Quando a Festa é a Resistência: O Movimento Negro e a Festa do Rosário em Itajaí, SC (1992–2022).

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ABSTRACT

The Festa de Nossa Senhora do Rosário intertwines both elements of culture and black resistance, creating a sui generis landscape to discuss the richness of the Afro-Brazilian heritage. In this sense, this dissertation sought to understand the organization process of the black social movement at the end of the 20th century and in the first decades of the 21st century, as well as its articulation with the Festa de Nossa Senhora do Rosário and its re-signification, in the city of Itajaí (SC), Brazil, from 1992 to 2022. The year 1988 was a milestone for the organization of black social movements in Brazil, in Santa Catarina and in the city of Itajaí. From that moment on, social movements reorganized and began a new phase in the anti-racist struggle, which began to bring together the traditional struggles of black communities. The secular resistance for the maintenance of black culture and religiosity added new fronts due to the need to strengthen the struggles for the demarcation of quilombola lands and for fundamental social rights, such as housing, education, security, work, employment, and income. The research, of a qualitative nature, was based on primary and iconographic sources, consulted at the Center for Documentation and Historical Memory of Itajaí, as well as on 12 interviews with anti-racist and organized black social movement activists and first and second generations party planners of the feast in honor of Our Lady of the Rosary. The interviews were guided by the oral history analysis tool, using the works of Lucilia Almeida Neves Delgado and Paul Thompson (1998) as the main theoretical and methodological reference for the analysis of memories. The approaches and interpretation of both oral sources and the various primary sources are guided by the methodology of the new cultural history, dialoguing with Pierre Nora and Peter Burke. As for the authors who helped to think about the resistance process of the black community, we used: Florestan Fernandes (1974), José Bento Rosa da Silva (1996; 2004), João José Reis (1997), Luiz Antônio Simas (2022), Richard Sennett, Sidney Chalhoub, Michel de Certeau, Frantz Fanon, and Stuart Hall. This research is linked to the Graduate Program in Cultural Heritage and Society, in the Heritage, Environment and Sustainable Development research line, as well as to the Nucleus of Afro-Brazilian Studies.

Keywords: Nossa Senhora do Rosário celebration; resistance; cultural heritage, religiosity; Itajaí.