater and the appropriation of the word, The Black Movement and the struggle for citizenship.

Bibliography:

- ARENDDT, Hannah. Sobre a Violência. Rio de Janeiro: Relume Dumara, 1994.
- BARRET, Luís Felipe. Os Descobrimentos e a Ordem do Saber. Lisboa, Gradiva, 1989.
- BOSI, Alfredo. A Cultura Brasileira: temas e situações. Rio de Janeiro: Ática, 1992.
- CASTRO, Hebe Maria Mattos de. Das Cores do Silêncio: Os Significados da Liberdade no Sudeste Escravista - Brasil Sec. XIX. Rio de Janeiro, Arquivo Nacional, 1993.
- CHANDEIGNE, Michel. Lisboa Ultramarina 1410-1580 - A Invenção do Mundo pelos navegadores Portugueses. Rio de Janeiro. Jorge Zahar, 1992.
- CHARTIER, Roger. A História Cultural Entre Práticas e Representações., Lisboa DIFEL, 1986.
- CARNEIRO, Manuela. Sobre os Silêncios da lei. Leis Costumeiras e Positiva nas Alforrias de escravos no Brasil do século XIX. Cadernos do IFCH, Campinas, 1983.
- _____. Negros e Estrangeiros. São Paulo: Brasiliense, 1985.
- CARVALHO José Murilo. Os Bestializados. São Paulo: Cia das Letras, 1989.
- _____. A Formação das Almas. São Paulo: Cia das Letras, 1993.
- CERTEAU, Michel. A Invenção do Cotidiano. Petrópolis: Vozes, 1994.
- CONRARD, Robert. Os Últimos Anos da Escravatura no Brasil: 1850-1888. Rio de Janeiro, Paz e Terra, 1975.
- _____. Tumbeiros: O Tráfico de Escravos para o Brasil. São Paulo: Brasiliense.
- COSTA, Emília Vioti da. Da Senzala à Colônia. São Paulo: 1982.
- FERNANDES, Florestan. A Integração do Negro na Sociedade de Classes. São Paulo: Cia. Ed. Nacional, 1955.
- FREITAS, Décio. Palmares: A Guerra dos Escravos. Porto Alegre: Movimento, 1973.
- FREYRE, Gilberto. Casa Grande e Senzala. Rio de Janeiro: José Olympio, 1977.
- GEBARA, Ademir. O Mercado de Trabalho livre no Brasil. São Paulo, Brasiliense, 1988.

GEERTZ, Clifford. A interpretação das Culturas. Rio de Janeiro: Koogan, 1989.

GOMES, Heloísa Toller. As Marcas da Escravidão. Rio de Janeiro, UFRJ, 1994.

GORENDER, Jacob. O Escravismo Colonial. São Paulo: Ática, 1978.

GOULART, José Alípio. Da Palmatória ao patíbulo. Rio de Janeiro, Conquista, 1972.

HUNT, Lynn. A Nova História Cultural. São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 1992.

IANI, Octavio. As Metamorfoses do Escravo. São Paulo: Delfos, 1962.

FOUCAULT, Michel. A Microfísica do poder. Rio de Janeiro: Graal, 1979.

KOWARICK, Lúcio. Trabalho e Vadiagem: A Origem do trabalho Livre no Brasil. São Paulo, Brasiliense, 1987.

LAGE, Lana. Rebeldia Negra e Abolicionismo. Rio de Janeiro: Achiamé, 1988.

MACHADO, Maria Helena. O Plano e o Pânico: Os movimentos Sociais na Década da Abolição. Rio de Janeiro: UFRJ, 1994.

MALHEIROS, Agostinho Perdigão. Escravidão Negra no Brasil: Ensaio Histórico. Jurídico Social, 2 vol. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Universal Laemmert, 1866.

MARTINS, Leda Maria. A Cena em sombra. São Paulo: Perspectiva, 1995.

MATTOSO, Katia M. de Queirós. Ser Escravo no Brasil. São Paulo: Brasiliense, 1982.

MOURA, Ana Maria da Silva. Cocheiros e Carroceiros - Homens Livres no Rio de Senhores de Escravos. São Paulo, Hucitec, 1988.

MOURA, Clóvis. Rebeliões da Senzala. Rio de Janeiro: Conquista, 1972.

MOURA, Roberto. Rio de Janeiro e as Pequenas Áfricas. Rio de Janeiro, Funarte, 1987.

MEYER, Marlyse. Caminhos do Imaginário no Brasil. São Paulo, Edusp, 1993.

SALLES, Iraci Galvão. Trabalho, Progresso e Sociedade Civilizada. São Paulo: HUCITEC, 1986.

SCHWARCZ, Lilia Moritz. O Espetáculo das Raças. São Paulo: Cia. das Letras, 1993.

SILVA, Marilene Rosa Nogueira da. Negro na Rua - A nova face da escravidão. São Paulo: Hucitec, 1988.

