

AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY

AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

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PUBLISHER: PALGRAVE MACMILLAN – A LEADING ACADEMIC PUBLISHER WITH A STRONG TRACK RECORD IN LATIN AMERICAN AND AFRICAN DIASPORA STUDIES. THEIR EXPERTISE IN HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP ENSURES RIGOROUS AND ACCURATE PUBLICATIONS.

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SUMMARY: THIS GUIDE EXPLORES THE MULTIFACETED AND OFTEN OVERLOOKED IMPACT OF AFRICAN PEOPLES ON THE HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA. IT EXAMINES THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS TO THE REGION'S CULTURE, ECONOMY, AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES, CHALLENGING EUROCENTRIC NARRATIVES AND HIGHLIGHTING THE RESILIENCE AND AGENCY OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES IN THE FACE OF OPPRESSION. THE GUIDE ALSO ADDRESSES COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL PITFALLS IN STUDYING THIS CRUCIAL HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP.

KEYWORDS: AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY, AFRICAN DIASPORA IN LATIN AMERICA, TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE, AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY, BLACK HISTORY IN LATIN AMERICA, CULTURAL INFLUENCE OF AFRICA ON LATIN AMERICA, RESISTANCE AND REBELLION IN LATIN AMERICA, AFRICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE, AFRO-LATINO IDENTITY, METHODOLOGY IN AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES.

I. THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE AND ITS IMPACT: THE FOUNDATION OF AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY

THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE FORCIBLY TRANSPORTED MILLIONS OF AFRICANS TO LATIN AMERICA, PROFOUNDLY SHAPING THE REGION'S DEMOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THIS PERIOD, LASTING FROM THE 16TH TO THE 19TH CENTURIES, RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT AFRICAN POPULATION IN COUNTRIES LIKE BRAZIL, CUBA, COLOMBIA, AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. THE BRUTAL CONDITIONS OF ENSLAVEMENT ARE CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND WHEN EXAMINING THE AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY, AS THEY SYSTEMATICALLY ATTEMPTED TO ERASE AFRICAN IDENTITIES AND CULTURES. HOWEVER, DESPITE THESE ATTEMPTS, AFRICAN TRADITIONS, LANGUAGES, AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES PERSISTED, OFTEN SYNCRETICALLY BLENDING WITH INDIGENOUS AND EUROPEAN INFLUENCES.

II. CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS: THE ENDURING LEGACY OF AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY

DESPITE THE HORRORS OF SLAVERY, AFRICANS ACTIVELY RESISTED OPPRESSION AND PRESERVED ASPECTS OF THEIR CULTURAL HERITAGE. THIS RESISTANCE MANIFESTED IN VARIOUS FORMS, INCLUDING RELIGIOUS PRACTICES (E.G., CANDOMBLÉ IN BRAZIL, SANTERÍA IN CUBA), MUSICAL TRADITIONS (E.G., SAMBA, RUMBA), CULINARY ARTS, AND ARTISTIC EXPRESSIONS. THE AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY IS EVIDENT IN THE VIBRANT AND DIVERSE CULTURAL TAPESTRY OF THE REGION. THESE CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS NOT ONLY SURVIVED BUT THRIVED, BECOMING INTEGRAL COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL IDENTITIES, SHAPING ART, MUSIC, DANCE, FOOD, AND EVEN LANGUAGE IN PROFOUND WAYS. THE SURVIVAL AND ADAPTATION OF THESE TRADITIONS DEMONSTRATE THE RESILIENCE AND AGENCY OF ENSLAVED PEOPLE.

III. ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS: THE UNSUNG LABORERS

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA IS UNDENIABLE. THEIR FORCED LABOR FUELED THE GROWTH OF SUGAR CANE PLANTATIONS, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, CONTRIBUTING SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE WEALTH OF COLONIAL POWERS AND THE EMERGING NATIONS. UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ENSLAVED LABOR IS CRITICAL TO A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY. THIS ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION, HOWEVER, MUST BE VIEWED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMMENSE HUMAN COST AND INJUSTICE INFLICTED UPON THEM.

IV. RESISTANCE AND REBELLION: CHALLENGING THE NARRATIVE OF PASSIVITY

THE NARRATIVE SURROUNDING ENSLAVED AFRICANS OFTEN DEPICTS THEM AS PASSIVE VICTIMS. HOWEVER, HISTORICAL EVIDENCE REVEALS COUNTLESS INSTANCES OF RESISTANCE, BOTH OVERT AND COVERT. FROM REBELLIONS LIKE THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION TO EVERYDAY ACTS OF DEFIANCE, ENSLAVED AFRICANS CONSTANTLY CHALLENGED THE SYSTEM OF OPPRESSION. THE STUDY OF THESE ACTS OF RESISTANCE IS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING THE AGENCY OF AFRICAN PEOPLES AND THEIR ACTIVE ROLE IN SHAPING THEIR OWN DESTINIES AND THE COURSE OF AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY.

V. AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN IDENTITY AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

THE LEGACY OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE CONTINUES TO SHAPE CONTEMPORARY LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETIES. THE CONCEPT OF AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN IDENTITY IS COMPLEX AND MULTIFACETED, REFLECTING THE VARIED EXPERIENCES AND HISTORIES OF PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT IN THE REGION. UNDERSTANDING HOW THIS IDENTITY IS CONSTRUCTED AND NEGOTIATED WITHIN CONTEMPORARY CONTEXTS IS KEY TO ANALYZING THE ONGOING INFLUENCE OF THE PAST. ISSUES OF RACIAL INEQUALITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE, AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATION REMAIN SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES FACING AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES.

VI. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND COMMON PITFALLS IN STUDYING AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY

STUDYING THE AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY REQUIRES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES. COMMON PITFALLS INCLUDE:

EUROCENTRIC BIASES: RELYING HEAVILY ON COLONIAL SOURCES THAT OFTEN MARGINALIZE OR MISREPRESENT AFRICAN EXPERIENCES.

IGNORING AGENCY: FAILING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ACTIVE ROLE OF AFRICANS IN SHAPING THEIR LIVES AND SOCIETIES.

ESSENTIALIZING AFRICAN CULTURES: ASSUMING HOMOGENEITY AMONG DIVERSE AFRICAN GROUPS.

NEGLECTING ORAL HISTORIES: OVERLOOKING THE IMPORTANCE OF ORAL TRADITIONS IN PRESERVING AFRICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE.

EMPLOYING INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES, UTILIZING DIVERSE SOURCES, AND CRITICALLY EXAMINING EXISTING NARRATIVES ARE CRUCIAL TO AVOIDING THESE PITFALLS.

CONCLUSION

THE AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY IS A VAST AND COMPLEX SUBJECT THAT REQUIRES A MULTIFACETED APPROACH TO TRULY UNDERSTAND ITS SIGNIFICANCE. THIS GUIDE HIGHLIGHTS THE CRUCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA, CHALLENGING SIMPLISTIC NARRATIVES AND EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF ACKNOWLEDGING THE RESILIENCE, AGENCY, AND ENDURING CULTURAL LEGACIES OF AFRICAN PEOPLES IN THE REGION. FURTHER RESEARCH AND CRITICAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THIS TOPIC ARE CRUCIAL FOR A MORE INCLUSIVE AND ACCURATE UNDERSTANDING OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY.

FAQs

1. WHAT WERE THE MAJOR ROUTES OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE TO LATIN AMERICA? THE ROUTES VARIED

DEPENDING ON THE DESTINATION, BUT MAJOR POINTS OF DEPARTURE INCLUDED WEST AFRICA, AND MAJOR POINTS OF ARRIVAL INCLUDED BRAZIL, THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS, AND COASTAL AREAS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

1. HOW DID AFRICAN RELIGIONS INFLUENCE LATIN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS PRACTICES? AFRICAN RELIGIONS OFTEN SYNCRETIZED WITH INDIGENOUS AND CATHOLIC BELIEFS, CREATING UNIQUE RELIGIOUS EXPRESSIONS SUCH AS CANDOMBLÉ IN BRAZIL AND SANTERÍA IN CUBA.
1. WHAT WERE SOME SIGNIFICANT EXAMPLES OF AFRICAN RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY IN LATIN AMERICA? NUMEROUS REBELLIONS OCCURRED, INCLUDING PALMARES IN BRAZIL AND THE MAROON COMMUNITIES THAT FLOURISHED IN VARIOUS REGIONS. ACTS OF EVERYDAY RESISTANCE ALSO PLAYED A VITAL ROLE.
1. HOW DID AFRICAN MUSICAL TRADITIONS INFLUENCE LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC? AFRICAN RHYTHMS, INSTRUMENTS, AND VOCAL STYLES FORMED THE FOUNDATION FOR MANY GENRES, SUCH AS SAMBA, RUMBA, AND CUMBIA.
1. WHAT IMPACT DID AFRICAN CULINARY TRADITIONS HAVE ON LATIN AMERICAN CUISINE? AFRICAN INGREDIENTS AND COOKING METHODS SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN CUISINE.
1. HOW IS AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN IDENTITY DEFINED TODAY? AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN IDENTITY IS A COMPLEX AND EVOLVING CONCEPT INFLUENCED BY RACE, ETHNICITY, CULTURE, AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT.
1. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE ONGOING CHALLENGES FACING AFRO-LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES? CHALLENGES INCLUDE RACIAL INEQUALITY, ECONOMIC DISPARITY, AND LACK OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.
1. WHAT ARE SOME PRIMARY SOURCES FOR STUDYING THE AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICA HISTORY? PRIMARY SOURCES INCLUDE SLAVE NARRATIVES, COLONIAL RECORDS, ORAL HISTORIES, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS.
1. HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THE ACCURACY AND INCLUSIVITY OF HISTORICAL NARRATIVES REGARDING AFRICAN INFLUENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY? BY ACTIVELY SEEKING OUT AND INCORPORATING DIVERSE SOURCES, CRITICALLY EXAMINING EXISTING NARRATIVES, AND CENTERING AFRICAN VOICES AND PERSPECTIVES.

