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Maroon Societies Maroon Societies The Slave Community The Slave Community Down by the Riverside African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean Almost Dead Maroon Communities in South Carolina Sweet Chariot Out of the House of Bondage Slave Women in Caribbean Society, 1650-1838 Questioning Slavery Slavery's Exiles Against the Odds Revisiting Blassingame's The Slave Community Natural Rebels A Short History of Slavery Slave Families and the Hato Economy in Puerto Rico Narrating the Slave Trade, Theorizing Community The Pinkster King and the King of Kongo Life in Black and White Slave Religion Slave Populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-1834 The Afro-American Slaves From Calabar to Carter's Grove Law and Community in a Slave Society Montpelier, Jamaica The Battle of Negro Fort Slavery and Frontier Mississippi, 1720-1835 Slave Society in the Danish West Indies Claiming Sunday The Claims of Kinfolk African Maroons in Sixteenth-Century Panama Africans in Colonial Louisiana Captives and Cousins New Directions in Slavery Studies Free Black Communities and the Underground Railroad Slave Against Slave Maroon Communities in South Carolina African Voices of the Atlantic Slave Trade

Maroon Societies

2013-10-30

maroon societies is a systematic study of the communities formed by escaped slaves in the caribbean latin america and the united states these societies ranged from small bands that survived less than a year to powerful states encompassing thousands of members and surviving for generations and even centuries the volume includes eyewitness accounts written by escaped slaves and their pursuers as well as modern historical and anthropological studies of the maroon experience

Maroon Societies

1979

price breaks new ground in the study of slave resistance in his hemispheric view of maroon societies journal of ethnic studies

The Slave Community

1979

taking into account the major recent studies this volume presents an updated analysis of the life of the black slave his african heritage culture family acculturation behavior religion and personality

The Slave Community

1979

re creates the daily life of the slaves what they wore and ate how they celebrated and mourned the culture they created

Down by the Riverside

1984

a leading authority on latin american slavery has produced a major and original work on the subject covering not only spanish but also portuguese and french regions and encompassing the latest research on the plantation system as well as on mining and the urban experience the book brings together the recent findings on demography the slave trade the construction of the slave community and afro american culture the book also sheds new light on the processes of accomodation and rebellion and the experience of emancipation klein first traces the evolution of slavery and forced labor systems in europe africa and america and then depicts the life and culture which some twelve million slaves transported from africa over five centuries experiences in the latin american and caribbean regions particular emphasis is on the evolution of the sugar plantation economy the single largest user of african slave labor the book examines attempts of the african and american born slaves to create a viable and autonomous culture including their adaption of european languages religions and even kinship systems to their own needs klein also describes the type and intensity of slave rebellions finally the book considers the important and differing role of the free colored under slavery noting the unique situation of the brazilian free colored as well as the unusual mobility of the free colored in the french

west indies the book concludes with a look at the post emancipation integration patterns in the different societies analyzing the relative success of the ex slaves in obtaining control over land and escaping from the old plantation regimes

African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean

1986-09-25

beginning in the late seventeenth century and concluding with the abolition of the atlantic slave trade almost dead reveals how the thousands of captives who lived bled and resisted in the black urban atlantic survived to form dynamic communities michael lawrence dickinson uses cities with close commercial ties to shed light on similarities variations and linkages between urban atlantic slave communities in mainland america and the caribbean the study adopts the perspectives of those enslaved to reveal that in the eyes of the enslaved the distinctions were often of degree rather than kind as cities throughout the black urban atlantic remained spaces for black oppression and resilience the tenets of subjugation remained all too similar as did captives need to stave off social death and hold on to their humanity almost dead argues that urban environments provided unique barriers to and avenues for social rebirth the process by which african descended peoples reconstructed their lives individually and collectively after forced exportation from west africa this was an active process of cultural remembrance continued resistance and communal survival it was in these urban slave communities within the connections between neighbors and kinfolk that the enslaved found the physical and psychological resources necessary to endure the seemingly unendurable whether sites of first arrival commodification sale short term captivity or lifetime enslavement the urban atlantic shaped and was shaped by black lives

