

Support the Challenge

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CLASS:

INFERENCE WORKSHEET

Directions: Fill in the chart below to make inferences about the given text. Words from the Text + What I Already Know = What I Infer!



Quote	What I Already Know	What I Infer



CLASS:

MOVIE REVIEW

Directions: Watch the movie and answer the questions using the lines below.

What was your favorite part of the movie? Why?



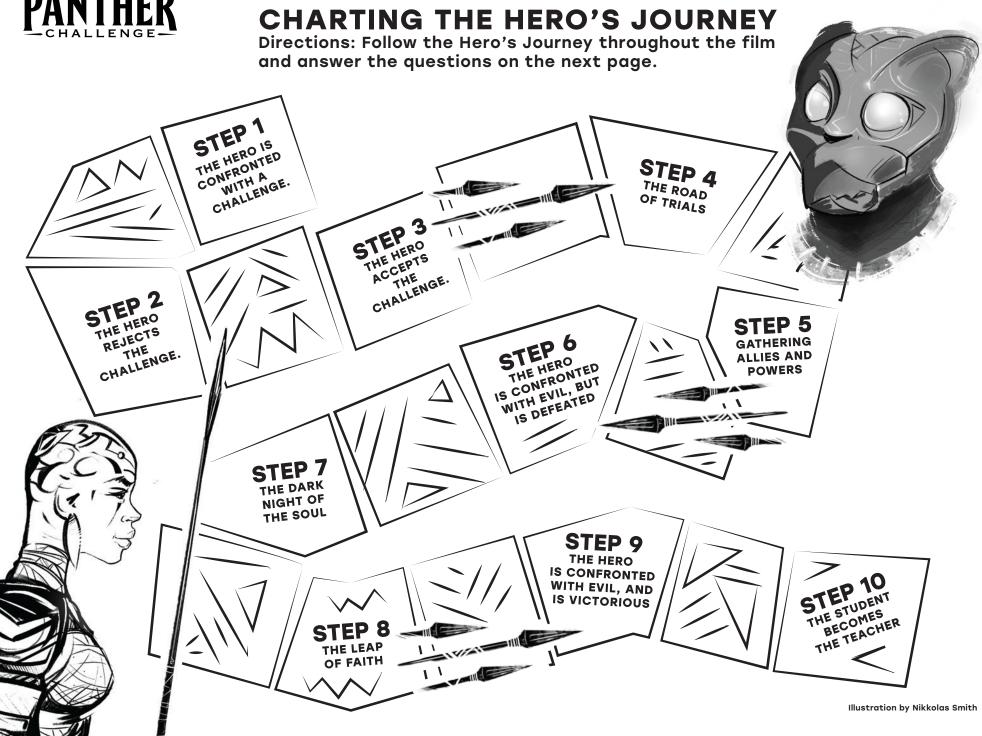
If you could write the next scene, what would happen?

If you could change one part of the movie, what would you change?

Did you learn something new by watching the movie? What was it?



CLASS:





STEP 1: The hero is confronted with a challenge. What is the challenge? STEP 6: Hero is confronted with evil, but is defeated. Why did evil win? STEP 2: The Hero Rejects the Challenge. Why did T'Challa reject the challenge? STEP 7: the dark night of the soul. Why does T'Challa doubt his abilities? STEP 3: The Hero Accepts the Challenge. Why did he accept challenge? STEP 8: The leap of faith. What was his leap of faith? STEP 4: The Road of Trials. Name some of the trials T'Challa faced. STEP 9: Hero is confronted with evil, and is victorious. What changed this time? STEP 5: Gathering Allies and Powers. Who were some of his allies? STEP 10: The student becomes the teacher. In what way has he surpassed T'Chaka?



CLASS:

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer these questions. Be sure to rewrite the question as a sentance in your paragraph. For instance: "some of the main characters' leadership traits are.."

