

practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies

practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies involves a transformative approach to dismantling oppressive systems while fostering innovative methods for social, political, and ecological renewal. This article explores the core principles behind abolitionist thought as it applies to emerging global challenges, emphasizing the development and implementation of emergent strategies that pave the way for equitable and sustainable futures. Key themes include the reimagining of justice beyond punitive frameworks, the integration of community-based alternatives, and the role of adaptive, decentralized tactics in responding to complex societal issues. Furthermore, the article delves into the intersections of abolition with environmental justice, technology, and grassroots activism, illustrating how these elements collectively contribute to practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies. Readers will gain insight into theoretical foundations, practical applications, and case studies demonstrating effective abolitionist practices in contemporary contexts. The following sections provide a comprehensive overview of abolitionist theory, emergent strategic frameworks, and their interrelation in fostering systemic change.

- Foundations of Abolitionist Thought in New World Contexts
- Emergent Strategies: Defining Adaptive Approaches
- Integrating Abolition and Emergent Strategies for Systemic Transformation
- Case Studies: Successful Applications of Abolition and Emergence
- Challenges and Future Directions in Practicing New Worlds Abolition

Foundations of Abolitionist Thought in New World Contexts

The foundations of abolitionist thought in contemporary new world contexts center on dismantling entrenched systems of oppression such as the prison-industrial complex, racial injustice, and environmental degradation. This framework rejects traditional punitive justice models and instead advocates for transformative justice, emphasizing healing, accountability, and community empowerment. Rooted in historical abolition movements, modern abolitionist theory expands to encompass a broad range of systemic inequities, including economic disenfranchisement and colonial legacies.

Historical Roots and Evolution

The abolitionist tradition originated in the fight against slavery and has since evolved to address modern forms of systemic violence and control. This evolution incorporates critiques of policing,

incarceration, and militarization, advocating for the elimination of oppressive institutions rather than reform. Practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies builds upon this foundation by advancing holistic visions for society that prioritize liberation and justice.

Core Principles of New Worlds Abolition

Key principles include the belief in the inherent dignity and worth of all individuals, the rejection of carceral and punitive systems, and the commitment to community-led solutions. Additionally, new worlds abolition emphasizes sustainability, intersectionality, and the redistribution of power as essential components of creating just and equitable societies. These principles inform the emergent strategies designed to operationalize abolitionist goals in diverse contexts.

Emergent Strategies: Defining Adaptive Approaches

Emergent strategies refer to adaptive, decentralized methods of addressing complex social problems through iterative learning and collective action. These strategies are particularly relevant when practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies, as they enable communities to respond fluidly to shifting circumstances and systemic barriers. Emergent strategies prioritize flexibility, collaboration, and innovation over rigid planning and hierarchical control.

Characteristics of Emergent Strategies

Emergent strategies are characterized by their responsiveness to change, inclusive decision-making processes, and emphasis on experimentation. They often involve grassroots organizing, network-building, and the co-creation of alternatives to dominant systems. This approach contrasts with traditional top-down models by valuing local knowledge and fostering resilience within communities.

Implementing Emergent Strategies in Practice

Effective implementation involves iterative cycles of action, reflection, and adaptation. Practitioners engage in continuous dialogue with stakeholders, assess outcomes dynamically, and remain open to modifying tactics as new information and challenges arise. This process supports the sustained advancement of abolitionist aims by ensuring strategies remain relevant and impactful over time.

Integrating Abolition and Emergent Strategies for Systemic Transformation

The integration of abolition and emergent strategies creates a powerful framework for systemic transformation by combining visionary goals with practical, adaptive methods. This synthesis allows for the dismantling of oppressive structures while simultaneously building sustainable alternatives that reflect community needs and values. Practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies in tandem facilitates holistic change that addresses root causes rather than symptoms.

Collaborative Frameworks and Community Empowerment

Central to this integration is the cultivation of collaborative frameworks that empower marginalized communities to lead change efforts. These frameworks encourage participatory governance, shared accountability, and the decentralization of power. By centering community voices, abolitionist initiatives become more inclusive, just, and effective.