Almost Dead

2022-05-01

maroon communities were small secret encampments formed by runaway slaves typically in isolated and defensible sections of wilderness the phenomenon began as runaway slaves unable to escape to safe havens in sympathetic colonies opted instead to band together for survival near the sites of their former enslavement in this first survey of documentary records of marronage in colonial and antebellum south carolina timothy james lockley offers students and scholars of history an opportunity to assess the unique features and trends of the maroon experience in the palmetto state

Maroon Communities in South Carolina

2009

sweet chariot is a pathbreaking analysis of slave families and household composition in the nineteenth century south ann malone presents a carefully drawn picture of the ways in which slaves were constituted into families and households within a community and shows how and why that organization changed through the years her book based on massive research is both a statistical study over time of 155 slave communities in twenty six louisiana parishes and a descriptive study of three plantations oakland petite anse and tiger island malone first provides a regional analysis of family household and community organization then drawing on qualitative sources she discusses patterns in slave family household organization identifying the most significant ones as well as those that consistantly acted as indicators of change malone shows that slave community organization strongly reflected where

each community was in its own developmental cycle which in turn was influenced by myriad factors ranging from impersonal economic conditions to the arbitrary decisions of individual owners she also projects a statistical model that can be used for comparisons with other populations the two persistent themes that malone uncovers are the mutability and yet the constancy of louisiana slave household organization she shows that the slave family and its extensions the slave household and community were far more diverse and adaptable than previously believed the real strength of the slave comunity was its multiplicity of forms its tolerance for a variety of domestic units and its adaptability she finds for example that the preferred family form consisted of two parents and children but that all types of families and households were accepted as functioning and contributing members of the slave community louisiana slaves had a well defined and collective vision of the structure that would serve them best and an iron determination to attain it malone observes but along with this constancy in vision and perseverance was flexibility slave domestic forms in louisiana bent like willows in the wind to keep from shattering the suppleness of their forms prevented domestic chaos and enabled most slave communities to recover from even serious crises

Sweet Chariot

2000-11-09

slave rebellions have been studied in considerable detail but this volume examines other patterns of slave resistance concentrating on runaway slaves and the communities some of them formed these essays show us who the runaways were suggest when and where they went and who harboured them

Out of the House of Bondage

2013-06-17

in this text the author sets forth and then evaulates the images of slave women accumulated in published sources and folklore

Slave Women in Caribbean Society, 1650-1838

1990

james walvin plots the story of black slavery and traces the intellectual and historical arguments which have swirled around its history in recent years this comparative analysis of slavery in the english speaking americas offers new perspectives and a wide ranging thematic organization which covers the racial social economic political cultural gender and colonial dimensions of this complex subject

Questioning Slavery

1996

sylviane a diouf s slavery s exiles reveals the forgotten stories of america maroons wilderness settlers evading discovery after escaping slavery over more than two centuries men women and children escaped from slavery to make the southern wilderness their home they hid in the mountains of virginia and the low swamps of south carolina they stayed in the neighborhood or paddled

their way to secluded places they buried themselves underground or built comfortable settlements known as maroons they lived on their own or set up communities in swamps or other areas where they were not likely to be discovered although well known feared celebrated or demonized at the time the maroons whose stories are the subject of this book have been forgotten overlooked by academic research that has focused on the caribbean and latin america who the american maroons were what led them to choose this way of life over alternatives what forms of marronage they created what their individual and collective lives were like how they organized themselves to survive and how their particular story fits into the larger narrative of slave resistance are questions that this book seeks to answer to survive the american maroons reinvented themselves defied slave society enforced their own definition of freedom and dared create their own alternative to what the country had delineated as being black men and women s proper place audacious self confident autonomous sometimes self sufficient always self governing their very existence was a repudiation of the basic tenets of slavery impressive research and vivid prose an important addition to our understanding of slave society and black resistance pulitzer prize winning author eric foner

