

VOC A FAIRE

Unit 2- #BLACKLIVESMATTER : what is to be expected next from #blacklivesmatter?

Diversity and inclusion

annexe: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGYFRzf2Xww>)

1- The origins of the Ashtag :

document 1A : The Origins of #blacklivesmatters, d'une phrase à un #, l'importance des réseaux sociaux + ancienneté : juin 2013- juin 2020 : lente prise de conscience,

qui est utilisé en positif et en négatif, possibilité évoquer le #alllivesmatter en opposition

=> importance de ce mouvement, vieux de 7 ans, réseaux sociaux,

recurrence et critique

Document 1B : Trayvon Martin, the one too many murder that triggered it all histoire d'un meurtre et d'une remise en liberté douteuse

George Zimmerman, Captain of a neighbourhood patrol, half latino, 2nd thoughts about how the action occurred, important : came out of a shop and had a hoodie (en vue du DST)

2- A deep rooted pb :

doc 2A : Sill Two Americas, Ben Surgeant : travail de description, comparaison et explication des bulles (bubble speech- carton – caricature- simple)

Doc 2B : Ava DuVernay's 13th Is a Shocking, Necessary Look at the Link Between Slavery and Mass Incarceration

13 amendement : modern slavery / crack / heroin

idée d'esclavagisme moderne : 13ème amendement et crack / héroïne : <https://www.vogue.com/article/13th-ava-duvernay-review>

=> utilisation du 13ème amendement pour asseoir son autorité politique en enlevant leurs droits civique, essentiellement aux noirs Américains, en donnant image négative aux opposants politiques => hippies, communauté plutôt à gauche (democrates) avec marijuana et communauté noire => crack, différence crack et héroïne utilisée aussi par Reagan après Nixon, puis coup fatal : Clinton qui durçit la loi en obligeant à servir 85 % de son temps d'incarcération => pour avoir l'air plus dur ds ses idées et être élu, résultats : moins de vote noir.

Enfin, système judiciaire américain : peine plus légère si plaide coupable => - on est riche, + on plaide coupable pour avoir une peine moins lourde

en annexe 2B : le documentaire mis en libre accès par netflix

Document C et D : the runaway et the policeman and the black boy

the Runaway vs caricature a) travail sur tableau de Norman Rockwell original vs tableau revisté : faire faire le travail par un groupe tableau de Rockwell et le 2nd par un autre

présentation au tableau ou en pair work et rédaction conclusion : similitude et différence, message passé ?

Confiance de l'enfant blanc, « bêtise » donc en fuite mais red flag : le baluchon, bienveillance du garçon de café, fond essentiellement blanc => candeur,

vs peur de l'enfant noir, n'ose pas parler, ne veut pas se faire remarquer.

Document E : This is America Childish Gambino

1^{er} repérage : music representation / costumes / place / people

étude détaillée cf diapo

1 : confederate trousers + bare chest (slavery), gold chains => chain

2 : Look at what I'm whippin' now » => back

3- funny faces : reference to Black Face Minstrel show // avec diapo 4

5- Execution // Jim Crow character (diapo 6)

7- Choir : Gospel => reference to slave music

8- violence in America : blind execution and mass shooting (clear reference to mass shooting in a church, racist motives)

10- 11 : the Red flag : this is America, blood handed for years but nothing changes

12- 14 : all this under the eye of youth => dancing whatever is happening, empty, chaos, apocalyps rider + dance = reference to South Africa (Gwara Gwara) => Apartheid (which began after Segregation)

15- Under the eye of children and medias

16- man shooting with his hands : police violence due do racism

17- last cigarette:

Race/Ethnicity	% of US population	% of U.S. incarcerated population	National incarceration rate (per 100,000)
White (non-Hispanic)	64%	39%	450 per 100,000
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The racial and ethnic make-up of incarcerated populations is dramatically different from that of the U.S. as a whole. ²

18- immobility : old cars, old rap music cliché, same man with covered face

19-20 : same idea of immobility : running black man, chased like the escaped slaves used to and scared face of the black man in the dark

(Historical landmarks: Minstrel Shows in American history

video Cotton and Chick Watts Blackface Minstrel Show Comedy, recorded in 1954.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-_swtbli2F0)

fiche zéro de conduite : <https://www.zerodeconduite.net/system/files/document/thisisamerica-anglais-minstrel.pdf>

+ arrêt sur image (cf diapo) : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9_LIP7qguYw)

Conclusion : Same old

3) representation of racism in medias

Document 3A Die hard 3 : Zeus advices to the kids : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9BASAd4j6Lw>

Document 3B + scène John meets Zeus : caricature du racismee, année 1995 => racism sous-jacent et ambiant mais qui n'a pas encore mené aux meurtres et émoi que l'on connaît

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t8DJGw3rIwI&list=RDt8DJGw3rIwI&start_radio=1