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📖 **African influence on latin america history: Black in Latin America** Henry Louis Gates, Jr., 2012-08-01 12.5 million Africans were shipped to the New World during the Middle Passage. While just over 11.0 million survived the arduous journey, only about 450,000 of them arrived in the United States. The rest-over ten and a half million-were taken to the Caribbean and Latin America. This astonishing fact changes our entire picture of the history of slavery in the Western hemisphere, and of its lasting cultural impact. These millions of Africans created new and vibrant cultures, magnificently compelling syntheses of various African, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish influences. Despite their great numbers, the cultural and social worlds that they created remain largely unknown to most Americans, except for certain popular, cross-over musical forms. So Henry

Louis Gates, Jr. set out on a quest to discover how Latin Americans of African descent live now, and how the countries of their acknowledge-or deny-their African past; how the fact of race and African ancestry play themselves out in the multicultural worlds of the Caribbean and Latin America. Starting with the slave experience and extending to the present, Gates unveils the history of the African presence in six Latin American countries-Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and Peru-through art, music, cuisine, dance, politics, and religion, but also the very palpable presence of anti-black racism that has sometimes sought to keep the black cultural presence from view.

african influence on latin america history: Afro-Latin American Studies Alejandro de la Fuente, George Reid Andrews, 2018-04-26 Alejandro de la Fuente and George Reid Andrews offer the first systematic, book-length survey of humanities and social science scholarship on the exciting field of Afro-Latin American studies. Organized by topic, these essays synthesize and present the current state of knowledge on a broad variety of topics, including Afro-Latin American music, religions, literature, art history, political thought, social movements, legal history, environmental history, and ideologies of racial inclusion. This volume connects the region's long history of slavery to the major political, social, cultural, and economic developments of the last two centuries. Written by leading scholars in each of those topics, the volume provides an introduction to the field of Afro-Latin American studies that is not available from any other source and reflects the disciplinary and thematic richness of this emerging field.

african influence on latin america history: African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean Herbert S. Klein, Ben Vinson III, 2007-09-06 This is an original survey of the economic and social history of slavery of the Afro-American experience in Latin America and the Caribbean. The focus of the book is on the Portuguese, Spanish, and French-speaking regions of continental America and the Caribbean. It analyzes the latest research on urban and rural slavery and on the African and Afro-American experience under these regimes. It approaches these themes both historically and structurally. The historical section provides a detailed analysis of the evolution of slavery and forced labor systems in Europe, Africa, and America. The second half of the book looks at the type of life and culture which the slaves experienced in these American regimes. The first part of the book describes the growth of the plantation and mining economies that absorbed African slave labor, how that labor was used, and how the changing international economic conditions affected the local use and distribution of the slave labor force. Particular emphasis is given to the evolution of the sugar plantation economy, which was the single largest user of African slave labor and which was established in almost all of the Latin American colonies. Once establishing the economic context in which slave labor was applied, the book shifts focus to the Africans and Afro-Americans themselves as they passed through this slave regime. The first part deals with the demographic history of the slaves, including their experience in the Atlantic slave trade and their expectations of life in the New World. The next part deals with the attempts of the African and American born slaves to create a viable and autonomous culture. This includes their adaptation of European languages, religions, and even kinship systems to their own needs. It also examines systems of cooptation and accommodation to the slave regime, as well as the type and intensity of slave resistances and rebellions. A separate chapter is devoted to the important and different role of the free colored under slavery in the various colonies. The unique importance of the Brazilian free labor class is stressed, just as is the very unusual mobility experienced by the free colored in the French West Indies. The final chapter deals with the differing history of total emancipation and how ex-slaves adjusted to free conditions in the post-abolition periods of their respective societies. The patterns of post-emancipation integration are studied along with the questions of the relative success of the ex-slaves in obtaining control over land and escape from the old plantation regimes.