Slavery's Exiles

2014-01-17

in the circum caribbean nuclear and extended families played an important role in moving people out of slavery and in protecting them from legal and social discrimination some of the families studied in this volume were virtual representations of the colonial social order including the free the enslaved white and black the economic status of family members ranged from slaves without property to planter elites while miscegenation facilitated manumission for a few particular for women of colour in louisiana and saint domingue more important was the support of other black and coloured family members this volume examines free black

communities in senegal south carolina louisiana florida cuba saint domingue haiti the dominican republic and suriname to compare the genesis of a free black class within senegalese british french spanish and dutch slave systems

Against the Odds

1996

original essays critiquing john w blassingame s pioneering 1972 work the slave community plantation life in the antebellum south which broke with historical tradition by basing itself largely on the autobiographies and other personal records of enslaved persons themselves blassingame s book was controversial both for what it did and what it failed to do in revisiting blassingame s the slave community nine scholars go over the approach conclusions and reception of the slave community and discuss the historiography of enslavement in america before and after its publication

Revisiting Blassingame's The Slave Community

1978-07-26

social economic and labor history of slave women in barbados from the mid 17th to the mid 19th century

Natural Rebels

1989

2023-09-12

as we approach the bicentenary of the abolition of the atlantic trade walvin has selected the historical texts that recreate the mindset that made such a savage institution possible morally acceptable even setting these historical documents against walvin s own incisive historical narrative the two layers of this extraordinary definitive account of the atlantic slave trade enable us to understand the rise and fall of one of the most shameful chapters in british history the repercussions of which the modern world is still living with

A Short History of Slavery

2007-03-01

scholarship on slavery in the caribbean frequently emphasizes sugar and tobacco production but this unique work illustrates the importance of the region s hato economy a combination of livestock ranching foodstuff cultivation and timber harvesting on the living patterns among slave communities david stark makes use of extensive catholic parish records to provide a comprehensive examination of slavery in puerto rico and across the spanish caribbean he reconstructs slave families to examine incidences of marriage as well as birth and death rates the result are never before analyzed details on how many enslaved africans came to puerto rico where they came from and how their populations grew through natural increase stark convincingly argues that when animal husbandry drove much of the island s economy slavery was less harsh than in better known plantation regimes geared toward crop cultivation slaves in the hato economy experienced more favorable conditions for family formation relatively relaxed work regimes higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates

Slave Families and the Hato Economy in Puerto Rico

2017-05-24

in narrating the slave trade theorizing community raphaël lambert applies contemporary theories of community to works of fiction about the slave trade in order to both shed new light on slave trade studies and rethink the very notion of community

Narrating the Slave Trade, Theorizing Community

2018-12-24

the pinkster king and the king of kongo presents the history of the nation s forgotten dutch slave community and free dutch speaking african americans from seventeenth century new amsterdam to nineteenth century new york and new jersey it also develops a provocative new interpretation of one of america's most intriguing black folkloric traditions pinkster jeroen dewulf rejects the usual interpretation of this celebration of a slave king as a form of carnival instead he shows that it is a ritual rooted in mutual aid and slave brotherhood traditions by placing these traditions in an atlantic context dewulf identifies striking parallels to royal election rituals in slave communities elsewhere in the americas and he traces these rituals to the ancient kingdom of kongo and the impact of portuguese culture in west central africa dewulf s focus on the social capital of slaves follows the mutual aid to seventeenth century manhattan he suggests a much stronger impact of manhattan's first slave community on the development of african american identity in new york and new jersey than hitherto assumed while the earliest works on slave culture in a north american context concentrated on an assumed process of assimilation according to european standards later studies pointed out

the need to look for indigenous african continuities the pinkster king and the king of kongo suggests the necessity for an increased focus on the substantial contact that many africans had with european primarily portuguese cultures before they were shipped as slaves to the americas the book has already garnered honors as the winner of the richard o collins award in african studies the new netherland institute hendricks award and the clague and carol van slyke prize