=> film grand public, focablisé sur héros blanc et le personnage noir = en annexe, permet une sorte de « déculpabilisation », message qui passe : black = aussi raciste (voir plus) que les blancs, blancs à la rescousse

+ scene John accuses Zeus of being racist :

annexe Document 3C : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lGYFRzf2Xww>)

Document 3D- Bowling for Columbine : 2002, Mickael questions himself on the origins of mass shooting => possibly the fear of Black American, fuelled by the medias

medias show only black guys:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDrvijZMq_Y

et **DOCUMENT 3 E** : Cops :
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nzhqec_bj-4

annexe 3F: origin of cops :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xTQTcfk5Bmw>

4- the need to change mentalities :

DOCUMENT 4A- race after technology, Ruha Benjamin : quand la technologie se plie aux règles de la société : l'AI pas si intelligente que ça... // entre besoin d'une image dépourvue de racisme et la réalité : who cares about SIRI recognising an African American voice ? Best mo' to mention the difference between African American and Black American

Document 4B : - Never Again : Titus Kaphar : *Analogous Colors*, couverture, tableau + poem
tableau du Times : based on the plea of George Floyd calling for his mother

To accompany the illustration on the cover, Kaphar wrote a poem titled "[I Cannot Sell You This Painting](#)," in which he asks: "Are black and loss / analogous colors in America?"

prise de conscience nécessaire ? Quand ?

<https://time.com/5847487/george-floyd-time-cover-titus-kaphar/>

5- Hope to come ?

Document 5A : 'COPS' to be Ended

et CO sur la représentation des Noirs Américains : <https://medium.com/art-direct/titus-kaphar-the-artist-behind-times-george-floyd-cover-583d2559be22> sur les statues? => regard des enfants

=> Ou représentation Black people dans art (5 min) => refus de faire Black History in art
6'45 : + Fin

TF : en classe : 4 doc au choix : 2 couvertures de magazines et 2 street art George Floyd et Trayvon Martins

DST sur l'assassinat du jeune au Missipi (permets retour sur Basquiat aussi, manuel 1ère meeting point) CE et EE ? Faire le parallèle avec Trayvon Martins en tt cas. (au moins une question)

- document divers : the police was to protect white supremacy
- CO entrainement : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l76veqvITZk>

#BLACKLIVESMATTER	
Diversity and inclusion : June 2013 - June 2020 a stir in racist American awareness ?	
UNIT 2	what is to be expected next from #blacklivesmatter?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Know all about the beginning of the #blacklivesmatter understand the specificities of this movement think about a possible future for America
What vocabulary will I need ?	Inclusion

	diversity change fear hope
What grammatical structure will I need ?	Suggestion advice simple present description
What documents will be used ?	<p><u>1- The origins of the Ashtag :</u> A- The Origins of #blacklivesmatters, Monica Anderson, August 15, 2016 Social Media Conversations About Race B- Trayvon Martin, the one too many murder that triggered it all, History.com Editors, February 24, 2020 + Annexe1: A Brief History of America, Mickael Moore, 2001, Bowling for Columbine,</p> <p><u>2- A deep rooted problem:</u> A- Sill Two Americas, Ben Surgeant B- Ava DuVernay's <i>13th</i> Is a Shocking, Necessary Look at the Link Between Slavery and Mass Incarceration, Julia Felsenthal, Vogue.com, Octobe 6th, 2016 C-The Runaway, Norman Rockwell, 1958 D- The policeman and the Black Child, STM (caricature) E- This is America, Childish Gambino, 2018</p> <p><u>3- representation of racism in medias</u> A, B, C: Die Hard with a veengeance, extracts, 1995, John McTiernan D, E: - Bowling for Columbine, extract; Mickael More, 2002, + Annexe: 3F: The Origin of cops :</p> <p><u>4- the need to change mentalities :</u> - Race after Technology, Ruha Benjamin, 2019 - Titus Kaphar : <i>Analogous Colors</i>, painting + poem, 2020 - <i>COPS'</i> to be Ended, By Allyson Chiu June 10, 2020</p>
What will I learn about ?	How the American past forges its future what triggers racism in America why changes are slow in America
Final Task	You will find a slogan to match a given piece of art illustrating the latest use of the #blacklivematters. You will need to justify your choice by explaining what this piece of art triggered in you.

Instructions for your final Task :

- 1) You will work in class and have an hour full. At the end of the hour, you will need to hand your piece of work.
- 2) There will be few pictures from which to choose : pick one and focus on it
- 3) You will need to explain your choices : why this picture ? What does it means to you ? How is it related to our topic ? To what you've learned about diversity and inclusion ?
- 4) Find a slogan that could match this picture and explain your choice. Remember a slogan must be catchy and easy to remember. You may get some inspiration here :

<https://lithub.com/at-the-black-lives-matter-protests-in-nyc-a-photo-essay/>

Tâche finale - #blacklivesmatter

Choose a picture among the given ones, and find a slogan to match it. You will need to justify both your choices by explaining what this piece of art triggered in you.

