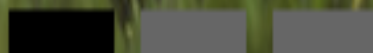


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La revue RISS ayant un caractère international, il est recommandé aux auteurs de rédiger dans le souci d'être compris de tous. Aussi doivent-ils éviter des expressions régionales ou de faire allusion à des faits situés localement. Les contributions doivent être envoyées aux responsables de la revue sous la forme électronique, en version Word uniquement à l'adresse : revueriss@gmail.com. Tout projet de texte soumis à évaluation doit présenter les informations suivantes :

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- Volume : 20 pages maximum
- Marges : 3 cm à gauche, 2 cm en haut, à droite et en bas
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Pour les contributions **théoriques** et **fondamentales** :

- ✓ Une introduction (justification du thème, problématique, hypothèses/objectifs scientifiques, approches théoriques)
- ✓ Un développement articulé
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- ✓ Une introduction (justification du choix du thème, objectif, question principale)
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Résumé : Tout article, y compris les articles de synthèse, doit être accompagné de résumés en français et en anglais, quelle que soit la langue originale du texte. Il doit énoncer brièvement le problème et les objectifs de la recherche, la démarche méthodologique et les principaux résultats. Tout résumé est suivi d'un maximum de 5 mots clés.

Introduction : L'introduction doit poser clairement la problématique avec des citations scientifiques (au moins 5) les plus récentes et les plus pertinentes. Les objectifs de l'étude doivent être clairement énoncés. Le texte doit être rédigé dans un langage scientifique et compréhensible.

Matériel et Méthodes : Dans cette rubrique, il s'agira de décrire la démarche méthodologique suffisamment détaillée. Y figurent entre autres : le type d'étude, la description de la population de l'étude, les données et les techniques utilisées, les variables principales et secondaires étudiées, l'analyse statistique, etc.

Résultats et analyse : Les titres sont alignés à gauche, sans alinéa et en numérotation décimale : Titre de niveau 1 est en gras (6 pts avant, 6 pts après), Titre de niveau 2 est en italique gras avec 6 pts avant, 6 pts après et le Titre de niveau 3 est en italique non gras (6 pts avant, 6 pts après).

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Exemples :

Cas 1 : Les femmes enceintes ont leur façon d'appréhendé les différents modèles d'interprétation de la maladie (P. H. Collins, 2012 : p. 6).

Cas 2 : Selon H. Mazou (2014, p. 11), les comportements des jeunes sont socialement situés.

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Nom et Prénom (s) de (des) auteur(s), Année de publication, Titre, Lieu de publication, Zone Éditeur, pages (p.) occupées par l'article dans la revue ou l'ouvrage collectif.

Dans la zone titre, le titre d'un article est présenté en romain et entre guillemets, celui d'un ouvrage, d'un mémoire ou d'une thèse, d'un rapport, d'une revue ou d'un journal est présenté en italique. Dans la zone Éditeur, on indique la Maison d'édition (pour un ouvrage), le Nom et le numéro/volume de la

revue (pour un article). Au cas où un ouvrage est une traduction et/ou une réédition, il faut préciser après le titre le nom du traducteur et/ou l'édition (ex : 2^{de} éd.).

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1. Bourdieu Pierre, 1998, La Domination masculine, Paris, Éditions du Seuil, 92 p.
2. Gendron C. 2006, Le développement durable comme compromis, Paris, PUQ, 294 p.

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ÉDITORIAL

Le monde d'aujourd'hui est confronté à des phénomènes qui brouillent les distinctions habituelles : les appartenances multiples et les métissages, les rencontres interculturelles, les mélanges entre modernité et tradition, les tensions entre mondialisation et affirmations identitaires, les emprunts et les détournements d'une culture à l'autre, les impacts des nouvelles technologies de la communication et des nouveaux imaginaires culturels, les changements climatiques, etc. Toutes ces préoccupations susmentionnées invitent les Enseignants-chercheurs et Chercheurs à s'inscrire dans une démarche de découverte pour affronter la réalité sociale à travers leurs différentes investigations, échanges et contributions scientifiques. Il s'agit de comprendre et d'expliquer la réalité étudiée, dans le but de trouver la véritable explication des faits, en vue de participer au bien-être social de nos populations.