The Pinkster King and the King of Kongo

2016-12-20

life in the old south has always fascinated americans whether in the mythical portrayals of the planter elite from fiction such as gone with the wind or in historical studies that look inside the slave cabin now brenda e stevenson presents a reality far more gripping than popular legend even as she challenges the conventional wisdom of academic historians life in black and white provides a panoramic portrait of family and community life in and around loudoun county virginia weaving the fascinating personal stories of planters and slaves of free blacks and poor to middling whites into a powerful portrait of southern society from the mid eighteenth century to the civil war loudoun county and its vicinity encapsulated the full sweep of southern life here the region s most illustrious families the lees masons carters monroes and peytons helped forge southern traditions and attitudes that became characteristic of the entire region while mingling with yeoman farmers of german scotch irish and irish descent and free black families who lived alongside abolitionist quakers and thousands of slaves stevenson brilliantly recounts their stories as she builds the complex picture of their intertwined lives revealing how their combined histories guaranteed loudon s role in important state regional and national events and controversies both the declaration of independence and the u s constitution for example were hidden at a local plantation during the war of 1812 james monroe wrote his famous doctrine at his loudon estate the area also was

the birthplace of celebrated fugitive slave daniel dangerfield the home of john janney chairman of the virginia secession convention a center for underground railroad activities and the location of john brown s infamous 1859 raid at harpers ferry in exploring the central role of the family brenda stevenson offers a wealth of insight we look into the lives of upper class women who bore the oppressive weight of marriage and motherhood as practiced in the south and the equally burdensome roles of their husbands whose honor was tied to their ability to support and lead regardless of their personal preference the yeoman farm family s struggle for respectability and the marginal economic existence of free blacks and its undermining influence on their family life most important stevenson breaks new ground in her depiction of slave family life following the lead of historian herbert gutman most scholars have accepted the idea that like white slaves embraced the nuclear family both as a living reality and an ideal stevenson destroys this notion showing that the harsh realities of slavery even for those who belonged to such attentive masters as george washington allowed little possibility of a nuclear family far more important were extended kin networks and female headed households meticulously researched insightful and moving life in black and white offers our most detailed portrait yet of the reality of southern life it forever changes our understanding of family and race relations during the reign of the peculiar institution in the american south

Life in Black and White

1997-11-06

twenty five years after its original publication slave religion remains a classic in the study of african american history and religion in a new chapter in this anniversary edition author albert j raboteau reflects upon the origins of the book the reactions to it over the past twenty five years and how he would write it differently today using a variety of first and second hand sources some objective

some personal all riveting raboteau analyzes the transformation of the african religions into evangelical christianity he presents the narratives of the slaves themselves as well as missionary reports travel accounts folklore black autobiographies and the journals of white observers to describe the day to day religious life in the slave communities slave religion is a must read for anyone wanting a full picture of this invisible institution

Slave Religion

2004-10-07

reprint of work that originally appeared in 1984 excellent and thorough treatment of major demographic aspects of british caribbean slavery from abolition of slave trade to slave emancipation draws heavily on extensive data available from slave registration returns for various islands to provide comparative perspective of nature of slave life excellent tables and figures essential for serious scholars of the region handbook of latin american studies v 58

Slave Populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-1834

1995

describes the slave community in virginia and the conditions under which they lived

The Afro-American Slaves

1981

this detailed study of the life of a jamaican plantation community during slavery and the post emancipation period is based on archaeological investigations as well as more traditional documentary sources the family and household structure of the slave population is analysed and linked to the physical layout of the village a comprehensive picture of the material culture of the plantation workers is facilitated by sources and covers everything from foodways to clothing ornament and architecture

From Calabar to Carter's Grove

1997

the dramatic story of the united states destruction of a free and independent community of fugitive slaves in spanish florida in the aftermath of the war of 1812 major general andrew jackson ordered a joint united states army navy expedition into spanish florida to destroy a free and independent community of fugitive slaves the result was the battle of negro fort a brutal conflict among hundreds of american troops indian warriors and black rebels that culminated in the death or re enslavement of nearly all of the fort s inhabitants by eliminating this refuge for fugitive slaves the united states government closed an escape valve that african americans had utilized for generations at the same time it intensified the subjugation of southern native americans including the creeks choctaws and seminoles still the battle was significant for another reason as well during its existence negro fort was a powerful symbol of black freedom that subverted the racist foundations of an expanding american slave society its destruction

reinforced the nation's growing commitment to slavery while illuminating the extent to which ambivalence over the institution had disappeared since the nation's founding indeed four decades after declaring that all men were created equal the united states destroyed a fugitive slave community in a foreign territory for the first and only time in its history which accelerated america's transformation into a white republic the battle of negro fort places the violent expansion of slavery where it belongs at the center of the history of the early american republic