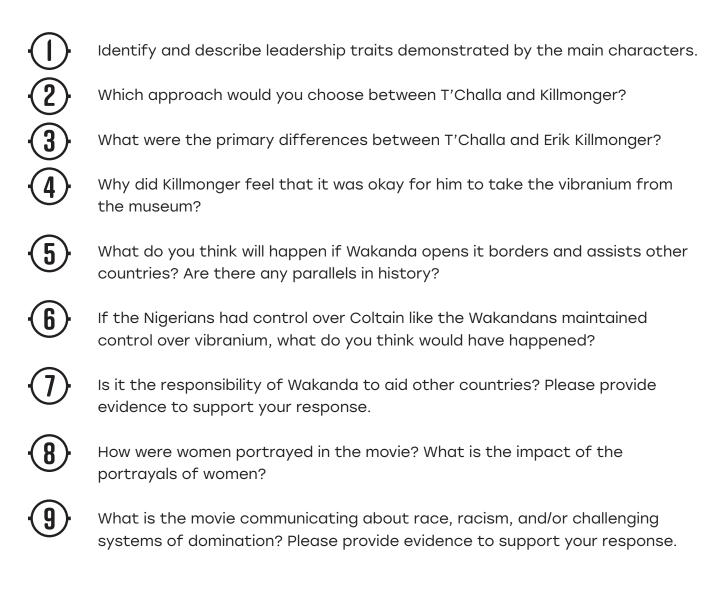
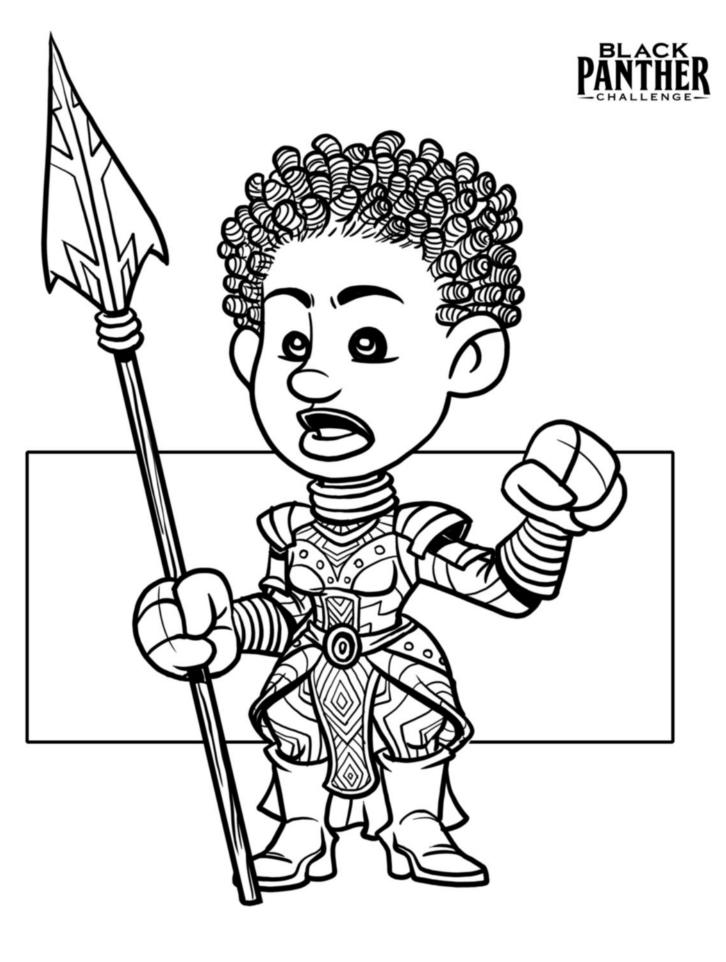