african influence on latin america history: Antiracism in Cuba Devyn Spence Benson, 2016-04-05 Analyzing the ideology and rhetoric around race in Cuba and south Florida during the early years of the Cuban revolution, Devyn Spence Benson argues that ideas, stereotypes, and discriminatory practices relating to racial difference persisted despite major efforts by the Cuban

state to generate social equality. Drawing on Cuban and U.S. archival materials and face-to-face interviews, Benson examines 1960s government programs and campaigns against discrimination, showing how such programs frequently negated their efforts by reproducing racist images and idioms in revolutionary propaganda, cartoons, and school materials. Building on nineteenth-century discourses that imagined Cuba as a raceless space, revolutionary leaders embraced a narrow definition of blackness, often seeming to suggest that Afro-Cubans had to discard their blackness to join the revolution. This was and remains a false dichotomy for many Cubans of color, Benson demonstrates. While some Afro-Cubans agreed with the revolution's sentiments about racial transcendence--not blacks, not whites, only Cubans--others found ways to use state rhetoric to demand additional reforms. Still others, finding a revolution that disavowed blackness unsettling and paternalistic, fought to insert black history and African culture into revolutionary nationalisms. Despite such efforts by Afro-Cubans and radical government-sponsored integration programs, racism has persisted throughout the revolution in subtle but lasting ways.

african influence on latin america history: African Americans and Africa Nemata Amelia Ibitayo Blyden, 2019-05-28 An introduction to the complex relationship between African Americans and the African continent What is an "African American" and how does this identity relate to the African continent? Rising immigration levels, globalization, and the United States' first African American president have all sparked new dialogue around the question. This book provides an introduction to the relationship between African Americans and Africa from the era of slavery to the present, mapping several overlapping diasporas. The diversity of African American identities through relationships with region, ethnicity, slavery, and immigration are all examined to investigate questions fundamental to the study of African American history and culture.

african influence on latin america history: African Diaspora in the Cultures of Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States Persephone Braham, 2014-12-05 Scholars of the African Americas are sometimes segregated from one another by region or period, by language, or by discipline. Bringing together essays on fashion, the visual arts, film, literature, and history, this volume shows how our understanding of the African diaspora in the Americas can be enriched by crossing disciplinary boundaries to recontextualize images, words, and thoughts as part of a much greater whole. Diaspora describes dispersion, but also the seeding, sowing, or scattering of spores that take root and grow, maturing and adapting within new environments. The examples of diasporic cultural production explored in this volume reflect on loss and dispersal, but they also constitute expansive and dynamic intellectual and artistic production, neither wholly African nor wholly American (in the hemispheric sense), whose resonance deeply inflects all of the Americas. *African Diaspora in the Cultures of Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States* represents a call for multidisciplinary, collaborative, and complex approaches to the subject of the African diaspora.

african influence on latin america history: *Blacks and Blackness in Central America* Lowell Gudmundson, Justin Wolfe, 2010-10-18 Many of the earliest Africans to arrive in the Americas came to Central America with Spanish colonists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and people of African descent constituted the majority of nonindigenous populations in the region long thereafter. Yet in the development of national identities and historical consciousness, Central American nations have often countenanced widespread practices of social, political, and regional exclusion of blacks. The postcolonial development of mestizo or mixed-race ideologies of national identity have systematically downplayed African ancestry and social and political involvement in favor of Spanish and Indian heritage and contributions. In addition, a powerful sense of place and belonging has led many peoples of African descent in Central America to identify themselves as something other than African American, reinforcing the tendency of local and foreign scholars to see Central America as peripheral to the African diaspora in the Americas. The essays in this collection begin to recover the forgotten and downplayed histories of blacks in Central America, demonstrating the centrality of African Americans to the region's history from the earliest colonial times to the present. They reveal how modern nationalist attempts to define mixed-race majorities as "Indo-Hispanic," or as anything but African American, clash with the historical record of the first region of the Americas in which