Law and Community in a Slave Society

1992

historians have considered slavery and mississippi together in academic studies assuming that the two were and always had been inextricable linked libby attempts to answer the hows and whys of slavery s development during the period when mississippi was a frontier region his findings suggest that slavery took many shapes in mississippi before it became the institution stereotyped in so much scholarship studying the later antebellum period adapted from introduction

Montpelier, Jamaica

1998

this volume is an account of the development and destruction of slavery in st thomas st john and st croix the caribbean islands which today comprise the us virgin islands the book sees slavery as fundamental to the entire fabric of colonial society and pays particular attention to the social and political life of the whites and freedmen in interaction with the slaves

2023-09-12 16/27 pathology question paper

The Battle of Negro Fort

2021-05-01

an inspiring story of human souls who survived the dehumanizing system of slavery in the old south claiming sunday also provides important keys to comprehending modern racial relations in a more enlightening and historically accurate manner the story is told through a richly detailed narrative revealing the lives of the enslaved on the devereux plantation and through interviews with their modern day descendants julien devereux and his elderly father john came to texas in 1841 from alabama julien first settled in montgomery county and then moved to rusk county in 1846 when he died in 1856 he owned 10 500 acres of east texas cotton land and seventy five enslaved black americans julien s widow sarah landrum devereux maintained the plantation through the civil war the devereux slave community centered on two people tabby and scott together they raised eleven children and saw their family grow over the years as other lines were added to the community the slave community endured the various moves from alabama to montgomery county texas and then on to rusk county but a lawsuit filed after john devereux s death broke up tabby and scott s immediate family and threatened the unity of the entire community the devereux slave community s strength endurance and determination helped to repair the damage from the division of the core of the community and carried them whole through to freedom in 1865

Slavery and Frontier Mississippi, 1720-1835

2004

in the claims of kinfolk dylan penningroth uncovers an extensive informal economy of property ownership among slaves and sheds new light on african american family and community life from the heyday of plantation slavery to the freedom generation of the 1870s by focusing on relationships among blacks as well as on the more familiar struggles between the races penningroth exposes a dynamic process of community and family definition he also includes a comparative analysis of slavery and slave property ownership along the gold coast in west africa revealing significant differences between the african and american contexts property ownership was widespread among slaves across the antebellum south as slaves seized the small opportunities for ownership permitted by their masters while there was no legal framework to protect or even recognize slaves property rights an informal system of acknowledgment recognized by both blacks and whites enabled slaves to mark the boundaries of possession in turn property ownership and the negotiations it entailed influenced and shaped kinship and community ties enriching common notions of slave life penningroth reveals how property ownership engendered conflict as well as solidarity within black families and communities moreover he demonstrates that property had less to do with individual legal rights than with constantly negotiated extralegal social ties

Slave Society in the Danish West Indies

1992

from the 1520s through the 1580s thousands of african slaves fled captivity in spanish panama and formed their own communities in the interior of the isthmus african maroons in sixteenth century panama a primary source reader edited by robert c schwaller documents this marronage in the context of five decades of african resistance to slavery the self sufficiency of the maroons along with their periodic raids against spanish settlements sparked armed conflict as spaniards sought to conquer the maroon

communities and kill or re enslave their populations after decades of struggle maroons succeeded in negotiating a peace with spanish authorities and establishing the first two free black towns in the americas the little known details of this dramatic history emerge in these pages traced through official spanish accounts reports and royal edicts as well as excerpts from several english sources that recorded alliances between maroons and english privateers in the region the contrasting spanish and english accounts reveal maroons attempts to turn european antagonism to their advantage and significantly several accounts feature direct testimony from maroons most importantly this reader includes translations of the first peace agreements made between a european empire and african maroons and the founding documents of the free black communities of santiago del príncipe and santa cruz la real the culmination of the first successful african resistance movement in the americas schwaller has translated all the documents into english and presents each with a short introduction thorough annotations and full historical cultural and geographical context making this volume accessible to undergraduate students while remaining a unique document collection for scholars