The picture I chose is picture

Attentes :	Qualité du travail	Richesse de la langue: grammaire et syntaxe	Richesse de la langue: lexique
J'ai décrit l'image 0.5	Ma description était rigoureuse, et détaillée /2	Je connais et j'utilise des formules grammaticales complexes, je n'ai pas de problème de conjugaison ou très peu, mes erreurs ne m'empêchent pas de me faire comprendre aisément 5 B2	J'ai une langue riche et complexe qui me permet de m'exprimer sans me répéter, j'ai su monopoliser les mots du cours à bon escient, je m'exprime avec aisance 5 B2
J'ai expliqué mon choix de cette image en particulier 0.5	Mes arguments dans le choix de l'image et du slogan était détaillés et cohérents /2	Il m'arrive de faire quelques fautes qui « sonnent », j'utilise un peu trop souvent les mêmes structures grammaticales, je sais me servir des modaux et j'essaie de complexifier mes phrases 3 / 4 B1-> B2	Mon vocabulaire est assez élargi pour m'exprimer, je n'ai pas toujours remobilisé du vocabulaire, il m'arrive de me répéter 3 / 4 B1-> B2
J'ai donné un slogan pour accompagner cette image 0.5	Mon slogan accompagne intelligemment mon image /1	Mes phrases sont assez simples, je fais des erreurs mais je sais aussi me faire comprendre. J'utilise un peu trop souvent les mêmes structures de phrases 1 / 2 B1	Il me manque du vocabulaire pour être fluide, je me répète parfois, je n'ai utilisé que très peu le vocabulaire vu en classe 1 / 2 B1
J'ai expliqué mon slogan 0.5	Mon document était intéressant à lire 1	C'est difficile de me comprendre, ou mon anglais est vraiment trop basique, je ne maîtrise que très peu de structures grammaticales 0,5 A2	j'ai un vocabulaire très limité, je me répète souvent, je réinvestis très peu le vocabulaire vu en classe 0,5 A2
	J'ai su donner mon opinion	Je fais trop de fautes pour	Mon vocabulaire est basique

J'ai écrits 150 mots au moins	sur le #blacklivesmatter au vu des connaissances acquises	être compris, même avec si mon interlocuteur fait les efforts nécessaires pour	, je ne réinvestis pas le vocabulaire vu en classe
1	1	0	0
moins de 130 mots : -1			

1) The Origins of #blacklivesmatter

A- Document 1 : The Origins of #blacklivesmatter

The phrase “black lives matter” was first used by a black community organizer [in a Facebook post](#) following the July 2013 acquittal of George Zimmerman in the shooting death of black 17-year-old Trayvon Martin. Despite its widespread presence today, the hashtag was slow to gain prominence: During the second half of 2013, it appeared on Twitter a total of just 5,106 times (or about 30 times a day).

Both the use of the hashtag and the influence of the broader Black Lives Matter movement accelerated greatly in August 2014 when [Michael Brown](#), a black teenager, was fatally shot by a white police officer in Ferguson, Missouri.

The #BlackLivesMatter hashtag appeared an average of 58,747 times per day in the roughly three weeks following Brown’s death. However, the use of the hashtag increased dramatically three months later when on [November 25](#), the day after a Ferguson grand jury decided not to indict the officer involved in Brown’s death, the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag appeared 172,772 times. During the subsequent three weeks, the hashtag was used 1.7 million times.

Since late 2014, #BlackLivesMatter has been a continuous presence on Twitter, but its use has increased around some specific events. These include:

- On Dec. 4, 2014, the day after a [New York grand jury](#) decided not to indict police officers in the death of Eric Garner, #BlackLivesMatter appeared 189,210 times – the most it was ever used in a single day.
- The Oct. 13, 2015, presidential campaign debate in which Senator Bernie Sanders [defended](#) the Black Lives Matter movement and decried institutional racism spurred the hashtag to appear more than 127,000 times on Twitter the following day as many users voiced support for Sanders.
- On the one-year anniversary of Brown’s death, August 9, 2015, the hashtag appeared 120,067 times as well as 98,518 times the following day. (...)

The #BlackLivesMatter hashtag has been used frequently in support of the broader social movement or to flag general racial issues, occasionally as a form of criticism

From its first appearance in mid-2013, Twitter users have utilized the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag for a range of purposes. Supportive or positive references to the broader movement are among the most common. But in some cases, people included #BlackLivesMatter in tweets to criticize the movement – or simply identify the subject matter of their posts and attach them to the broader discussion occurring around racial issues.