Building Alternatives to Oppressive Systems

Emergent strategies support the development of alternatives such as restorative justice programs, mutual aid networks, and ecological stewardship projects. These initiatives embody abolitionist principles by providing tangible, community-driven solutions that reduce reliance on punitive institutions and promote resilience. The combination of abolitionist vision and emergent methodology strengthens the capacity for lasting social transformation.

Case Studies: Successful Applications of Abolition and Emergence

Numerous case studies illustrate the effective application of abolition and emergent strategies across various sectors and regions. These examples provide valuable insights into how theory translates into practice and highlight best practices for replicable, scalable efforts.

Restorative Justice in Urban Communities

Urban restorative justice programs have successfully reduced recidivism and fostered healing by replacing incarceration with mediated dialogue and community accountability. These programs utilize emergent strategies by continuously adapting to community feedback and evolving social dynamics, demonstrating the practical benefits of abolitionist approaches.

Environmental Justice Movements and Abolition

Environmental justice movements integrate abolitionist goals by confronting the intersections of ecological harm, racial inequality, and economic exploitation. Through emergent strategies, these movements build coalitions and implement localized solutions that challenge extractive industries and promote regenerative practices, embodying the principles of new worlds abolition.

Mutual Aid Networks During Crises

Mutual aid networks that emerged during recent global crises exemplify emergent strategies in action, providing essential resources outside traditional institutional frameworks. These networks operate on abolitionist principles by promoting solidarity, self-determination, and collective care, illustrating how emergent approaches can dismantle dependency on oppressive systems.

Challenges and Future Directions in Practicing New Worlds Abolition

Despite promising developments, practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies faces significant challenges related to structural resistance, resource limitations, and societal inertia. Addressing these obstacles requires sustained commitment, strategic innovation, and cross-sector collaboration.

Overcoming Institutional Resistance

Entrenched institutions often resist abolitionist initiatives through political, economic, and cultural means. Strategies to overcome this resistance include coalition-building, public education, and leveraging alternative power structures to create pressure for change. Recognizing and navigating these barriers is critical for advancing abolitionist agendas.

Scaling and Sustaining Emergent Strategies

Scaling emergent strategies while maintaining their adaptability and community-centered focus presents a complex challenge. Future efforts must balance growth with fidelity to core abolitionist principles, ensuring that emergent practices remain effective and inclusive. Sustained funding, capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing are essential components of this endeavor.

Innovations on the Horizon

Emerging technologies, new forms of digital organizing, and evolving theoretical frameworks offer fresh opportunities for practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies. Continued interdisciplinary research and practice will be vital in harnessing these innovations to further systemic transformation and justice.

- Historical evolution of abolitionist thought
- Core principles guiding abolition today
- Characteristics and implementation of emergent strategies
- Integration of abolition and emergent methods
- Case studies showcasing practical applications
- Challenges and future prospects for abolitionist practice

Frequently Asked Questions

What does 'new worlds abolition' mean in contemporary social justice movements?

'New worlds abolition' refers to reimagining and creating alternative systems beyond traditional carceral and punitive frameworks, focusing on transformative justice, community care, and abolition of oppressive institutions.

How do emergent strategies support the practice of new worlds abolition?

Emergent strategies emphasize adaptive, decentralized, and community-led approaches that evolve in response to changing conditions, helping practitioners of new worlds abolition to build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable alternatives to existing oppressive systems.

What are some examples of emergent strategies being used in abolitionist movements today?

Examples include mutual aid networks, community-led restorative justice programs, decentralized organizing through digital platforms, and the development of alternative economic models such as cooperatives that reduce reliance on punitive institutions.

Why is practicing new worlds abolition considered a radical shift from traditional reform efforts?

Because it goes beyond reforming existing systems and instead seeks to dismantle and replace them with fundamentally different structures centered on equity, healing, and collective care, challenging the root causes of oppression rather than addressing symptoms.