C'est dans ce contexte que la Revue Ivoirienne de Sociologie et des Sciences Sociales (RISS), du Département de Sociologie à l'Université Alassane OUATTARA (Bouaké - Côte d'Ivoire), dans une approche pluridisciplinaire, se propose de mettre à la disposition de ses fidèles lecteurs et contributeurs d'horizons divers, un espace d'échanges et de productions scientifiques, afin de contribuer au développement de nos sociétés.

Tout en vous souhaitant bonne lecture, nous espérons que les différentes contributions et échanges vous seront profitables.

Pour le comité de rédaction

Gnazégbo Hilaire MAZOU

Rédacteur en chef

The Black American's Self-Accomplishment in Ernest J. Gaines's *A Lesson Before Dying*

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Abstract

The race issue has existed in America with the advent of the slavery institution, and strikingly since the abolition of slavery. As long as Blacks were in bondage, the racial consideration was not apparent. But since Blacks have gained freedom and citizenship in America, the color-line issue has appeared with a social classification, and segregation. On the basis their racial superiority, the whites have for long deprived the blacks from social, economic and political opportunities, which made it difficult to the emancipated Blacks to integrate a society they have highly contributed to construct. In this context, many of those emancipated black have had refuge in a kind of conceitedness, which led them to rather accept their condition of social and economic inferiority. Fortunately, some exceptional Blacks have emerged to make their way through the global American society. Such exceptional successful Blacks in American is what Ernest J. Gaines, portrays in his novel *A Lesson Before Dying*, through the courageous attitude of Wiggins a young black man who has eventually overcome the prejudice imposed on him by the Whites. The present research paper seeks to explore the positive attitudes Blacks could adopt in America to get fully integrated. More specifically, it seeks to expose in the one hand the possibility of any prosperous for the sons and daughters of those former slaves, and in the other hand the ways and means to that end. The study is based on an argumentative approach, with Ernest J. Gaines' novel as main source, associated with analysis and documents in African-American history and literature as second sources. The global result reached is that integration and successful achievements by the Blacks in America are possible if they adopt positive attitudes among themselves and vis-à-vis the Whites, and so long as they "cast their buckets wherever they are"¹

Keywords: Black Americans, positive attitudes - *success, integration*

¹ Booker T. Washington's Atlanta Compromise Speech (1903)

Résumé

Le problème racial a existé en Amérique depuis l'avènement de l'esclavage, et s'est beaucoup plus développé avec l'abolition de celui-ci. La considération raciale a donc gagné du terrain une fois que le statut des Noirs est passé de la servitude à la liberté, avec une classification sociale accentuée par la ségrégation. Sur la base de leur supériorité raciale, les Blancs ont pendant longtemps empêché leurs compatriotes Noirs de jouir des mêmes opportunités socio-économiques et politiques, ce qui a rendu difficiles, l'émancipation effective et l'intégration de ces derniers dans cette société dont ils ont pourtant été bâtisseurs. Dans ce contexte, plusieurs de ces Noirs émancipés se résignés dans un complexe d'infériorité, prenant ainsi leur situation comme une fatalité. Mais il a heureusement existé des Noirs d'exception qui, malgré les conditions difficiles à eux imposées, ont réussi à s'accomplir et à émerger pour se hisser au rang social des Blancs.. Ce cas exceptionnel d'autoréalisation de Noir Américain, c'est ce qu'expose Ernest J. Gaines, dans son roman *A Lesson Before Dying*, à travers le personnage Wiggins, une jeune noir américain qui a dû surmonter tous les obstacles dressés par l'ancien maître. Le présent article vise à explorer les attitudes positives que les Noirs Américains pourraient adopter en vue d'une intégration effective ; plus spécifiquement, il s'agit ici d'exposer d'une part la possibilité pour les Noirs en Amérique d'atteindre un niveau de vie socio-économique et politique prospère, et d'autre part les voies et moyens d'y parvenir. L'étude se base sur une approche argumentative, avec pour source première le roman de Ernest G. Gaines, et autres documents de l'histoire et la littérature noire américaine, associée à une analyse critique. Le résultat global atteint à l'issue de cette étude montre que l'intégration socio-économique et politique des Noirs en Amérique est possible, si ces derniers ont attitude positive envers eux-mêmes et envers leurs compatriotes Blancs, et aussi longtemps qu'ils apprendront à saisir toutes les opportunités, comme l'indiquait Booker T. Washington à ses compatriotes noirs aux lendemains de l'émancipation.