By [Monica Anderson](#), August 15, 2016 [Social Media Conversations About Race](#)

<https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2016/08/15/the-hashtag-blacklivesmatter-emerges-social-activism-on-twitter/>

Document 1B- Trayvon Martins :

Trayvon Martin, the one too many murder that triggered it all

On February 26, 2012, Trayvon Martin, an African American teen walking home from a trip to a convenience store, is fatally shot by George Zimmerman, a neighborhood watch volunteer patrolling the townhouse community of the Retreat at Twin Lakes in Sanford, [Florida](#). Zimmerman later claimed to have shot the unarmed 17-year-old out of self-defense during a physical altercation. After police initially opted not to arrest Zimmerman, whose father is white and mother is Hispanic, the case sparked protests and ignited national debates about racial profiling and self-defense laws. Zimmerman later was charged with second-degree murder; following a high-profile trial that riveted America, he was acquitted of the charges against him.

On February 26, Martin, a Miami high school student, was in Sanford visiting his father. Dressed in a hooded sweatshirt, the teen was on his way back to the home of his father's fiancée, after buying a bag of Skittles and a bottle of juice, when he was spotted by Zimmerman, a 28-year-old insurance-fraud investigator who was captain of the neighborhood patrol at the Retreat at Twin Lakes, which recently had experienced a series of break-ins and burglaries. Zimmerman called the non-emergency line of the Sanford police to report that Martin looked suspicious then ignored a police dispatcher's advice not to follow the young man. Moments later, gunfire rang out. When officers arrived, Martin was dead at the scene. Zimmerman, who had a bloody nose and cuts on the back of his head, was questioned then released. There were no eyewitnesses to the shooting, and police chose not to arrest Zimmerman, who claimed to have acted in self-defense.

After Martin's parents raised concerns about the police investigation into the death of their son, who had no criminal record, the case gained national attention. Protest rallies were held in cities nationwide, including New York City, where on March 21 hundreds of people gathered for the Million Hoodie March and demanded justice for Martin, who many believed Zimmerman had profiled as suspicious and threatening simply because the teen was black. (...)

On April 11, 2012, following weeks of demonstrations, a special prosecutor appointed by Florida's governor charged Zimmerman with second-degree murder. He pleaded not guilty and the case went to trial in June 2013. In court, the prosecution portrayed Zimmerman as a wannabe cop who had profiled Martin as a criminal, chased him down and fought him. Prosecutors also tried to poke holes in Zimmerman's self-defense claim by pointing to inconsistencies in his statements to the police. Defense attorneys for Zimmerman, who did not take the stand, contended he only shot Martin after the teen attacked him. On July 13, after deliberating for 16 hours over two days, a jury of six women found Zimmerman not guilty.

By [History.com Editors](#), February 24, 2020

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/florida-teen-trayvon-martin-is-shot-and-killed>



2) a deep-rooted difference :
Document 2A- Still Two Americas, Ben Sargeant

Document 2B - 13 amendment : modern slavery / crack / heroin

idée d'esclavagisme moderne : 13ème amendement et crack / héroïne : <https://www.vogue.com/article/13th-ava-duvernay-review>

Ava DuVernay's *13th* Is a Shocking, Necessary Look at the Link Between Slavery and Mass Incarceration

By [Julia Felsenthal](#), for Vogue.com, Octobre 6th, 2016

Filmmaker Ava DuVernay's new documentary, available to stream this Friday via Netflix, is called *13th*, as in the 13th amendment, the one that formally abolished slavery in the United States, and, at least in theory, granted freedom to all Americans. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude," [it reads](#), "*except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted*, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

That bit in italics is what concerns DuVernay, a clause that has long offered a massive loophole to those who seek to exploit it. It's no secret that the United States is a world leader when it comes to putting its people behind bars. As President Obama reminds us (...) this country is home to five percent of the world's population and 25 percent of the world's prisoners. Around 2.3 million Americans are currently incarcerated. Of that number, 40.2 percent are African-American men. That fact is more shocking when you consider that African-American men make up only about 6.5 percent of the U.S. population. Or, to put a finer point on it, "Right now, we now have more African-Americans under criminal supervision than all the slaves back in 1850s." {says New Jersey Senator Cory Booker}

DuVernay's film looks at how we got from there to here, tracing a line from the abolition of slavery to the present day, (...) and convincingly makes the case that mass incarceration has replaced institutionalized slavery as a nationally supported way of subjugating and disenfranchising African-Americans.

Criminalizing blackness in America has long been a means of political oppression—most felons, after all, can't vote while in prison or on parole, and some never reclaim the right. But if you look for them, DuVernay suggests you'll find plenty of financial incentives as well.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, films like *The Birth of a Nation* helped to cement the association of dark skin with criminality. Reconstruction saw the country's first prison boom, and the growing numbers of convicts were, like slaves of the generation before, a pool of free labor to help rebuild the post-abolition Southern economy. It would prove a harbinger of things to come.