_____. O Lazer a contraface do dever: As linguagens do poder na cidade do Rio de Janeiro na primeira república. USP, 1995.

_____. A Representação de Império na Cultura Popular carioca in Revista de Ciências Humanas, vol. `19, n. 2, 1996 - UGFp. 123\144.

REIS, João José. Rebeldia Escrava: O Levante dos Malês na Bahia. São Paulo, Estudos Econômicos, vol. 17, 1987.

SOARES, Carlos E. L. A Negregada Instituição. RJ. Biblioteca Carioca, 1993.

13. DIDACTICS IN COLLEGE TEACHING

Syllabus: The integral connection between education and research. The training of the teacher-researcher. Teaching planning: conceptualization, levels of planning, planning of courses, unities and classes: formulation of objectives and choice of contents. Teaching methodology: procedures and didactic resources for building up knowledge. Evaluation and teaching: conceptualization; the interdependency of planning-content-evaluation; means of evaluation.

Bibliography:

DEMO, P. Pesquisa: princípio científico e educativo. São Paulo: Cortez, 1990.

FALCON, F.J.C. História e Cultura. In: História hoje: balanços e perspectivas. IV Encontro Regional da ANPUH-RJ, 16-19 de out. 1990.

FENELON, D. Pesquisa em História: perspectiva e abordagens. In. FAZENDA, I. Metodologia da Pesquisa Educacional. 2ª Ed. aumentada. São Paulo: Cortez, 1991.

LE GOFF, Jacques (org.). A História Nova. São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 1990.

LUSKESI, Cipriano. Prática docente e avaliação. Rio de Janeiro, ABT, Estudos e Pesquisas, 1990.

LUDKE, Menga, ANDRÉ, M. Pesquisa em Educação: abordagens qualitativas. São Paulo, EPU, 1986.

SILVA, Luís Eduardo Potch de Carvalho. Proposta para uma Universidade do Terceiro Milênio. UFRJ/FUJB, Rio de Janeiro, 1991.

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The course fulfills academic requirements, presenting systematized contents based upon a good bibliography, and with references to research sources and comparison of different views and historiographic trends.

The major difficulties that the Course presents are linked to the fact that the students were not offered courses on Africa at the college level. Because of that the Course must be equivalent to a college level course.

The classes will be taught in a dialogue format, with thematic debates and wide use of audio-video resources: maps, slides and videos. The students will be asked to prepare seminars on themes or specific works and to annotate texts, books and articles.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of the graduate students and the objectives of this course, the process of teaching-learning will be centered on the stimulation of the production of analysis and reflection by the students themselves. It will also center on the systematization of the contents of the discussions in the classroom, in the form of texts elaborated for evaluation tests, essays and/or oral presentations.

At the end of the course the students shall present a monography about one of the discussed subjects under the supervision of one of the teachers.

THE TEACHERS

Carlos Serrano, PhD. Professor of anthropology at USP, where he received his Master and Doctoral degrees. Born in Angola, he began his college studies in Switzerland in the middle of the 1960s after a stay in Argel in support of MPLA. He is also a visiting professor at the Universidade Lusófona de Lisboa.

Célia Nunes, PhD. Doctor in Sociology of Development by the University of Paris I - Sorbonne, with a dissertation on Mozambique where she received her teaching license in Economics and the DESS and DEA degrees. She was an

advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture and other state bureaus of Mozambique (1977-1989). She is a researcher at CEAA.

Rita Chaves, PhD. Professor of literature at USP where she received her doctoral degree with a dissertation on Angolan romance. Her last book on Angolan literature was published in Luanda, a city which, among other southern African cities, she has often visited.

Flávio Gomes, PhD. Adjunct professor of History at UFRJ and UNICAMP UNICAMP. Author of several books and texts on slavery.

José Maria Nunes Pereira, MA. He was the Vice-Director of CEAA from its foundation in 1973 until 1986. Master and doctoral student in sociology at USP - with a dissertation on external Angolan politics. He has been a professor of History and African International Relations at PUC and Candido Mendes University.

Beluce Bellucci, MA. He is the present Executive Vice-Director of CEAA. Economist with a master degree on Agrarian Development from Sorbonne, doctoral student in Economic History at USP. He has been an advisor to the Popular Bank of Development, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Cooperation, in Mozambique (1977-1991).

Mônica Lima, MA. She has a teaching degree in History from UFRJ and a Master's degree in African Studies from El Colegio de Mexico. She is a visiting professor of African History at UFMA and professor at CAP of UFRJ.

Ana Maria Senna, MA. She has a master's degree in Communication in Informational Sciences by the UFRJ. She is the librarian and archives' coordinator at CEAA.

Edson Borges, MA. He has a master's degree in Social Anthropology (Africa) from USP. He is a researcher at CEAA.

Amauri Mendes Pereira. Master student in Education at UERJ. He is a former president of IPCN (Institute of Research on Black Culture).