African Americans not only gained the right to vote but repeatedly held high office, including the presidency, following independence from Spain in 1821. Contributors. Rina Cáceres Gómez, Lowell Gudmundson, Ronald Harpelle, Juliet Hooker, Catherine Komisaruk, Russell Lohse, Paul Lokken, Mauricio Meléndez Obando, Karl H. Offen, Lara Putnam, Justin Wolfe

african influence on latin america history: Afro-Colombian Hip-hop Christopher Dennis, 2012 Afro-Colombian Hip-Hop: Globalization, Transcultural Music, and Ethnic Identities, by Christopher Dennis, explores the impact that globalization and the transnational spread of U.S. popular culture--specifically hip-hop and rap--are having on the social identities of younger generations of black Colombians. Along with addressing why and how hip-hop has migrated so effectively to Colombia's black communities, Dennis introduces readers to some of the country's most renowned Afro-Colombian hip-hop artists, their musical innovations, and production and distribution practices. Above all, Dennis demonstrates how, through a mode of transculturation, today's young artists are transforming U.S. hip-hop into a more autonomous art form used for articulating oppositional social and political critiques, reworking ethnic identities, and actively contributing to the reimagining of the Colombian nation. Afro-Colombian Hip-Hop uncovers ways in which young Afro-Colombian performers are attempting to use hip-hop and digital media to bring the perspectives, histories, and expressive forms of their marginalized communities into national and international public consciousness.

african influence on latin america history: Atlantic Africa and the Spanish Caribbean, 1570-1640 David Wheat, 2016-03-09 This work resituates the Spanish Caribbean as an extension of the Luso-African Atlantic world from the late sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, when the union of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns facilitated a surge in the transatlantic slave trade. After the catastrophic decline of Amerindian populations on the islands, two major African provenance zones, first Upper Guinea and then Angola, contributed forced migrant populations with distinct experiences to the Caribbean. They played a dynamic role in the social formation of early Spanish colonial society in the fortified port cities of Cartagena de Indias, Havana, Santo Domingo, and Panama City and their semirural hinterlands. David Wheat is the first scholar to establish this early phase of the Africanization of the Spanish Caribbean two centuries before the rise of large-scale sugar plantations. With African migrants and their descendants comprising demographic majorities in core areas of Spanish settlement, Luso-Africans, Afro-Iberians, Latinized Africans, and free people of color acted more as colonists or settlers than as plantation slaves. These ethnically mixed and economically diversified societies constituted a region of overlapping Iberian and African worlds, while they made possible Spain's colonization of the Caribbean.

african influence on latin america history: Afro-Latin America, 1800-2000 George Reid Andrews, 2004-07-15 Covering the last two hundred years, and including Spanish America, Brazil, and the Caribbean, this book examines how African-descended people made their way out of slavery and into freedom, and how, once free, they helped build social and political democracy in the region.

african influence on latin america history: Beyond Slavery Darién J. Davis, 2007 Beyond Slavery traces the enduring impact and legacy of the African diaspora in Latin America and the Caribbean in the modern era. In a rich set of essays, the volume explores the multiple ways that Africans have affected political, economic, and cultural life throughout the region. The contributors engage readers interested in the African diaspora in a series of vigorous debates ranging from agency and resistance to transculturation, displacement, cross-national dialogue, and popular culture. Documenting the array of diverse voices of Afro-Latin Americans throughout the region, this interdisciplinary book brings to life both their histories and contemporary experiences.

african influence on latin america history: Race and Ethnicity in Latin America Jorge I Domínguez, 2018-12-07 First Published in 1994. In nearly all racially and ethnically heterogeneous societies, there is overt national conflict among parties and social movements organized on the basis of race and ethnicity. Such conflict has been much less evident in Latin America. Scholars have pondered the nature of race and ethnicity with regard to both Afro- American and Indo-American societies, though research on Brazil has been particularly prominent. Special attention has been

given to the relationship between social class and race and ethnicity.

african influence on latin america history: African Heritage and Memories of Slavery in Brazil and the South Atlantic World Ana Lucia Araujo, 2015-02-06 This book explores the history of African tangible and intangible heritages and its links with the public memory of slavery in Brazil and Angola. The two countries are deeply connected, given how most enslaved Africans, forcibly brought to Brazil during the era of the Atlantic slave trade, were from West Central Africa. Brazil imported the largest number of enslaved Africans during the Atlantic slave trade and was the last country in the western hemisphere to abolish slavery in 1888. Today, other than Nigeria, the largest population of African descent is in Brazil. Yet it was only in the last twenty years that Brazil's African heritage and its slave past have gained greater visibility. Prior to this, Brazil's African heritage and its slave past were completely neglected. This is the first book in English to focus on African heritage and public memory of slavery in Brazil and Angola. This interdisciplinary study examines visual images, dance, music, oral accounts, museum exhibitions, artifacts, monuments, festivals, and others forms of commemoration to illuminate the social and cultural dynamics that over the last twenty years have propelled--or prevented--the visibility of African heritage (and its Atlantic slave trade legacy) in the South Atlantic region. The book makes a very important contribution to the understanding of the place of African heritage and slavery in the official history and public memory of Brazil and Angola, topics that remain understudied. The study's focus on the South Atlantic world, a zone which is sparsely covered in the scholarly corpus on Atlantic history, will further research on other post-slave societies. African Heritage and Memories of Slavery in Brazil and the South Atlantic World is an important book for African studies and Latin American studies. It is especially valuable for African Diaspora studies, African history, Atlantic history, history of Brazil, history of slavery, and Caribbean history.