How can individuals contribute to emergent strategies for new worlds abolition in their communities?

Individuals can engage by participating in local mutual aid projects, supporting restorative justice initiatives, educating themselves and others about abolitionist principles, and fostering inclusive spaces that prioritize collective well-being and transformative approaches.

What role does intersectionality play in shaping emergent strategies for new worlds abolition?

Intersectionality ensures that emergent strategies acknowledge and address the interconnectedness of various forms of oppression, leading to more holistic and inclusive approaches that consider race, gender, class, ability, and other identities in the creation of new abolitionist worlds.

Additional Resources

1. *Emergent Strategies: Shaping Change, Changing Worlds*

This book offers a framework for understanding and enacting change through adaptive and decentralized methods. It explores how emergent strategies can be applied to social movements, community organizing, and abolitionist practices. The author emphasizes collaboration, resilience, and creativity as key components for building new worlds. Readers are encouraged to think beyond traditional hierarchies and embrace fluid, collective action.

2. *Practicing Abolition: Building New Worlds Beyond Policing and Prisons*

A comprehensive guide to abolitionist theory and practice, this book delves into the history and future of dismantling carceral systems. It highlights grassroots initiatives and community-led alternatives that prioritize healing, accountability, and safety without relying on punitive institutions. The text is both a call to action and a practical manual for activists and organizers.

3. *Seeds of Change: Cultivating Emergent Communities*

Focusing on emergent strategies within community-building, this book explores how small, intentional actions can lead to transformative social change. It discusses intersectionality, mutual aid, and collective leadership as vital elements for nurturing sustainable new worlds. The author provides case studies and tools for fostering connection and empowerment.

4. *The Abolitionist Imagination: Envisioning a World Without Prisons*

This book invites readers to imagine and create societies free from incarceration and systemic violence. It blends theory with storytelling, highlighting abolitionist visions from diverse cultural perspectives. Emphasis is placed on restorative justice, reparations, and the importance of dreaming boldly to inspire concrete change.

5. *Networked Resistance: Emergent Strategies in Social Movements*

Examining the role of digital and grassroots networks, this book analyzes how emergent strategies facilitate decentralized resistance. It covers tactics such as horizontal organizing, consensus decision-making, and adaptive campaigning. The text offers insights into sustaining momentum and building resilient movements in rapidly changing environments.

6. *Healing Justice: Abolitionist Practices for Collective Liberation*

This work centers on the intersection of healing and abolition, proposing practices that address trauma and foster collective well-being. It argues that abolition is inseparable from care, emphasizing community-based approaches to justice. The book includes practical exercises and reflections aimed at nurturing emotional and social resilience.

7. *From Ruins to Roots: Emergent Strategies for Transformative Justice*

Focusing on transformative justice frameworks, this book explores how emergent strategies can be used to rebuild communities affected by violence and oppression. It highlights participatory methods and the importance of cultural practices in sustaining justice initiatives. Readers are encouraged to engage in deep listening and collaborative problem-solving.

8. *Beyond Policing: New Worlds Through Abolition and Emergence*

This text investigates the limits of reformist approaches and advocates for abolition as a pathway to entirely new social structures. It blends emergent strategy principles with abolitionist goals, proposing innovative models for safety and community care. The author challenges readers to rethink power, security, and justice.

9. *Collective Futures: Practicing Emergence for Abolitionist Change*

Exploring the concept of collective futures, this book highlights how emergent strategies enable communities to co-create abolitionist realities. It emphasizes foresight, experimentation, and adaptability as tools for social transformation. The text includes exercises and narratives that inspire collective dreaming and action.