DuVernay quotes a Nixon official who broke down the strategy the Republican president used to appeal to racist southern whites and voters fearful of the lefty hippies of the late '60s. "We knew we couldn't make it illegal to be either against the war or black. But by getting the public to associate the hippies with marijuana and blacks with heroin and then criminalizing both heavily, we could disrupt their communities."

Reagan, turned Nixon's rhetorical war into a literal war on drugs, particularly on crack cocaine, which was criminalized in a way powder cocaine was not, decimating black communities: When it came to prison sentencing, one ounce of crack was equal to a hundred of powder.

Ironically, it was the Democrat Bill Clinton who arguably did the most to birth the current prison industrial complex (...). Clinton won the presidency as a new law-and-order Democrat, after watching Michael Dukakis lose to George H. W. Bush, in part over a racially coded campaign attack ad that asserted Dukakis was dangerously soft on crime. Clinton overcorrected a federal crime bill that allowed a huge expansion of the prison system. The bill incentivized states to adopt truth-in-sentencing laws, which required that prisoners serve at least 85 percent of their sentence. Along with Reagan-era mandatory minimum sentencing for drug crimes, these added up to more people, disproportionately people of color, in prison for longer periods of time.

Flash forward to the present day, when tragic stories like that of Kalief Browder—the Bronx 22-year-old who [hanged himself](#) after wallowing for three years in jail awaiting trial when he refused to take a plea bargain for a crime he didn't commit—remind us of the cost of all these laws. (In a nutshell: Poor people are incentivized to plead guilty for lesser sentences instead of going to trial.) And what happens to all those prisoners once they've served their time? A robust prison system leads to huge numbers of ex-convicts, a permanent population of second-class citizens. (...) As author Michelle Alexander puts it: "So many aspects of the old Jim Crow are suddenly legal again once you've been branded a felon. And so it seems that in America we haven't so much ended racial caste, but simply redesigned it."

The film also recasts the conversation about race in this country in terms that are appropriately shocking. (...) A system that puts black men in chains and asks them to work for free on behalf of the countless corporations that depend on prison labor and profit from mass incarceration? That's slavery by a different name.

annexe : https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=krfcq5pF8u8&feature=emb_logo

C- The Runaway vs caricature what do you want to be when you grow up ? Document D



E) - This is America : Childish Gambino

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYOjWnS4cMY>

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D- Bowling for Columbine : 2002, Mickael questions himself on the origins of mass shooting => possibly the fear of Black American, fuelled by the medias

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E- Cops :

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annexe : origin of cops :

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4- the need to change mentalities :

Document 4A : The need to change mentalities

A former Apple employee who noted that he was “not Black or Hispanic” described his experience on a team that was developing speech recognition for Siri, the virtual assistant program. As they worked on different English dialects – Australian, Singaporean, and Indian English – he asked his boss: “What about African American English?” To this his boss responded: “Well, Apple products are for the premium market.” And this happened in 2015, “one year after [the rapper] Dr. Dre sold Beats by Dr. Dre to Apple for a billion dollars.” The irony, the former employee seemed to imply, was that the company could somehow devalue *and* value Blackness at the same time.⁶⁰ It is one thing to capitalize on the coolness of a Black artist to sell (overpriced) products and quite another to engage the cultural specificity of Black people enough to enhance the underlying design of a widely used technology. This is why the notion that tech bias is “unintentional” or “unconscious” obscures the reality – that there is no way to create something without some intention and intended user in mind (a point I will return to in the next chapter).

For now, the Siri example helps to highlight how just having a more diverse team is an inadequate solution to discriminatory design practices that grow out of the interplay of racism and capitalism. Jason Mars, a Black computer scientist, expressed his frustration saying, “There’s a kind of pressure to conform to the prejudices of the world ... It would be interesting to have a black guy talk [as the voice for his app], but we don’t want to create friction, either. First we need to sell products.”⁶¹ How does the fist-pumping empowerment of Microsoft’s campaign figure in a world in which the voices of Black programmers like Mars are treated as conflict-inducing? Who gets muted in this brave new world? The view that “technology is a neutral tool” ignores how race also functions like a tool, structuring whose literal voice gets embodied in AI. In celebrating diversity, tokenistic approaches to tech development fail to acknowledge how the White aesthetic colors AI. The “blandness” of Whiteness that some of my students brought up when discussing their names is treated by programmers as normal, universal, and appealing. The invisible power of Whiteness means that even a Black computer scientist running his own company who earnestly wants to encode a different voice into his app is still hemmed in by the desire of many people for White-sounding voices.