african influence on latin america history: Afro-Latin America George Reid Andrews, 2016-03-08 Two-thirds of Africans, both free and enslaved, who came to the Americas from 1500 to 1870 came to Spanish America and Brazil. Yet Afro-Latin Americans have been excluded from narratives of their hemisphere's history. George Reid Andrews redresses this omission by making visible the lives and labors of black Latin Americans in the New World.

african influence on latin america history: Just Neighbors? Edward Telles, Mark Sawyer, Gaspar Rivera-Salgado, 2011-09-01 Blacks and Latinos have transformed the American city—together these groups now constitute the majority in seven of the ten largest cities. Large-scale immigration from Latin America has been changing U.S. racial dynamics for decades, and Latino migration to new destinations is changing the face of the American south. Yet most of what social science has helped us to understand about these groups has been observed primarily in relation to whites—not each other. Just Neighbors? challenges the traditional black/white paradigm of American race relations by examining African Americans and Latinos as they relate to each other in the labor market, the public sphere, neighborhoods, and schools. The book shows the influence of race, class, and received stereotypes on black-Latino social interactions and offers insight on how finding common ground may benefit both groups. From the labor market and political coalitions to community organizing, street culture, and interpersonal encounters, Just Neighbors? analyzes a spectrum of Latino-African American social relations to understand when and how these groups cooperate or compete. Contributor Frank Bean and his co-authors show how the widely held belief that Mexican immigration weakens job prospects for native-born black workers is largely unfounded—especially as these groups are rarely in direct competition for jobs. Michael Jones-Correa finds that Latino integration beyond the traditional gateway cities promotes seemingly contradictory feelings: a sense of connectedness between the native minority and the newcomers but also perceptions of competition. Mark Sawyer explores the possibilities for social and political cooperation between the two groups in Los Angeles and finds that lingering stereotypes among both groups, as well as negative attitudes among blacks about immigration, remain powerful but potentially surmountable forces in group relations. Regina Freer and Claudia Sandoval examine how racial and ethnic identity impacts coalition building between Latino and black youth and find that

racial pride and a sense of linked fate encourages openness to working across racial lines. Black and Latino populations have become a majority in the largest U.S. cities, yet their combined demographic dominance has not abated both groups' social and economic disadvantage in comparison to whites. *Just Neighbors?* lays a much-needed foundation for studying social relations between minority groups. This trailblazing book shows that, neither natural allies nor natural adversaries, Latinos and African Americans have a profound potential for coalition-building and mutual cooperation. They may well be stronger together rather than apart.

african influence on latin america history: Rivers of Gold, Lives of Bondage Sherwin K. Bryant, 2014-11-17 In this pioneering study of slavery in colonial Ecuador and southern Colombia--Spain's Kingdom of Quito--Sherwin Bryant argues that the most fundamental dimension of slavery was governance and the extension of imperial power. Bryant shows that enslaved black captives were foundational to sixteenth-century royal claims on the Americas and elemental to the process of Spanish colonization. Following enslaved Africans from their arrival at the Caribbean port of Cartagena through their journey to Quito, Bryant explores how they lived during their captivity, formed kinships and communal affinities, and pressed for justice within a slave-based Catholic sovereign community. In Cartagena, officials branded African captives with the royal insignia and gave them a Catholic baptism, marking slaves as projections of royal authority and majesty. By licensing and governing Quito's slave trade, the crown claimed sovereignty over slavery, new territories, natural resources, and markets. By adjudicating slavery, royal authorities claimed to govern not only slaves but other colonial subjects as well. Expanding the diaspora paradigm beyond the Atlantic, Bryant's history of the Afro-Andes in the early modern world suggests new answers to the question, what is a slave?