Mots-clés: Noirs américains, attitudes positive - *accomplissement, intégration*

Introduction

A Lesson Before Dying by Ernest Gaines is a so much novel that raises beyond compares, in the one hand the black Americans despair and the false promises of emancipation, and on the other hand the possibility for the Blacks to emerge from their social, economic and political strife, despite the vestiges of the present conditions imposed on them. Ernest Gaines' fiction puts stress on potential hope through the story about a young black man, Wiggins, the main character of the novel. The book was written in a particular context of the American history, when the individual states were all crossing a general slump, pushing all black men and women into hopelessness, misfortune, dearth, sorrow and a dying future. Gaines's book, although a fiction, models American's social and economic conditions in the period of the Great Depression. Indeed, America experienced widespread panics in the fall of the 1930's, until President Franklin Roosevelt declared the "Bank holiday" on March 6th, 1933, which closed all banks out of the slump. As a result of a drastic decline of the Wall Street Center, unemployment, misery and poverty gained place in the heart the Americans. The youths were convicted to face the seriousness of the matter, and this caused a bad look into the Black American community. Despite the global difficult conditions of Americans in general, and particularly the Blacks, associated with the international economic crisis, there came out a positive literary accomplishment by Blacks at Harlem, as well as the emergence of many Blacks to the highest social and economic positions in the period; Ernest J. Gaines' *A Lesson Before Dying* is set in this context.

This reading of Ernest Gaines's fiction puts the emphasis on the historical context in which the novel was written. According to Kirsznner and Mandell's argument, literary imagination "does not exist outside time and place and cannot be interpreted without reference to the ear in which it was written."(1938: Page 47). In other words, because the present analysis gives particular importance to such context that governs the fiction, the approach means to be that of New Historicist Criticism as presented by Kirsznner and Mandell. As such, I have considered successful achievement in plain Wall Street crisis in the 1930s, when it was not granted for the Whites to come through. The present study is then a critical analysis of Ernest Gaines' work in the context in which it was produced.

1. Ways to self-accomplishment in *A Lesson Before Dying*

1.1.Wiggins: an exceptional example of successful Black in the 1930s America

In post Emancipation America, the black community was characterized by conceitedness and resignation. The community's resignation was reflected by its decision to stop fighting, or to accept the bad living conditions which were considered as irreversible. That usually happened when a number of black people faced some forces far superior to them. They came to associate such forces with the slavery system and segregation policy that followed during the post emancipation period.

In this study of *A lesson Before Dying*, the argument is to define resignation attitudes to a form of escape operated by the black men on the plantation. Most black characters in the novel are scared of taking their responsibility. Because of their resignation to White supremacy, they are condemned to misery and death. In the novel, Mr. Wiggins is among those who have lost faith in any bright future for the Blacks. Like most Blacks, Mr. Wiggins finds it is difficult to support the harshness of the slave masters and the conditions in they are limited to on the plantation. Nobody can revolt since the slaves are voiceless and have neither rights, nor dignity to preserve. Mr. Wiggins's resignation is visible any time he has to face difficult challenges. For him, fighting for freedom becomes a worthless endeavor, and he finds this fight not only risky, but also impossible. Many young Blacks behave like this black protagonist as they develop the same fear, hopelessness.

However, the principal message from Ernest Gaines's *A Lesson Before Dying* is that there is always a way where there is a will. The story is equally that of some enslaved Black folks who gain their freedom, when they make their own decision to fight for that objective. In the story, Vivian, is a woman of heart also characterized by her vision. She knows that giving up what she has started is worthless. As she is described on the level of function, she disagrees with Mr. Wiggins whom she has become quite the opponent. She opposes Wiggins whose philosophy turns around resignation that takes form when he moves for Washington.

On the other hand, Mr. Wiggins abandons his teaching career that could enable him to help transform the young Jefferson, who is depressed because he is accused of having killed an old man in his shop with the complicity of two other Blacks. Jefferson cannot make things easier for him, and Wiggins starts to resign from this task. Most of the black men in the narrative have ran away and have left behind them their women and children, in difficult and crucial moment. They migrate to the city to find new jobs. The majority of these men die and

their families are scattered. The dislocation of families causes the birth of crimes, robbery and other deviances.

