The Abolition Rebellion in Cuba and the Struggle Against Malagasy Slavery

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In 1812 a series of revolts known collectively as the Aponte Rebellion erupted across the island of Cuba, comprising one of the largest and most important slave rebellions in the Americas during the nineteenth century. The Aponte Rebellion was a complex and multifaceted event that involved a variety of cultural, political, and economic factors.

The Haitian Revolution of 1791-1804 was the only slave rebellion in which slaves and former slaves succeeded in ending slavery and establishing an independent state, the Republic of Haiti. This event had a profound impact on the Caribbean and Latin American slave societies, and it is often cited as a model for revolutionary emancipation. However, the antithesis of revolutionary emancipation. There, planters and authorities saw the devastation of their neighboring colony and rushed to prevent the same events from happening in their own territories.

Freedom's Mirror

This book explores the abolition of African slavery in Spanish Cuba from 1817 to 1886—from the first Anglo-Spanish agreement to abolish the slave trade until the end of the active slave trade in the late 1870s. It examines the political and economic factors that led to the end of the slave trade and the eventual abolition of slavery in Cuba. The book also analyzes the impact of slavery on Cuban society and the role of abolitionist movements in Spain and Cuba.

Rebecca J. Scott

The Great African Revolt of 1821

In 1821 a remarkable and depraved English slave-trader, named George Virtue, landed in Sierra Leone in the service of the British slave trade. In 1816 he promised his King, George IV, that he would be the man to establish a free African republic in Sierra Leone. Virtue's project was to establish a free African republic in Sierra Leone.

In 1821, a group of Africans from the coast of West Africa, known as the 'Slave Islanders', landed in Sierra Leone in search of freedom. They were led by Joseph Jones, a former slave who had escaped from the slave trade. The group consisted of around 150 men, women, and children who had been taken from their homes in West Africa.

These Africans had been subjected to the brutalities of the slave trade and had managed to escape. They had decided to establish a free African republic in Sierra Leone, a place where they could live free from the shackles of slavery. They were joined by other African figures, such as Jeptha Jones and Olaudah Equiano, who had also escaped from the slave trade.

At the time of their landing, Sierra Leone was a sleepy backwater of West Africa. The English had established a settlement there in 1717, but it had never developed into a significant colony. Therefore, it was a perfect location for the Africans to establish their own independent nation.

The Africans were welcomed by the local population and were given land to cultivate. They soon began to prosper and their numbers grew. The British government was at first hesitant to recognize the new nation, but eventually, they conceded and granted it formal recognition.

The Great African Revolt of 1821 is the first book to explore the history of this remarkable event. It tells the story of how a group of former slaves from West Africa established a free African republic in Sierra Leone, a place where they could live free from the shackles of slavery.

Becoming Free, Becoming Black: Race and Identity in Louisiana and Cuba

The Louisiana and Cuba diverged sharply in the meanings attributed to race and color in public life, and in the boundaries placed on citizenship. Louisiana had taken the lead in defining blackness as an amorphous category, a trait that could be inherited or contracted, while the Spanish who ruled Cuba formalized legal restrictions on the movement of black people and enslaved Africans.

The Complexity of Emancipation in Cuba

The end of slavery in Cuba was a protracted and gradual process, with various factors shaping the transition to free labor. This book explores the dynamics of Cuban emancipation, arguing that slavery was not simply abolished, but its power was dismantled through a combination of political, economic, and social factors.

Runaway Slave provides the written history of the life of Esteban Montejo, who lived as a slave, as a fugitive in the wilderness, and as a soldier fighting against Spain in the Spanish-American War. The book examines the ways in which the cultural, political, and economic contexts of the Americas shaped the experience of slavery and freedom.

Childs explains how slaves and free people of color responded to the nineteenth-century "sugar boom" in the Spanish colony by planning a rebellion against racial inequality and social injustice. This book is a significant contribution to the study of race and slavery in the Americas.

The Cuban War of Independence

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the Cuban War of Independence and its impact on the development of Spanish America. It explores the causes of the war, the complexities of the conflict, and the implications of the war for the future of Spain and its American colonies.

The African Slave Revolt of 1825 examines this movement and its participants for the first time, highlighting the significance of African warriors in New World plantation societies. The book shows how the revolt was not a reaction to the imposition of slavery, but rather a response to the oppressive conditions of the plantations.

The book also explores the role of the Cuban government in the suppression of the revolt and how this contributed to the eventual abolition of slavery in Cuba. The book is a significant contribution to the study of African history and the history of slavery in the Americas.

The Great African Revolt of 1821 was a remarkable event in the history of the African diaspora. It was a testament to the resilience and determination of the African people, who refused to accept their bondage and fought for their freedom. This book tells the story of this remarkable event and its impact on the history of the Americas.

The Complexity of Emancipation in Cuba is an important contribution to the study of slavery and emancipation in the Americas. It offers a nuanced and detailed analysis of the process of emancipation in Cuba and its impact on the development of the country.

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On a late September day in 1837, shortly after sunset, a group of six slaves marched into the small Cuban village of Güira de Melena, beating African drums and singing lusty freedom songs. In the same year, a few years later, Elisabeth departed for New Orleans, where she married a carpenter, Jacques Tinchant. In the 1830s, with tension rising against free persons of color in New Orleans, the Creoles were not immune to the anti-black sentiment that was spreading throughout the United States. This tension was further exacerbated by the ongoing slave revolt in Haiti, which had given the Creoles a glimpse of the power that free black people could wield.

Freedom Papers: Slavery, Resistance, and Revolution in Spanish Cuba, 1790–1898

Manuel Barcia

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The Great African Slave Revolt of 1825

Manuel Barcia

2016

The Great African Slave Revolt of 1825 marked the beginning of a civil war in which thousands of slaves in Cuba rose up against their masters. This is the first book to present a comprehensive and detailed account of the revolt, its causes, and its aftermath. Barcia analyzes the political, economic, and social factors that led to the revolt and examines how the Spanish colonial government responded to it. The book also explores the impact of the revolt on Cuba's economy and society.

Slavery in Cuba

Manuel Barcia

2008

This book provides a comprehensive account of slavery in Cuba, from its beginnings in the 16th century to its abolition in the 19th century. Barcia examines the role of slavery in shaping Cuban society, the economy, and the culture. The book also discusses the experiences of slaves and free blacks, the role of slaveholders, and the impact of the abolition of slavery on Cuba.

Beyond Slavery

Manuel Barcia

2016

This collection of essays examines the transition from slavery to freedom in Cuba, focusing on the experiences of former slaves and how they navigated the challenges of life after slavery. The essays explore themes such as community, identity, and the role of government in the transition to freedom.

Medieval slavery has received little attention relative to slavery in ancient Greece and Rome and in the early modern Atlantic world. This imbalance in the scholarship is particularly evident in the study of slavery in the medieval world. This book aims to redress this imbalance by providing a comprehensive and detailed account of slavery in the medieval world.

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