african influence on latin america history: The Black Republic Brandon R. Byrd, 2019-10-11 In *The Black Republic*, Brandon R. Byrd explores the ambivalent attitudes that African American leaders in the post-Civil War era held toward Haiti, the first and only black republic in the Western Hemisphere. Following emancipation, African American leaders of all kinds—politicians, journalists, ministers, writers, educators, artists, and diplomats—identified new and urgent connections with Haiti, a nation long understood as an example of black self-determination. They celebrated not only its diplomatic recognition by the United States but also the renewed relevance of the Haitian Revolution. While a number of African American leaders defended the sovereignty of a black republic whose fate they saw as intertwined with their own, others expressed concern over Haiti's fitness as a model black republic, scrutinizing whether the nation truly reflected the civilized progress of the black race. Influenced by the imperialist rhetoric of their day, many African Americans across the political spectrum espoused a politics of racial uplift, taking responsibility for the improvement of Haitian education, politics, culture, and society. They considered Haiti an uncertain experiment in black self-governance: it might succeed and vindicate the capabilities of African Americans demanding their own right to self-determination or it might fail and condemn the black diasporic population to second-class status for the foreseeable future. When the United States military occupied Haiti in 1915, it created a crisis for W. E. B. Du Bois and other black activists and intellectuals who had long grappled with the meaning of Haitian independence. The resulting demand for and idea of a liberated Haiti became a cornerstone of the anticapitalist, anticolonial, and antiracist radical black internationalism that flourished between World War I and World War II. Spanning the Reconstruction, post-Reconstruction, and Jim Crow eras, *The Black Republic* recovers a crucial and overlooked chapter of African American internationalism and political thought.

african influence on latin america history: A History of Afro-Hispanic Language John M. Lipski, 2005-03-10 The African slave trade, beginning in the fifteenth century, brought African languages into contact with Spanish and Portuguese, resulting in the Africans' gradual acquisition of these languages. In this 2004 book, John Lipski describes the major forms of Afro-Hispanic language found in the Iberian Peninsula and Latin America over the last 500 years. As well as discussing pronunciation, morphology and syntax, he separates legitimate forms of Afro-Hispanic expression from those that result from racist stereotyping, to assess how contact with the African diaspora has

had a permanent impact on contemporary Spanish. A principal issue is the possibility that Spanish, in contact with speakers of African languages, may have creolized and restructured - in the Caribbean and perhaps elsewhere - permanently affecting regional and social varieties of Spanish today. The book is accompanied by the largest known anthology of primary Afro-Hispanic texts from Iberia, Latin America, and former Afro-Hispanic contacts in Africa and Asia.

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african influence on latin america history: Africans Into Creoles Russell Lohse, 2014 Unlike most books on slavery in the Americas, this social history of Africans and their enslaved descendants in colonial Costa Rica recounts the journey of specific people from West Africa to the New World. Tracing the experiences of Africans on two Danish slave ships that arrived in Costa Rica in 1710, the *Christianus Quintus* and *Fredericus Quartus*, the author examines slavery in Costa Rica from 1600 to 1750. Lohse looks at the ethnic origins of the Africans and narrates their capture and transport to the coast, their embarkation and passage, and finally their acculturation to slavery and their lives as slaves in Costa Rica. Following the experiences of girls and boys, women and men, he shows how the conditions of slavery in a unique local setting determined the constraints that slaves faced and how they responded to their condition.

african influence on latin america history: Toward a Global History of Latin America's Revolutionary Left Tanya Harmer, Alberto Martín Álvarez, 2021-04-06 This volume showcases new research on the global reach of Latin American revolutionary movements during the height of the Cold War, mapping out the region's little-known connections with Africa, Asia, and Europe. *Toward a Global History of Latin America's Revolutionary Left* offers insights into the effect of international collaboration on the identities, ideologies, strategies, and survival of organizers and groups. Featuring contributions from historians working in six different countries, this collection includes chapters on Cuba's hosting of the 1966 Tricontinental Conference that brought revolutionary movements together; Czechoslovakian intelligence's logistical support for revolutionaries; the Brazilian Left's search for recognition in Cuba and China; the central role played by European publishing houses in disseminating news from Latin America; Italian support for Brazilian guerrilla insurgents; Spanish ties with Nicaragua's revolution; and the solidarity of European networks with Guatemala's Guerrilla Army of the Poor. Through its expansive geographical perspectives, this volume positions Latin America as a significant force on the international stage of the 1960s and 1970s. It sets a new research agenda that will guide future study on leftist movements, transnational networks, and Cold War history in the region. Contributor:s José Manuel Ágreda Portero | Van Gosse | James G. Hershberg | Gerardo Leibner | Blanca Mar León | Eduardo Rey Tristán | Arturo Taracena Arriola | Michal Zourek

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african influence on latin america history: Slave and Citizen Frank Tannenbaum, 2012-08-29 *Slave & Citizen* deals with one of the most intriguing problems presented by the development of the New World: the contrast between the legal and social positions of the Negro in the United States and in Latin America. It is well-known that in Brazil and in the Caribbean area, Negroes do not suffer legal or even major social disabilities on account of color, and that a long history of acceptance and miscegenation has erased the sharp line between white and colored. Professor Tannenbaum, one of our leading authorities on Latin America, asks why there has been such a sharp distinction between the United States and the other parts of the New World into which Negroes were originally brought as slaves. In the legal structure of the United States, the Negro slave became property. There has been little experience with Negro slaves in England, and the ancient and medieval traditions affecting slavery had died out. As property, the slave was without rights to marriage, to children, to the product of his work, or to freedom. In the Iberian peninsula, on the other hand, Negro slaves were common, and the laws affecting them were well developed. Therefore, in the colonies of Spain and Portugal, while the slave was the lowest person in the social order, he was still a human being, with some rights, and some means by which he might achieve freedom. Only the United States made a radical split with the tradition in which all men, even slaves, had certain inalienable rights.