Illustration by Nikkolas Smith











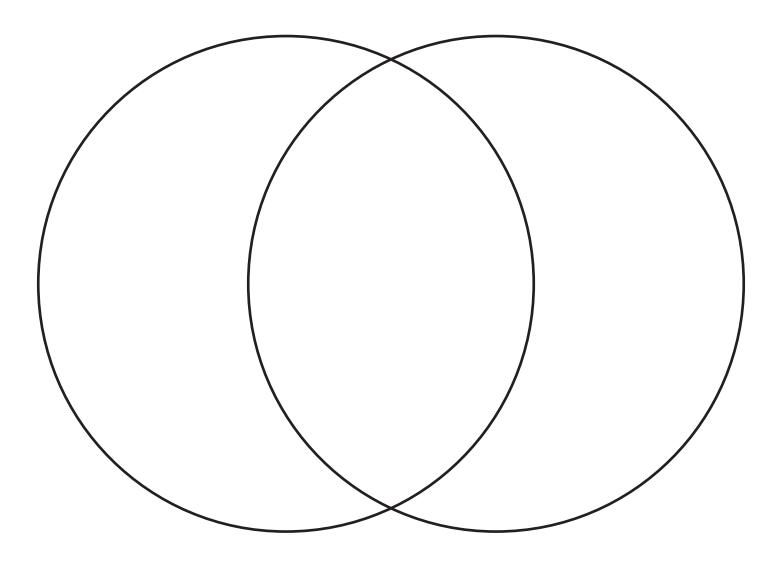
DATE:

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Directions: Your teacher will give you two things from the movie. In the circles, write how they are alike.

How are they alike?







DATE:

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Directions: Your teacher will give you two things from the movie. In the boxes, write how they are different.



How are they different?



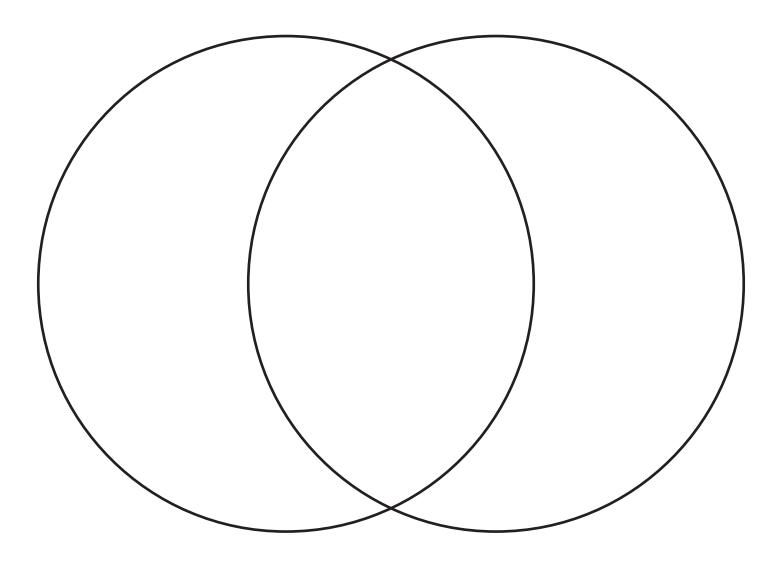
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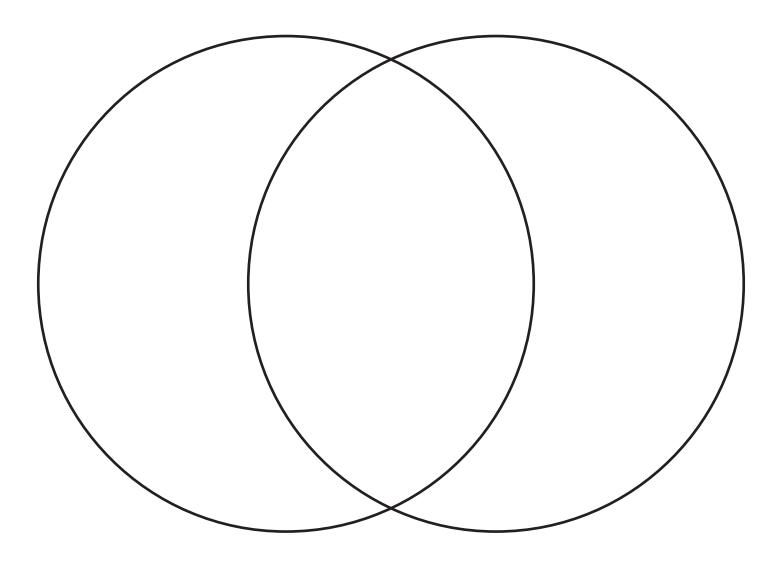
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COMPARE AND CONTRAST

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How are they alike?