1.2. Prejudice on the Blacks as presented in *A Lesson Before Dying*

The term prejudice means “prejudgment”². A person is prejudiced when he has formed an attitude toward a particular social group of people even before having enough information from which they have a knowledgeable opinion. A negative prejudice is when the attitude is hostile toward members of a group. A positive prejudice is when the attitude is unduly favorable toward a group. Groups that are the targets of prejudice may be distinguished by any one of several characteristics such as religion, ethnicity, language, social class, gender, physical abilities, age, or sexual orientation. Frequently they are distinguished by specific inherited physical characteristics such as skin color.

It is important to point out that the main issue in the present discussion is Blacks’ self-accomplishment in a context when they face negative prejudice. Accordingly, it is particularly difficult for the slaves and even for the free blacks to reach such an achievement, due to the hostility of life they face. Prejudice is basically part of a person's complex thought process that may originate from a person’s physical appearance, some unfamiliar social customs of others, or even the type of motor or vehicle a person drives.

As noted by Gordon Allport in his book, *The Nature of Prejudice*, multiple causes of prejudice may be involved at the same time. In addition, prejudice exists not only at the personal individual level, but also at the collective level. All human societies have prejudices in some form and to some degree. In fact, many societies have multiple prejudices, such as gender prejudice against female members, religious prejudice against people practicing other religions, and racial prejudice based on skin color, which is the case in this study.

But what could be the causes prejudice? As there are many causes of prejudice, there can be many forms of prejudicial expressions, the most common one is discrimination. Discrimination is the unfair treatment of people simply because they are different from the dominant social group. In its dramatization of a particular form of discrimination, the novel *A Lesson Before Dying* chronicles the Blacks’ experience in America. Prejudice and

² Oxford American Dictionary, 1982, Avon Books, New York (Pge 704)

discrimination result inequality, another predicament that black Americans have to face in the narrative.

Ernest Gaines presents in *A Lesson Before Dying*, the issue of prejudice exercised on blacks in America, through the character of Jefferson who is wrongly accused of having committed a murder. Noticeably, it appears that the accusation is based prejudice against his race. To this end, his speedy trial cannot but lead to his sentence to death. Prejudice is observed in the court composed only of white men. During the trial held by the twelve White judges, no black is appointed in the court as an attendant. Unsurprisingly, the court takes the decision to inculcate Jefferson, just because he is the only one eyewitness of the scene. For the judges, Jefferson is an accomplice. More pathetically, a white man has been shot. Jefferson should be sentenced to death by electrocution in order to pay for a murder he has not committed.

In *A Lesson Before Dying* Most whites Americans do not just willingly reveal their prejudices on Blacks, or the motivations for these negative considerations. Some of those persecutors of Blacks Americans have become prejudiced through traumatic events they have experienced in their lives. This situation is a mere caricature of the Whites conception of the Blacks in the immediate post emancipation America: the former have grown and lived all their lives, seeing the latter as slaves, and it became difficult to accept any abrupt change in the this conception as well as its implication. Prejudice in this sense is simply a conformation to the society in which they live, expressing the same prejudices as their parents, political leaders, or employers. Regardless of the cause of a person's prejudice, stereotypes, oversimplified opinions of others, are usually involved. We can see and learn from the Judge defender of Jefferson, his bias towards blacks. During the trial, he has hit around the bush before saying the word “Hog” which destroys the life of the accused Jefferson (page 69). In *A Lesson Before Dying*, Ernest Gaines also points out excessive religious considerations as one of the hindrances to Blacks success.

1.3. Ernest Gaines’s view on fanatic religious beliefs as a handicap to Blacks self-achievement

Fanaticism can bring people doing unimaginable things like stupid decisions, bad habits and aggressive behavior, and discrimination. Rev Ambrose matches almost the same traits anyhow because he has discriminated grant Wiggins for his unfaithfulness and belief in church. Rev Ambrose thinks that Jesus Christ is the only option Jefferson has and that He is the only

one that has the power to save his soul. The Reverend ignores what social action means, and he cares little about people's feelings; he is rather concerned about saving their souls, which as he says, "would be represented to God"(ALBD, 76). People always believe that religion is a refuge, but others do not have the same opinion. Mr. Wiggins is always in doubt when talking about religion. What are the objectives of religion? How could religion be a panacea for black folks? He still does not understand why people go to church since nobody is perfect. Do worshipers attend churches because they are thriving for redemption, or are they going there by obligation? Baldwin has experienced such a dilemma in *The Fire Next Time*. Baldwin wonders why many people call themselves men of God while their daily practices and attitudes make no difference with those ordinary people they criticize and depict in churches. The preachers are rather those who better violate the church laws, those who stimulate discrimination and racial segregation.