Race After Technology : *Abolitionist Tools for the New Jim Crow Code*, Ruha Benjamin, 2019

4B- Never Again : Titus Kaphar : *Analogous Colors*, couverture, tableau + poem

tableau du Times : based on the plea of George Floyd calling for his mother

JUNE 15, 2020

...TRAYVON MARTIN. YVETTE SMITH. ERIC GARNER. MICHAEL BROWN. LAQUAN MCDONALD. TANISHA ANDERSON. AKAI GURLEY.

TAMIR RICE. JERAME REID. NATASHA MCKENNA. ERIC HARRIS. WALTER SCOTT. FREDDIE GRAY. WILLIAM CHAPMAN. SANDRA BLAND. DARRIUS STEWART. SAMUEL DUBOSE. JANET WILSON.

BAILEY. STEPHON CLARK. DANNY RAY THOMAS. ANTIWON ROSE. BOTHAM JEAN. ATATIANA JEFFERSON. MICHAEL DEAN. AHMAUD ARBERY. BREONNA TAYLOR. GEORGE FLOYD...

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To accompany the illustration on the cover, Kaphar wrote a poem titled “[I Cannot Sell You This Painting](#),” in which he asks: “Are black and loss / analogous colors in America?”

can not
sell
you
this
painting.

In her expression, I see the Black mothers who are unseen, and rendered helpless in this fury against their babies.

As I listlessly wade through another cycle of violence against Black people,
I paint a Black mother...
eyes closed,
furrowed brow,
holding the contour of her loss.

Is this what it means for us?
Are black and loss
analogous colors in America?
If Malcolm could not fix it,
if Martin could not fix it,
if Michael,
Sandra,
Trayvon,
Tamir,
Breonna and
Now George Floyd...
can be murdered
and nothing changes...
wouldn't it be foolish to remain hopeful?
Must I accept that this is what it means to be Black
in America?

Do
not
ask
me
to be
hopeful.

I have given up trying to describe the feeling of knowing that I can not be safe in the country of my birth...
How do I explain to my children that the very system set up to protect others could be a threat to our existence?
How do I shield them from the psychological impact of knowing that for the rest of our lives we will likely be seen as a threat,
and for that
We may die?
A MacArthur won't protect you .
A Yale degree won't protect you .
Your well-spoken plea will not change hundreds of years of institutionalized hate.
You will never be as eloquent as Baldwin,
you will never be as kind as King...
So,
isn't it only reasonable to believe that there will be no
change
soon?

And so those without hope...

Burn.

This Black mother understands the fire.

Black mothers

understand despair.

I can change NOTHING in this world,

but in paint,

I can realize her....

This brings me solace...

not hope,

but solace.

She walks me through the flames of rage.

My Black mother rescues me yet again.

I want to be sure that she is seen.

I want to be certain that her story is told.

And so,

this time

America must hear her voice.

This time

America must believe her.

5- hope ?

'COPS' to be Ended

In 1989, media outlets nationwide clamored to cover the debut of “Cops.” The documentary-style crime program promising an intimate look at the daily lives of law enforcement officers marked one of the earliest forays into reality TV — and many at the time couldn’t get enough.

“Having no script to follow and no ponderous narration ... diluting its drama, ‘Cops’ delivers ‘real life’ TV that is as straightforward as a nightstick to the kidneys,” the Globe review said. Those reviewers were right that audiences would love the formula. “Cops” would go on to run for more than 30 years, enticing loyal viewers with tense scenes of foot chases, prostitution busts and drug-house raids. But as its popularity rose, social and criminal justice advocates charged that the very elements fans loved — namely raw footage of action-packed arrests — glorified officers, normalized questionable police tactics and reinforced racial stereotypes.

On Tuesday, “Cops,” which was scheduled to premiere its 33rd season this month, came to an unceremonious end after it was canceled amid widespread protests against racism and police brutality sparked by [George Floyd’s death](#). Floyd, a black man, died last month in Minneapolis after a white police officer knelt on his neck for nearly nine minutes while he was handcuffed on the ground. (...) “Cops” was the brainchild of John Langley and Malcolm Barbour, who both wanted to create a documentary-style show shot from the perspective of police(...). The pair held onto the concept for their show and in 1988, they pitched it to a young

Fox executive named Stephen Chao. In a [2018 interview](#) with the Marshall Project, Chao recalled doubting Langley’s pitch that he could produce a weekly program based on the simple premise of following police officers around on the job. “My mind was whirling. I was like, ‘How can you possibly deliver such quality every week, with so much action?’ ” Chao said. “He shrugged his shoulders. He said, ‘I’m the pizza man. I can deliver every week.’ It was such a stupid thing to say. I laughed, of course. None of us knew it was possible.” By 1989, millions of people around the country were listening to the telltale opening strains of “Bad Boys,” a song by the reggae band Inner Circle, as dramatic montages of police officers chasing and tackling suspects flashed across the screen.