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COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Directions: Your teacher will give you two things from the movie. In the boxes, draw how they are different.



How are they different?

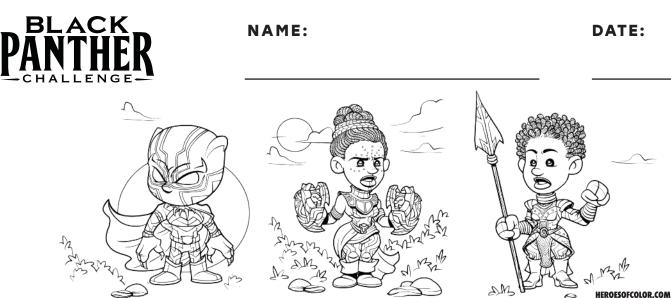


INFERENCE WORKSHEET

Directions: Fill in the chart below to make inferences about the given text. Words from the Text + What I Already Know = What I Infer!



Quote	What I Already Know	What I Infer



	YOUR FAVORITE	CHARACTER	{S! - ── -
Black Panther	Nakia	W'Kabi	Ramonda
Erik Killmonger	Everett K. Ross	Shuri	M'Baku

What did you like about the movie?

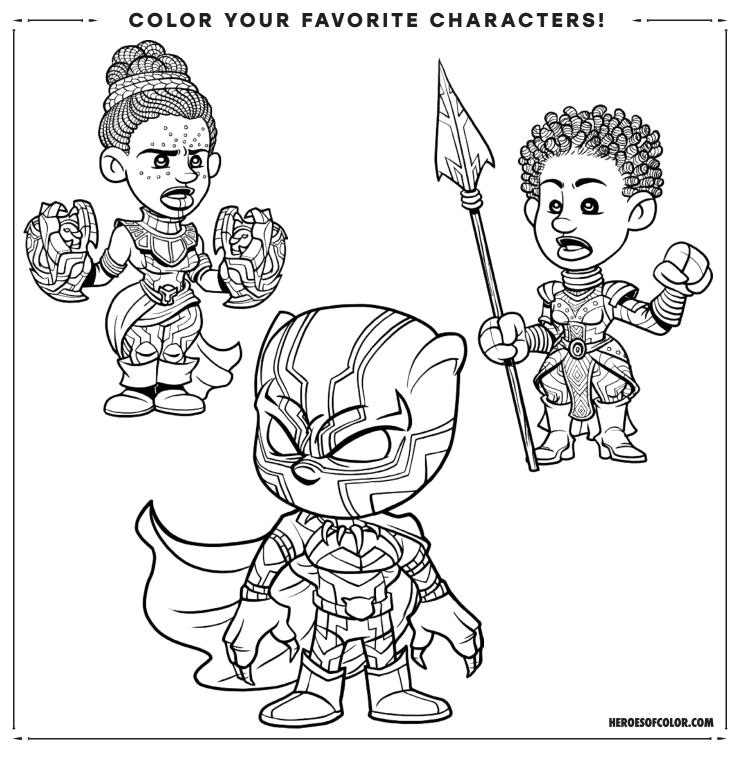
What did you not like about the movie?

We give a movie more stars the more we like it. Today, we're giving panther paws! How many paws do you give the movie? Color them in!





DATE:



We give a movie more stars the more we like it. Today, we're giving panther paws! How many paws do you give the movie? Color them in!





DATE:

MOVIE SUMMARY

Directions: Finish writing the sentances in the writing lines below!

The movie was about...

The main characters in the movie were...

My favorite character was...

The part that made me most excited was...