Claiming Sunday

2022-11-14

in this pathbreaking work gwendolyn midlo hall studies louisiana's creole slave community during the eighteenth century focusing on the slaves african origins the evolution of their own language and culture and the role they played in the formation of the broader society economy and culture of the region hall bases her study on research in a wide range of archival sources in louisiana france and spain and employs several disciplines history anthropology linguistics and folklore in her analysis among the topics she considers are the french slave trade from africa to louisiana the ethnic origins of the slaves and relations between

african slaves and native indians she gives special consideration to race mixture between africans indians and whites to the role of slaves in the natchez uprising of 1729 to slave unrest and conspiracies including the pointe coupee conspiracies of 1791 and 1795 and to the development of communities of runaway slaves in the cypress swamps around new orleans hall s text is enhanced by a number of tables graphs maps and illustrations hall attributes the exceptional vitality of louisiana s creole slave communities to several factors the large size of the african population relative to the white population the importation of slaves directly from africa the enduring strength of african cultural features in the slave community and the proximity of wilderness areas that permitted the establishment and long term survival of maroon communities

The Claims of Kinfolk

2004-07-21

this sweeping richly evocative study examines the origins and legacies of a flourishing captive exchange economy within and among native american and euramerican communities throughout the southwest borderlands from the spanish colonial era to the end of the nineteenth century indigenous and colonial traditions of capture servitude and kinship met and meshed in the borderlands forming a slave system in which victims symbolized social wealth performed services for their masters and produced material goods under the threat of violence slave and livestock raiding and trading among apaches comanches kiowas navajos utes and spaniards provided labor resources redistributed wealth and fostered kin connections that integrated disparate and antagonistic groups even as these practices renewed cycles of violence and warfare always attentive to the corrosive effects of the slave trade on indian and colonial societies the book also explores slavery s centrality in intercultural trade alliances and communities of interest among groups often antagonistic to spanish mexican and american modernizing strategies the extension of

the moral and military campaigns of the american civil war to the southwest in a regional war against slavery brought differing forms of social stability but cost local communities much of their economic vitality and cultural flexibility

African Maroons in Sixteenth-Century Panama

2021-09-02

in this landmark essay collection twelve contributors chart the contours of current scholarship in the field of slavery studies highlighting three of the discipline s major themes commodification community and comparison and indicating paths for future inquiry new directions in slavery studies addresses the various ways in which the institution of slavery reduced human beings to a form of property from the coastwise domestic slave trade in international context to the practice of slave mortgaging to the issuing of insurance policies on slaves several essays reveal how southern whites treated slaves as a form of capital to be transferred or protected an additional piece in this section contemplates the historian s role in translating the fraught history of slavery into film other essays examine the idea of the slave community an increasingly embattled concept born of revisionist scholarship in the 1970s this section s contributors examine the process of community formation for black foreigners the crucial role of violence in the negotiation of slaves sense of community and the effect of the civil war on slave society a final essay asks readers to reassess the long standing revisionist emphasis on slave agency and the ideological burdens it carries with it essays in the final section discuss scholarship on comparative slavery contrasting american slavery with similar less restrictive practices in brazil and north africa one essay negotiates a complicated tripartite comparison of secession in the united states brazil and cuba while another uncovers subtle differences in slavery in separate regions of the american south demonstrating that comparative slavery studies need not be transnational new directions in slavery studies provides relevant and distinct examinations of the lives and histories of

enslaved people in the united states

Africans in Colonial Louisiana

1992-01-01

this enlightening study employs the tools of archaeology to uncover a new historical perspective on the underground railroad unlike previous histories of the underground railroad which have focused on frightened fugitive slaves and their benevolent abolitionist accomplices cheryl laroche focuses instead on free african american communities the crucial help they provided to individuals fleeing slavery and the terrain where those flights to freedom occurred this study foregrounds several small rural hamlets on the treacherous southern edge of the free north in illinois indiana and ohio laroche demonstrates how landscape features such as waterways iron forges and caves played a key role in the conduct and effectiveness of the underground railroad rich in oral histories maps memoirs and archaeological investigations this examination of the geography of resistance tells the new powerful and inspiring story of african americans ensuring their own liberation in the midst of oppression