Reading Ernest Gaines' novel, one could wonder the following: if the world is supposed to be a Family and religion as a link for this union, why should we separate some people from others? What is religion supposed to do? How useful was it while people are being tortured and enslaved? In the Black American community, people are said to be compassionate with each other and with other people. So in the Black social environment as well as in Blacks' churches, there should be no discrimination, no prejudice but rather love, pity, accommodation. Unfortunately, Gaines has presented the situation differently, and this copes with Baldwin's analysis through his essay, *The Fire Next Time*, where love and tolerance, if any, is limited to the inside of the church. As such, God's commandments are relevant only within the church, and outside the church. Although this mysterious truth is well known by all, the black folks are still devoted to respecting the sacraments of the church. Some of them would argue that after death, they will be compensated for what they had suffered for, from the Whites during and after slavery. No religion teaches violence, no religion teaches hatred and domination. It is up to human beings to bind this link between each other, but having God in the center of their life and faith. Even Rev Ambrose thinks that religion is the refuge for human beings. The following passage reveals what Rev Ambrose thinks on religion:

He asked to visit the jail cells all over the land and especially in Bayonne and to go with the guilty and the innocent. He asked God for guidance with all those tonight who did not know Him in the pardon of their sins and thought they did not need Him. No matter how educated a man was (he meant me, though he didn't call my name), he too, was locked in a cold, dark cell of ignorance if he did not know God in the pardon of his sins (ALBD, 46)

Rev. Ambrose in *A Lesson Before Dying* is obsessed with religion, a fanatic church leader who teaches the church's rules and lessons to the worshippers. However, he cannot help when Jefferson the accused loses hope and is turned into a hog. For Rev. Ambrose, all black people should give their soul to Jesus Christ and die like him. Jefferson is just like Jesus Christ; he has died with Jesus in his heart, so he has died as a hero. But social and economic difficult conditions are potential handicaps to self-achievement and success.

1.4. Indigent obstacles

A Lesson Before Dying shows a case of slavery in the plantation in Louisiana where black neighborhoods are separated to white neighborhoods. The white houses are lighted, well built, with paved roads, industrialized and contains all alone the administrative offices including the Court house, the police offices, and other branches. But in down neighborhoods, black people live in muddy places, and when it rains all the places are flooded.

How can people be emancipated in such a condition of living, where children are obliged to have class in the church rooms or in the church yard, with unmotivated teachers with who live on modicum income. Mr. Wiggins in the plot is said to be upset and nearly about to quit the area and move on to Washington, in search of a better living. Indigence in the black American community poses as an obstacle to emancipation. The Blacks are always in the claws of the white masters who exploit them willingly. In fact, they depend on their white masters. Richard Wright's *Black Boy* chronicles similar situations when the main protagonist feels ashamed to be ultimately dependent on the white wealthy men who offer sometimes to help the blacks in exchange of servitude.

Mr. Wiggins can still remember the same place where he has lived for decades, in the same conditions. All the black men in Louisiana depend on the plantation and what they are paid is far from being sufficient to meet their respective family's needs. He still remembers one of his former school teachers; what he was taught that they would go through has remained a present challenge. Even Vivian, the white girlfriend to Mr. Wiggins, has experienced the problems surrounding the black folks as well, and his man has suggested that instead of leaving the town, they must stay and face the situation with determination until things get better. Yet, true emancipation never depends on others; this rather requires self-determination.

2. Dedication to true emancipation

2.1. Efforts and dedication

Efforts and dedication as seen in *A Lesson Before Dying* is an illustration of the fundamental basis of accomplishment in a man's life. Mr Wiggins, the hero in the story, has had a pathetic experience in the past, which he wants to forget. He has let a poor little boy die as a hog. Now, in search of redemption, Mr Wiggins dedicates all his life to teaching arithmetic and mathematics, additionally to his teachings of moral laws. At times, he has come close to abandoning and falling back to his former state of moral and psychological depression. Fortunately, some people like Aunty Lou are always helpful and supportive. Wiggins has not chosen to stay near his aunty Lou because he loves her; this is rather the only way for him to save his love affair with Vivian.