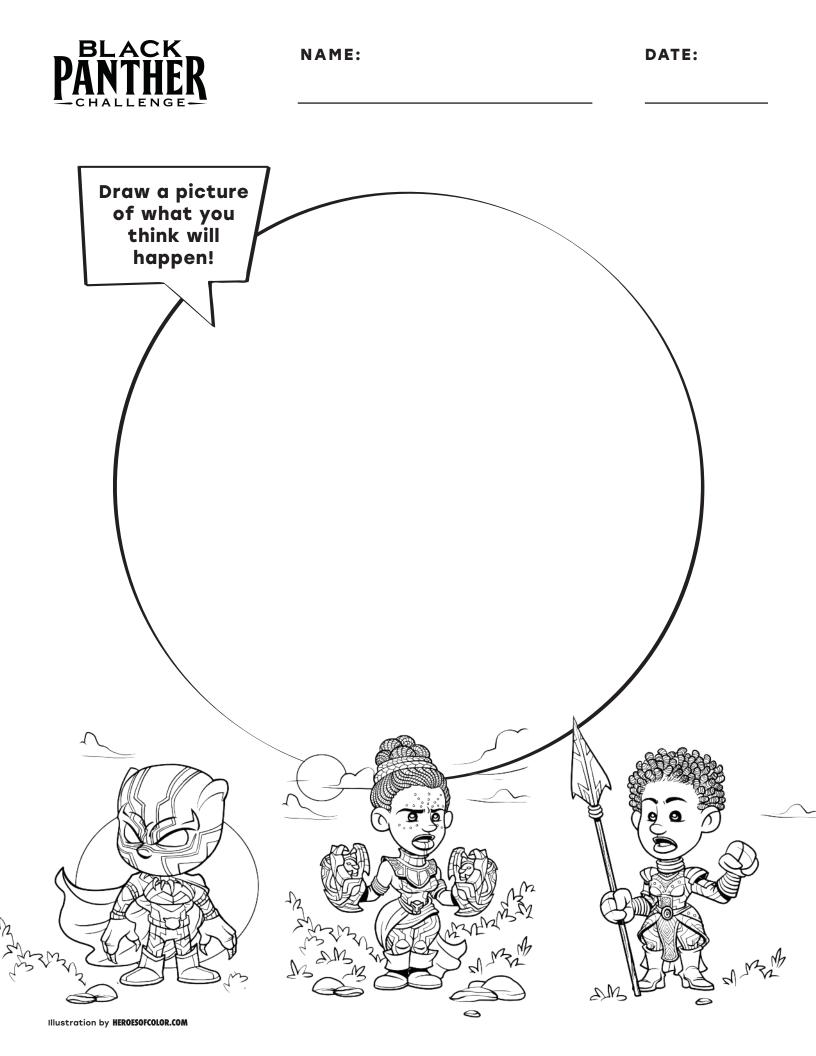


Directions: Watch the Black Panther trailer, find the clues and make predictions about what you think will happen in the movie!



Clues	Prediction	Confirmation
1 2		Yes No
1		Yes No
2		
1		Yes No
2		

Illustration by HEROESOFCOLOR.COM







Overview of AfroFuturism

WRITTEN BY TANANARIVE DUE ARTWORK BY NIKKOLAS SMITH

A. What is Afrofuturism? Why does it matter?

Afrofuturism is the science fiction and fantasy of the African Diaspora: comics, futurism, myths, magical realism, horror. Whether it's stories imagining African deities or Shuri as a technological genius in *Black Panther*, Afrofuturism expands our vision of ourselves: past, present *and* future. Like *Black Panther*, Afrofuturistic works often blend the traditional with the futuristic.

Afrofuturism--also known as the Black Speculative Arts Movement--exists in films, literature, comics, visual arts or music. In music, Afrofuturism breaks barriers: fusion stylings and groundbreaking music in the works of musical artists like Sun Ra, Miles Davis, Janelle Monae, George Clinton and Beyoncé.

Afrofuturism shows us people of African descent at the heart of the future and worlds of magic. Writers like Nnedi Okorafor, N.K. Jemisin, Nalo Hopkinson, Samuel R. Delany, and the late Octavia E. Butler create convincing worlds that point out flaws in our own world -- and help steer us toward building a better tomorrow.