Captives and Cousins

2011-04-25

in the first ever comprehensive analysis of violence between slaves in the antebellum south jeff forret challenges persistent notions of slave communities as sites of unwavering harmony and solidarity though existing scholarship shows that intraracial black violence did not reach high levels until after reconstruction contemporary records bear witness to its regular presence among

enslaved populations slave against slave explores the roots of and motivations for such violence and the ways in which slaves masters churches and civil and criminal laws worked to hold it in check far from focusing on violence alone forret s work also adds depth to our understanding of morality among the enslaved revealing how slaves sought to prevent violence and punish those who engaged in it forret mines a vast array of slave narratives slaveholders journals travelers accounts and church and court records from across the south to approximate the prevalence of slave against slave violence prior to the civil war a diverse range of motives for these conflicts emerges from tensions over status differences to disagreements originating at work and in private to discord relating to the slave economy and the web of debts that slaves owed one another to courtship rivalries marital disputes and adulterous affairs forret also uncovers the role of explicitly gendered violence in bondpeople's constructions of masculinity and femininity suggesting a system of honor among slaves that would have been familiar to southern white men and women had they cared to acknowledge it though many generations of scholars have examined violence in the south as perpetrated by and against whites the internal clashes within the slave quarters have remained largely unexplored forret s analysis of intraracial slave conflicts in the old south examines narratives of violence in slave communities opening a new line of inquiry into the study of american slavery

New Directions in Slavery Studies

2015-11-16

maroon communities were small secret encampments formed by runaway slaves typically in isolated and defensible sections of wilderness the phenomenon began as runaway slaves unable to escape to safe havens in sympathetic colonies opted instead to band together for survival near the sites of their former enslavement in this first survey of documentary records of marronage in

colonial and antebellum south carolina timothy james lockley offers students and scholars of history an opportunity to assess the unique features and trends of the maroon experience in the palmetto state south carolina's maroon communities were typically formed in dense swamps where self contained communities could remain hidden beyond the commercial interests of white society game could be hunted lands could be adapted for farming and plantations could be reached if needed for raiding and trading marronage was a persistent problem for planter society in that its success left fully formed runaway slave camps within striking distance of white communities and interactions between these two worlds were often violent in addition maroons often maintained ties to enslaved african americans on their former plantations creating a web of community that operated outside of white control lockley surveys eighteenth and early nineteenth century historical sources gathered from newspaper reports court proceedings government and military records correspondence and reward advertisements to illustrate the efforts of white south carolinians to locate maroon communities defend against raiding parties and kill or capture runaways living in these societies lockley organizes these documents chronologically dealing first with the origins of marronage then with two surges in maroon activity just before and just after the american revolution after a lull in marronage at the start of the nineteenth century a final swell occurred during the 1820s these primary documents are augmented by eight maps and by lockley s introduction and afterword which place the maroon societies of south carolina in the larger context of marronage in other regions of the new world

Free Black Communities and the Underground Railroad

2013-12-30

it s an awful story it s an awful story why do you want to bring this up now chief awusa of atorkor for centuries the story of the atlantic slave trade has been filtered through the eyes and records of white europeans in this watershed book historian anne c

bailey focuses on memories of the trade from the african perspective african chiefs and other elders in an area of southeastern ghana once famously called the old slave coast share stories that reveal that africans were traders as well as victims of the trade bailey argues that like victims of trauma many african societies now experience a fragmented view of their past that partially explains the blanket of silence and shame around the slave trade capturing scores of oral histories that were handed down through generations bailey finds that although africans were not equal partners with europeans even their partial involvement in the slave trade had devastating consequences on their history and identity in this unprecedented and revelatory book bailey explores the delicate and fragmented nature of historical memory

Slave Against Slave

2015-11-16

Maroon Communities in South Carolina

2021-03-31

African Voices of the Atlantic Slave Trade

2005-01-02

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