While early media coverage of the show’s first few episodes were mostly positive, some were quick to raise concerns. “The dominant image is hammered home again and again: the overwhelmingly white troops of police are the good guys; the bad guys are overwhelmingly black,” the New York Times [wrote](#) in 1989. “Little is said about the ultimate sources of the drugs, and nothing is mentioned about Florida’s periodic scandals in which the police themselves are found to be trafficking in drugs.” (...)

As the popularity of the series increased, so did the criticism. In 2004, researchers observed that “Cops” disproportionately showed people of color as perpetrators of serious crimes. Programs like “Cops,” serve to “justify controversial police practices” and “implicitly justifies the practice of racial profiling,” the researchers wrote. “In that many viewers experience and understand law enforcement and crime through these reality TV programs, these shows teach audiences to view certain police practices as legitimate and certain social groups as deviant,” the paper said. (...)

“What we found is that ‘Cops’ (...) consistently presents excessive force as good policing and that its structural reinforcement of racial stereotypes about criminality raises questions about the ethics of continuing to let the show remain on the air,” (...) Dan Taberski, [wrote in an op-ed](#) for the New York Times.

Many [cheered](#) Paramount’s decision to cancel the show Tuesday. (...) Others saw the show’s cancellation as a sign of changing times and demanded that similar programs also be axed. “It is exploitative of those

unwillingly filmed and broadcast, and it contributes to the glorification of overly aggressive and violent police tactics,” Buffy Wicks, a Democrat who serves in the California State Assembly, [tweeted](#). By [Allyson Chiu](#) June 10, 2020 <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2020/06/10/cops-tv-reality-cancel/>

TF : œuvre de Banksy Trayvon Martin hood couverture du Time magazin
trouver slogan et expliquer son choix Travail écrit en 1 h

DST : // avec mort du jeune du Missipi + CO



BROADEN YOUR VOCABULARY : INCLUSION

DEFINITIONS OF INCLUSION

1) the act of [including](#) : the state of being [included](#)

Pick your favorite words :

Synonyms	<u>admittance</u> •formation •incorporation •involvement
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •composition •<u>embodiment</u> •embrace •encompassment •insertion •subsumption •comprisal
Words Related to	<p><u>addition</u>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<u>augmentation</u>, •<u>boost</u>, •<u>expansion</u>, •<u>gain</u>, •<u>increase</u>, •<u>increment</u>, •<u>more</u>, •<u>plus</u>, •<u>raise</u>, •<u>rise</u>, •<u>supplement</u>
Near Antonyms	<p><u>deletion</u>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<u>elision</u>, •<u>omission</u> •<u>elimination</u> •<u>blank</u>, •<u>skip</u>
Antonyms	<p><u>exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<u>subtraction</u>
Quotes	<p>« Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our civilization ». ~Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>« An individual has not started living until he can rise above the narrow confines of his individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of all humanity. » ~Martin Luther King, Jr</p> <p>« It takes a A lot of different flowers to make a bouquet ». - Islamic Proverb</p> <p>« When everyone is included, everyone wins. » ~Jesse Jackson</p>

BROADEN YOUR VOCABULARY : Diversity

DEFINITIONS OF DIVERSITY

- 2) the quality or state of being composed of many different elements or type
- 3) the quality or state of being different

Pick your favorite words :

Synonyms	<p><u>assortment</u>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•<u>diverseness</u>,•<u>heterogeneity</u>,•<u>heterogeneousness</u>,•<u>manifoldness</u>,•<u>miscellaneousness</u>,•<u>multifariousness</u>,•<u>multiplicity</u>,•<u>variety</u>,•<u>variousness</u> <p><u>contrast</u>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•<u>difference</u>, <u>disagreement</u>, <u>discrepancy</u>, <u>disparateness</u>, <u>disparity</u>,•<u>dissimilarity</u>, <u>dissimilitude</u>,•<u>distance</u>,•<u>distinction</u>, <u>distinctiveness</u>, <u>distinctness</u>,•<u>diverseness</u>,•<u>otherness</u>,•<u>unlikeness</u>
Words Related to	<p><u>disparateness</u>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•<u>disparity</u>, <u>dissimilarity</u>,•<u>distinction</u>, <u>distinctiveness</u>, <u>distinctness</u>,•<u>otherness</u>,•<u>unlikeness</u> <p><u>deviance</u>, <u>divergence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•<u>differentiability</u>, <u>discriminability</u>, <u>distinguishability</u>•<u>change</u>, <u>modification</u>, <u>variation</u>•<u>conflict</u>, <u>discord</u>, <u>discordance</u>, <u>dissension</u> (<i>also</i> <u>dissent</u>),•<u>dissent</u>, <u>dissidence</u>, <u>disunity</u>,•<u>friction</u>,•<u>strife</u>•<u>variability</u>, <u>variance</u>•<u>anomalousness</u>,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •dichotomy, •incompatibility, •incongruence, incongruity, incongruousness, nonconformity •disproportion, imbalance, •inequality, nonequivalence
Near Antonyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> homogeneity, •homogeneousness, •likeness, •sameness, •similarity •fewness, •paucity identicalness, •identity •accordance, agreement, •conformity, •correspondence, •parallelism, similitude •equality, equivalence, equivalency •homogeneity, homogeneousness, •uniformity
Antonyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aliqueness, •analogousness, •analogy, •community, •likeness, •resemblance, •sameness, •similarity
Quotes	<p>“Oh God, the terrible tyranny of the majority. We all have our harps to play. And it's up to you to know with which ear you'll listen.” — Ray Bradbury, Fahrenheit 451</p> <p>“How can you govern a country which has 246 varieties of cheese?” — Charles de Gaulle</p> <p>“Strength lies in differences, not in similarities” — Stephen R. Covey</p> <p>“Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our civilisation.”</p>