Afrofuturism is important because it inspires CHANGE: Afrofuturistic artists showcase omissions and injustice. Like in *Black Panther*, Afrofuturism helps artists use pure imagination to highlight real-world problems and inspire solutions.

As Octavia E. Butler wrote: "All that you Touch, you Change."

B. What is the difference between science fiction and Afrofuturism? Or is there no difference?

Traditional science fiction is storytelling about the application or discovery of scientific principles, discoveries, or perspectives. Often stated as "what if" ("what if robots ran the world?"), "if only" ("if only Lincoln hadn't been assassinated") and "If this goes on" ("if populations continue to increase, we'll run out of food."). Often, this is futurism about social or technological changes, time travel, and alternate histories.

Afrofuturism centers *black* fantasies, futuristic experiences, influences and characters, often with a critical or healing emphasis related to racial history. Examples are Octavia E. Butler's *Dawn* ("What if a nuclear war wiped out most of humanity and aliens chose a black woman to lead the repopulation of Earth?"), Nnedi Okorafor's *Lagoon* ("What if aliens landed on the coast of Lagos, Nigeria?") or Steven Barnes's *Lion's Blood* ("What if the Americas had been colonized by the Africans bringing European slaves?")

Afrofuturism is often science fiction, but not all science fiction is Afrofuturism.

C. What is Afrofuturism's relationship to notions of power, resistance, and community in blackness?

Afrofuturism is also an artistic resistance movement that helps blacks break free of conceptual binds. Like *Black Panther*, Afrofuturism fights erasure, showcases black cultures, and broadens future black leadership models.

There is a natural connection between Afrofuturism and resistance because it is so revolutionary, inspiring ideas for how to create change. A 2015 conference at Princeton University called "Ferguson is the Future" blended activists and artists, and in 2013 Spelman College hosted the "Octavia Butler Celebration of Arts and Activism." The anthology *Octavia's Brood: Science Fiction from Social Movements*, edited by Adrienne Maree Brown and Walidah Imarisha, showcases stories by activists who feel inspired by Afrofuturism. Brown also uses leadership models from Octavia E. Butler's Afrofuturism to facilitate workshops nationwide. (She wrote a book on her approach: *Emergent Strategy: Shaping Change, Changing Worlds.*)

D. What's the history of AfroFuturism?

Afrofuturism has existed since the first enslaved Africans sang spirituals imagining a better future existence in Heaven. In 1773, poet Phillis Wheatley, an enslaved woman, wrote about traveling in space in her poem "On Imagination." Activist and author W.E.B. Du Bois published a post-apocalyptic short story called "The Comet" in 1920: the only survivors were a black man and a white woman.

Here are some milestones in Afrofuturism:

1920: W.E.B. Du Bois publishes the science fiction story "The Comet."

1966: Black science fiction pioneer Samuel R. Delany wins the Nebula Award for his novel Babel-17.

1976: Octavia E. Butler publishes her first novel, Patternmaster.

1994: Cultural critic Mark Dery coins the term "Afrofuturism" in his essay "Black to the Future" about early Afrofuturists such as Samuel R. Delany.

1998: Scholar Alondra Nelson starts an online Afrofuturism community to bring artists and scholars together to discuss both art and technology (such as the "digital divide").

1995: Octavia E. Butler (1947-2006) becomes the first science fiction writer to win a MacArthur Genius Grant.

2000: Sheree Renee Thomas edits the first black speculative fiction anthology, Dark Matter: A Century of Speculative Fiction from the African Diaspora.

2018: The Black Panther becomes the most successful Afrofuturism work in the world.

In music, eclectic jazz pioneer Sun Ra **(1914-1993)** is often credited as the Father of Afrofuturism for his creative musicianship and use of technology, pre-dating other performers as diverse as George Clinton, Miles Davis, Janelle Monaé, Solange and rapper Kendrick Lamar. 2018's *Black Panther* is the best example of Afrofuturism on film, but other films include John Sayles's *The Brother from Another Planet* and director Reginald Hudlin's "Cosmic Slop: Space Traders," adapted from the short story by Derrick Bell. (Video link: <u>https://youtu.be/KOBtFWwHOmQ</u>)