On the other hand, transforming Jefferson 'into a human being' is one of the most important challenges to which he is dedicated. In this process, before the two protagonists come to a that end, they have appealed to real determination and motivation. These qualities are the condition to stop that discrimination which prevails in the plantation. Jefferson is a martyr who will not let himself die like other black men in the plantation. He proves exceptional courage and strength there in Louisiana. He is determined to be the opposite of those other Blacks, namely Miss Emma, Tante Lou, and Ines and other men on the plantation. Indeed, these characters spend their lives serving the white men in such miserable and inhuman conditions imposed on them. Miss Emma, Jefferson's aunt has worked for the white Henry Pichot's family as a maid since she was a very young girl, even before Henry was born. "She's done done a lot for that family as she claimed at times to Henry" (*ALBD*, 76). Ines has also served as a maid to Henry and Miss Emma sees through Ines' life, her own experience with the same family. In fact, back in the past, Mr Wiggins can remember his former teacher, a mulatto who taught mathematics in the plantation and whose life ended drastically. Despite many unsuccessful attempts, Mr Wiggins has not given up. He has stood firmly and he strongly believes that he will finally succeed, just with some more efforts. Perseverance and determination, then, are the keys to success.

2.1. Perseverance and Rebirth

In *A Lesson Before Dying*, Mr. Wiggins is described as the embodiment of perseverance who, formally dominated with selfishness and hopelessness, has nearly failed in his mission, that of making Jefferson to become a man. Mr. Wiggins has been put several times in prison for unsuccessful results with Jefferson, but he has not given up the fight. He has promised to himself that he is going to make it happen whatever it may cost for Jefferson to be a transformed person. It is dreadful when people start something, then abandon after several unsuccessful results. They quit for many reasons such as laziness, fear, despair, hopelessness, poverty, selfishness.

Perseverance is a condition to success, especially when one is set in difficult conditions. Both Mr. Wiggins and Jefferson, who formerly is charged with murder and treated as a hog during the trial, have finally turned into heroes, just because they have never surrendered. It is a memorable day for the black folk in the plantation and for the rest of the white men as the young deputy who is the daily guard of Jefferson when he is kept in his prison cell. Such positive end with Mr Wiggins and Jefferson could not be possible without some sacrifice.

2.2. Accomplishment as a Result of a Long Sacrifice

Achievement or accomplishment in connection with Mr. Wiggins is seen through his the lessons he advocates teaching Jefferson for the latter to become a man and a person of good morality. Wiggins has successfully accomplished this mission and is claimed as a hero.

Jefferson wrote a personal diary full of emotion and dreadful notes about his teacher, Mr. Wiggins. In his diary, he expresses his gratitude to his teacher for the challenge and the achievement. He feels himself human and a man, not only a simple ordinary man but a hero, who preserves his dignity even when he is sentenced to death. He gets awareness of the fact that the burden of responsibility of an entire is placed onto his shoulders. He dies like a messiah, for his rejection of cheating, corruption, prejudice, discrimination, segregation and irrelevant accusation. Jefferson's diary discloses these strong and sensitive last words: "Good by mr wigin, tell them im strong, tell them im a man. Good by mr wigin im gon ax Paul if he can bring you this. Sincerely Jefferson" (*ALBD* 98). Education is for Mr. Wiggins a key to emancipation. He thinks it is the best opportunity for the black folk to truly have their emancipation.

Conclusion

Despite the hardship faced by Blacks, one of the messages transparent in the novel is based on hope. Hopefulness gives possibilities to emancipation and successful life in society. Viewed as the fruit of consistent efforts or hard work, success proves the only way to face the challenges of oppression and misery. For the Blacks in the fiction, the challenge also consists in facing their past while never forgetting the long way they have made, from indentured servants to American citizens, through slavery. Such is the essential teaching in Ernest Gaines' *A Lesson Before Dying* when it exposes Mr. Wiggins's accomplishments, despite the difficult social and economic situation imposed by the collapse of the financial system at Wall Street. Mr. Wiggins' perseverance makes the novel a good lesson book that teaches courage and determination. The ultimate lesson to keep from this paper is then that perseverance is the good way to success, and that resignation is all the opposite.

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