— Mahatma Gandhi

“He who is different from me does not impoverish me - he enriches me. Our unity is constituted in something higher than ourselves - in Man... For no man seeks to hear his own echo, or to find his reflection in the glass.”

— Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

BROADEN YOUR VOCABULARY : HOPE

DEFINITIONS OF HOPE

- 4) to cherish a desire with anticipation : to want something to happen or be true
- 5) to desire with expectation of obtainment or fulfillment

6)

Pick your favorite words :

Synonyms	achievement •ambition • <u>anticipation</u> •aspiration •belief •concern •confidence •desire •expectation •faith •goal •optimism •promise •prospect •wish
Words Related to	<u>assumption</u> •buoyancy •daydream • <u>expectancy, fancy</u> • <u>fortune , gain</u> •hopefulness •reliance •reverie • <u>reward, rosiness</u> •security •utopia •Promised Land

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •bright side •castles in air, fool's paradise •greedy glutton •light at end of tunnel •pipe dream •thing with feathers
Near Antonyms	Despair , discouragement , pessimism
Antonyms	<p>disbelief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •dislike •distrust •doubt •fear •hate •hatred •hopelessness •fact •reality •truth
Quotes	<p>“We have always held to the hope, the belief, the conviction that there is a better life, a better world, beyond the horizon.” – Franklin D. Roosevelt</p> <p>“Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow. The important thing is not to stop questioning.” – Albert Einstein</p> <p>“Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement. Nothing can be done without hope and confidence.” – Helen Keller</p> <p>“Hope is being able to see that there is light despite all of the darkness.” – Desmond Tutu</p> <p>“The miserable have no other medicine but only hope.” – William Shakespeare</p> <p>“Hope is a waking dream.” – Aristotle</p>

BROADEN YOUR VOCABULARY : CHANGE

DEFINITIONS OF CHANGE

- 1) the act, process, or result of making different
- 2) to give up (something) and take something else in return

Pick your favorite words :

Synonyms	adjustment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• advance• development• difference , diversity• innovation• modification• reversal• revision• revolution• shift• switch• transformation• transition• variation
Words Related to	<u>break</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>compression</u>• <u>contraction conversion</u>• <u>correction</u>• <u>distortion</u>• <u>diversification</u>• <u>metamorphosis</u> , <u>modulation</u> , <u>mutation</u>• <u>novelty</u>• <u>permutation</u>• <u>reconstruction</u> , <u>refinement remodeling</u>• <u>tempering transmutation</u>• <u>turn, turnover</u>• <u>variance</u> , <u>variety</u>• <u>correction</u>,• <u>rectification</u>,• <u>reform, conversion</u>,• <u>deformation, distortion</u>,• <u>metamorphosis</u>,• <u>mutation, transfiguration, transformation</u>• <u>fluctuation, oscillation, shift</u>• <u>displacement, replacement, substitution</u>• <u>adjustment, modulation, regulation</u>,

	<p>redesign, redo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interchange displace, • replace, • cede, hand over, surrender, yield • reciprocate
Antonyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agreement • sameness • similarity • stagnation • uniformity • commute, • exchange, • shift, • substitute, • swap, • switch, • trade
Quotes	<p>“Be the change that you wish to see in the world.” — Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>“Everyone thinks of changing the world, but no one thinks of changing himself.” — Leo Tolstoy</p> <p>“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” — Nelson Mandela</p> <p>“For what it’s worth: it’s never too late or, in my case, too early to be whoever you want to be. There’s no time limit, stop whenever you want. You can change or stay the same, there are no rules to this thing. We can make the best or the worst of it. I hope you make the best of it. And I hope you see things that startle you. I hope you feel things you never felt before. I hope you meet people with a different point of view. I hope you live a life you’re proud of. If you find that you’re not, I hope you have the courage to start all over again.” — Eric Roth, The Curious Case of Benjamin Button Screenplay</p>