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african influence on latin america history: Imperial Subjects Matthew D. O'Hara, Andrew B. Fisher, 2009-04-22 In colonial Latin America, social identity did not correlate neatly with fixed categories of race and ethnicity. As Imperial Subjects demonstrates, from the early years of Spanish and Portuguese rule, understandings of race and ethnicity were fluid. In this collection, historians offer nuanced interpretations of identity as they investigate how Iberian settlers, African slaves, Native Americans, and their multi-ethnic progeny understood who they were as individuals, as members of various communities, and as imperial subjects. The contributors' explorations of the relationship between colonial ideologies of difference and the identities historical actors presented span the entire colonial period and beyond: from early contact to the legacy of colonial identities in the new republics of the nineteenth century. The volume includes essays on the major colonial centers of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, as well as the Caribbean basin and the imperial borderlands. Whether analyzing cases in which the Inquisition found that the individuals before it were "legally" Indians and thus exempt from prosecution, or considering late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century petitions for declarations of whiteness that entitled the mixed-race recipients to the legal and social benefits enjoyed by whites, the book's contributors approach the question of identity by examining interactions between imperial subjects and colonial institutions. Colonial mandates, rulings, and legislation worked in conjunction with the exercise and negotiation of power between individual officials and an array of social actors engaged in countless brief interactions. Identities emerged out of the interplay between internalized understandings of self and group association and externalized social norms and categories. Contributors. Karen D. Caplan, R. Douglas Cope, Mariana L. R. Dantas, María Elena Díaz, Andrew B. Fisher, Jane Mangan, Jeremy Ravi Mumford, Matthew D. O'Hara, Cynthia Radding, Sergio Serulnikov, Irene Silverblatt, David Tavárez, Ann Twinam

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stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine “smart factories” in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant, and its ramifications more profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness these changes and shape a better future—one in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

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african influence on latin america history: *The Cambridge History of Religions in Latin America* Virginia Garrard-Burnett, Paul Freston, Stephen C. Dove, 2016-04-11 *The Cambridge History of Religions in Latin America* covers religious history in Latin America from pre-Conquest times until the present. This publication is important; first, because of the historical and contemporary centrality of religion in the life of Latin America; second, for the rapid process of religious change which the region is undergoing; and third, for the region's religious distinctiveness in global comparative terms, which contributes to its importance for debates over religion, globalization, and modernity. Reflecting recent currents of scholarship, this volume addresses the breadth of Latin American religion, including religions of the African diaspora, indigenous spiritual expressions, non-Christian traditions, new religious movements, alternative spiritualities, and secularizing tendencies.

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african influence on latin america history: *The Latinos of Asia* Anthony Christian Ocampo,

2016-03-02 This “groundbreaking book . . . is essential reading not only for the Filipino diaspora but for anyone who cares about the mysteries of racial identity” (Jose Antonio Vargas, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist). Is race only about the color of your skin? In *The Latinos of Asia*, Anthony Christian Ocampo shows that what “color” you are depends largely on your social context. Filipino Americans, for example, helped establish the Asian American movement and are classified by the US Census as Asian. But the legacy of Spanish colonialism in the Philippines means that they share many cultural characteristics with Latinos, such as last names, religion, and language. Thus, Filipinos’ “color” —their sense of connection with other racial groups—changes depending on their social context. The Filipino story demonstrates how immigration is changing the way people negotiate race, particularly in cities like Los Angeles where Latinos and Asians now constitute a collective majority. Amplifying their voices, Ocampo illustrates how second-generation Filipino Americans’ racial identities change depending on the communities they grow up in, the schools they attend, and the people they befriend. Ultimately, *The Latinos of Asia* offers a window into both the racial consciousness of everyday people and the changing racial landscape of American society.

african influence on latin america history: *The First Black Slave Society* Hilary Beckles, 2016 Book describes the brutal Black slave society and plantation system of Barbados and explains how this slave chattel model was perfected by the British and exported to Jamaica and South Carolina for profit. There is special emphasis on the role of the concept of white supremacy in shaping social structure and economic relations that allowed slavery to continue. The book concludes with information on how slavery was finally outlawed in Barbados, in spite of white resistance.

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