Practicing New Worlds Abolition And Emergent Strategies

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practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies: Queering Families Tamara Lea Spira, 2025-04-08 Envisioning queer futures where we lovingly wager everything for the world's children, the planet, and all living beings against all odds, and in increasingly precarious times. *Queering Families* traces the shifting dominant meanings of queer family from the late twentieth century to today. With this book, Tamara Lea Spira highlights the growing embrace of normative family structures by LGBTQ+ movements—calling into question how many queers, once deemed unfit to parent, have become contradictory agents within the US empire's racial and colonial agendas. Simultaneously, *Queering Families* celebrates the rich history of queer reproductive justice, from the radical movements of the 1970s through the present, led by Black, decolonial, and queer of color feminist activists. Ultimately, Spira argues that queering reproductive justice impels us to build communities of care to cherish and uphold the lives of those who, defying normativity's violent stranglehold, are deemed to be unworthy of life. She issues the call to lovingly wager a future for the world's children, the planet, and all living beings against all odds, and in increasingly perilous times.

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administrators spending millions of dollars each year to address sexual violence among students, rates of sexual violence have not budged. This cutting-edge book examines the histories of policies enacted to address sexual violence on campuses, drawing parallels between campus movements and mainstream feminist movements, describes contexts contributing to ongoing harm and violence among students with minoritized identities, and explores healing through community accountability processes. *Thinking Like an Abolitionist to End Sexual Violence in Higher Education* provides promising strategies for leaders in higher education to consider, including embracing mistakes, moving through fear, facilitating individual and collective healing, and employing transformative approaches to accountability. With suggestions for engaging in reflection and specific calls to action, practitioners, researchers, activists, educators, and policymakers alike will find this resource to be a transformative keystone text.

practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies: We Grow the World Together Maya Schenwar, Kim Wilson, 2024-11-19 A vital anthology exploring the intersections between caregiving and abolition Abolition has never been a proposal to simply tear things down. As Alexis Pauline Gumbs asks, "What if abolition is something that grows?" As we struggle to build a liberatory, caring, loving, abundant future, we have much to learn from the work of birthing, raising, caring for, and loving future generations. In *We Grow the World Together*, abolitionists and organizers Maya Schenwar and Kim Wilson bring together a remarkable collection of voices revealing the complex tapestry of ways people are living abolition in their daily lives through parenting and caregiving. Ranging from personal narratives to policy-focused analysis to activist chronicles, these writers highlight how abolition is essential to any kind of parenting justice. Contributors include: Beth Richie Harsha Walia EJ, 6 years old Dorothy Roberts Ruth Wilson Gilmore Dylan Rodríguez Bill Ayers and Bernardine Dohrn Shira Hassan Victoria Law Mariame Kaba The PDX Childcare Collective adrienne maree brown and Autumn Brown and more

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possibilities and preserve its beauty? What, in other words, does utopia look like in black? These questions animate Aaron Robertson's exploration of Black Americans' efforts to remake the conditions of their lives. Writing in the tradition of Saidiya Hartman and Ta-Nehisi Coates, Robertson makes his way from his ancestral hometown of Promise Land, Tennessee, to Detroit—the city where he was born, and where one of the country's most remarkable Black utopian experiments got its start. Founded by the brilliant preacher Albert Cleage Jr., the Shrine of the Black Madonna combined Afrocentric Christian practice with radical social projects to transform the self-conception of its members. Central to this endeavor was the Shrine's chancel mural of a Black Virgin and child, the icon of a nationwide liberation movement that would come to be known as Black Christian Nationalism. The Shrine's members opened bookstores and co-ops, created a self-defense force, and raised their children communally, eventually working to establish the country's largest Black-owned farm, where attempts to create an earthly paradise for Black people continues today. Alongside the Shrine's story, Robertson reflects on a diverse array of Black utopian visions, from the Reconstruction era through the countercultural fervor of the 1960s and 1970s and into the present day. By doing so, Robertson showcases the enduring quest of collectives and individuals for a world beyond the constraints of systemic racism. *The Black Utopians* offers a nuanced portrait of the struggle for spaces—both ideological and physical—where Black dignity, protection, and nourishment are paramount. This book is the story of a movement and of a world still in the making—one that points the way toward radical alternatives for the future.

practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies: *Liberating the Classroom* Tessa Hicks Peterson, 2025-01-14 How universities can become centers of healing and social justice. In *Liberating the Classroom*, Tessa Hicks Peterson shows how universities can transform into places that directly disrupt injustice and work toward personal and collective liberation. Instead of reproducing social inequity, higher education institutions could become engines of healing. This transformation, however, requires a major conscience shift at the level of the individual (student, educator, leader), the classroom (teaching and learning), administration (culture and policy), and the institution (structures and systems). Peterson examines innovative models, practices, and theories that students, teachers, and administrators can apply to implement both personal and systemic change. This book represents a major contribution in placing the claims of social justice, personal and social healing, and holistic pedagogy in a dialogue that is at once passionate and deeply considered. Peterson presents a vision of teaching and learning in which these three claims are mutually transformative. This guide offers a cadre of thinkers and practitioners who provide distinct but connected resources for realizing that vision and explores what changes in pedagogical practice, campus culture, academic-community relationships, and institutional structures would be needed to create spaces in higher education that could fully braid these values together.

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Lazari-Radek, Derek Parfit, Martha Nussbaum, and other major philosophers, Schultz crafts a groundbreaking new framework of utilitarianism born of struggle and resistance. Utilitarianism as a Way of Life is an essential text for scholars and students of philosophy, political science, economics, decolonization studies, gender studies, psychology, environmental studies, and related fields.

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Laleh Khalili, V. Mitch McEwen, Gabriela Leandro Pereira, Leanne Betasamosake Simpson, 2025-09-23 Four Alchemists. One book. A constellation of ideas. The third annual Alchemy Lecture took place in October 2024 at York University to a sold-out in-person audience and online viewers from multiple continents. Four Alchemists—thinkers and practitioners working across disciplines and geographies—shared their ideas of cities and how to shape them according to community needs. Their urgent, poignant and inventive lectures have been captured and expanded in these pages. Princeton professor of architecture V. Mitch McEwen borrows the language of the swamp to suggest a city modeled on buoyancy, inviting us to consider floating “as something other than displacement.” Iranian-American writer Laleh Khalili dreams of radical kinship, where even strangers have the means and desire to share a table, “creating [bonds] through the rituals of reciprocal giving.” In the Bantu/Kongo tradition, Brazilian architect Gabriela Leandro Pereira points to dreams as the site from which all Black emancipation begins, leading to “projects paved by the audacity to inhabit.” And Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg writer and musician Leanne Betasamosake Simpson examines how collectives form at the thresholds between things, when one “chooses life, Black life, Palestinian life, Indigenous life, the life of the watered, aired and landed . . . over and over again, across every scale, temporality and spatiality. Relentlessly.” These lectures are clarion calls for new conceptions of city life. Here, our Alchemists imagine the architectures and infrastructures that make possible, inevitable and irresistible gestures of freedom, modes of sustenance, and the necessity and pleasure of breaking bread, together.

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practicing new worlds abolition and emergent strategies: Abolition and Reconstruction

The W.E.B. Du Bois School for Abolition & Reconstruction, 2025-08-02 We study the world in order to change it. What you are holding in your hands is not a finished product. But it is the product of the first year of our work at the Du Bois Movement School. And what a year it has been. The Du Bois Movement School was the product of a particular time and place. We came together amid the long wake of the 2020 rebellions, which mobilized hundreds of thousands nationwide and pushed abolitionist narratives into the mainstream. This raised pressing questions for abolitionists across the country and the world, and more than any other, the question was this: what do we mean when we say abolition? The system had two responses to this question: co-optation and counterinsurgency. While sectors of the political and media apparatus have embraced the language of abolition (and decolonization) to water down and co-opt them, the state has also subjected revolutionary abolitionists to severe repression--we experienced both in Philly. In this context, we engaged in conversations among movement educators and radical organizers across the city to ask what kind of political education would help to take abolitionist struggles to the next level. We realized that this required not only training in concrete organizing skills but real understanding of the world, history, economics, and power. We realized that we need to study our world if we want to change it.

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