

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE
Fakulta sociálních věd
Institut mezinárodních studií

PROTOKOL O HODNOCENÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE
(Posudek vedoucího)

Práci předložil(a) student(ka): **Klára Marinovová**

Název práce: **Malcolm X a jeho význam v hnutí za práva Afroameričanů**

Vedoucí práce (u externích vedoucích uveďte též adresu a funkci v rámci instituce):

Doc. PhDr. Francis D. Raška, PhD.

1. **OBSAH A CÍL PRÁCE** (stručná informace o práci, formulace cíle):
The dissertation deals with the life, ideology, and philosophy of Malcolm X and his often neglected role in the American Civil Rights Movement. Marcus Garvey's ideas of black pride and racial exceptionalism, which influenced Malcolm X greatly, are discussed. Later, Malcolm X's experience with the Nation of Islam and Malcolm X's own conversion to the Islamic religion are discussed, as well as the evolution of his ideas concerning the use of violence and overall black separation from the rest of American society.

2. **VĚCNÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ** (náročnost, tvůrčí přístup, argumentace, logická struktura, teoretické a metodologické ukotvení, práce s prameny a literaturou, vhodnost příloh apod.):
I have no problem with Klára's approach to the subject matter, her argumentation, methodology, etc.

3. **FORMÁLNÍ A JAZYKOVÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ** (jazykový projev, správnost citace a odkazů na literaturu, grafická úprava, formální náležitosti práce apod.):
The work is written well and referencing, bibliography, and length of the work are appropriate.

4. **STRUČNÝ KOMENTÁŘ HODNOTITELE** (celkový dojem z bakalářské práce, silné a slabé stránky, originalita myšlenek, naplnění cíle apod.):
The dissertation is divided into an Introduction, seven main chapters, and a Conclusion. In the ensuing paragraphs, I will comment briefly on each section of the work. In the Introduction, Klára places the topic of Malcolm X into the context of the Civil Rights Movement as a whole and reminds the reader that Czech literature basically neglects this role, so that Malcolm X remains largely unknown. Overall, Klára spells out the content of the dissertation and she provides a critical evaluation of the literature and explains why she has opted to use the sources cited in the work. In Chapter 1, the author discusses the history of Marcus Garvey's UNIA (United Negro Improvement Association) and the role this organization played in the formation of Malcolm X's beliefs. I think that this historical background is crucial because of the influence Garvey's ideas had on Malcolm X. Chapter 2 provides some early biographical information on Malcolm X (born Malcolm Little). Malcolm X experienced his father's (Earl Little) struggle for black rights. The murder of Earl Little would have a great impact on the remainder of Malcolm X's life, which was indeed troubled. He spent the rest of his childhood engaging in various criminal activity, his mother became mentally ill, and Malcolm was sent to reform school due to his unruly, antisocial conduct. A really fateful moment for Malcolm was when his teacher told him that he had to be realistic about the color of his skin, which presented significant hurdles to Malcolm's desire to become a lawyer. Then Malcolm moved to Boston to be with his stepsister and he unfortunately became involved in more criminal activity, including drugs and drug dealing. After faking insanity in New York to avoid compulsory military service during the Second World War, Malcolm returned to Boston where he was sentenced along with his friend and accomplice "Shorty" to ten years imprisonment for armed robbery. The prison experience would determine the path he would choose for most of his remaining life. In Chapter 3, Malcolm X's prison experience and his familiarization with the Nation of Islam thanks to his siblings' membership of the organization. Malcolm X would read much in prison and become very versed in the ideas espoused by the Nation of Islam. Upon early release from prison for good behavior,

Malcolm X worked a number of odd jobs until devoting himself fully to the Nation of Islam, where he rose up in the ranks very rapidly.

The philosophical divide between Martin Luther King and Malcolm X in the Civil Rights Movement forms the subject of Chapter 4. Self-defense through all available means (Malcolm X) versus the passive resistance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr and separatism (Malcolm X) versus integration (Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.) are evaluated here. In addition, King's Christian teachings are contrasted with the Islamic ideas of Malcolm X. What the author emphasizes, however, is that after a pilgrimage to Mecca, Malcolm X abandoned the Nation of Islam and moved closer to King, who by the mid-1960s himself had become much more radical than in the early period of the Civil Rights Movement. Klára claims that both played their part in the eventual genesis of a united, effective movement for African-American rights.

In Chapter 5, the author discusses the riots in American cities and the American Civil Rights Movement. Malcolm's rise in the Nation of Islam and his ever improving preaching skills are placed into the context of the radicalization of poor African-Americans dreaming of revolution.

Chapter 6 begins with Malcolm X's shock that fellow brethren inside the Nation of Islam were plotting against him and that Elijah Mohammed himself did not uphold Muslim ethics and teachings led Malcolm X to abandon the Nation of Islam altogether. Malcolm X founded a new Islamic organization, Muslim Mosque, and his tone moderated significantly. Malcolm X called for cooperation with less radical groups in the struggle for justice and equality. Basically, he had converted to human rights activism, something the Nation of Islam never forgave. He was murdered while preaching in Harlem on 21 February 1965. Malcolm X died, but his ideas lived on and became more popular in later years than they had been during Malcolm's life.

The legacy of Malcolm X is discussed in Chapter 7. Klára emphasizes the link between black nationalism and black pride and self-confidence. She rightly states that King's success in ending legal segregation in the American South did little to address the plight of African-Americans in the ghettos of cities in the American north. Malcolm X's significance can be summarized through three concepts, namely African-American unity, black power, and black pride. These concepts would resonate in later decades.

In the Conclusion, Klára summarizes her main points with an emphasis on Malcolm X's poor social background and the geographical (northern U.S. ghetto) areas of his influence.

This work is of excellent quality. It should serve as a blueprint for further research. I recommend an EXCELLENT mark.

4. OTÁZKY A PŘIPOMÍNKY DOPORUČENÉ K BLIŽŠÍMU VYSVĚTLENÍ PŘI OBHAJOBĚ (jedna až tři):

Can the teachings of Malcolm X be applied to other liberation struggles outside the United States? Explain.

6. **DOPORUČENÍ / NEDOPORUČENÍ K OBHAJOBĚ A NAVRHOVANÁ ZNÁMKA**
(výborně, velmi dobře, dobře, nevyhověl): **VÝBORNĚ**

Datum: **Praha, 3.6.2016**

Podpis:

Pozn.: Hodnocení pište k jednotlivým bodům, pokud nepíšete v textovém editoru, použijte při nedostatku místa zadní stranu nebo příložený list. V hodnocení práce se pokuste oddělit ty její nedostatky, které jsou, podle vašeho mínění, obhajobou neodstranitelné (např. chybí kritické zhodnocení pramenů a literatury), od těch věcí, které student může dobrou obhajobou napravit; poměr těchto dvou položek berte prosím v úvahu při stanovení konečné známky.