

afro latino history facts

Afro Latino History Facts: A Complex Tapestry of Resilience and Resistance

Author: Dr. Isabella Rodriguez, PhD in Latin American History, University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Rodriguez is a renowned scholar specializing in Afro-Latino studies, with over 15 years of experience researching and teaching on the subject. She is the author of "Shadows of the Sugarcane: Afro-Brazilian Resistance and Identity," and a contributing editor to the Journal of Latin American Studies.

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Abstract: This article explores the often-overlooked history of Afro-Latinos, examining key "afro latino history facts" that highlight their significant contributions and enduring struggles. It delves into the complex interplay of African, Indigenous, and European influences shaping their cultural identity, addresses the systemic challenges they faced and continue to face, and celebrates their remarkable resilience and ongoing pursuit of social justice.

The Untold Story: Unveiling Afro Latino History Facts

The narrative of Latin America often centers on European colonization and Indigenous populations, leaving a critical piece of the historical puzzle missing: the profound and enduring impact of Africans and their descendants. Understanding "afro latino history facts" is crucial to achieving a complete and accurate understanding of the region's history, culture, and social dynamics. The transatlantic slave trade forcibly transported millions of Africans to the Americas, profoundly altering the demographic landscape and social structures of what would become Latin America. These enslaved people, brought primarily to Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and other nations, brought with them their languages, religions, and cultural practices, which, despite brutal attempts at suppression, deeply influenced the development of Latin American societies.

The Legacy of Resistance: Afro Latino History Facts in the Struggle for Freedom

The history of Afro-Latinos is not merely a story of suffering; it is also a powerful testament to resilience and resistance. From slave rebellions and maroon communities to the fight for civil rights and equality in the 20th and 21st centuries, Afro-Latinos have continuously challenged oppressive systems and fought for their liberation. Understanding "afro latino history facts" regarding these struggles reveals the unwavering determination to overcome systemic racism and discrimination. The Palmares Republic in Brazil, a free quilombo (a runaway slave community) that existed for nearly a century, stands as a potent symbol of this resistance. Similarly, the countless acts of individual and

collective defiance, often shrouded in secrecy, represent a vital part of "afro latino history facts" that demand further exploration and recognition.

Cultural Contributions: The Rich Tapestry of Afro Latino History Facts

The contributions of Afro-Latinos to the arts, music, literature, and religion are undeniable. From the rhythms of cumbia and samba to the vibrant colors of Afro-Caribbean art, their cultural imprint is woven into the fabric of Latin American society. Exploring "afro latino history facts" regarding these cultural contributions unveils a rich legacy of innovation and creativity born from resilience and adaptation. The influence of Afro-Brazilian music on global rhythms, for example, is immeasurable, showcasing the enduring power of cultural preservation and transformation.

Challenges and Opportunities: Contemporary Afro Latino History Facts

Despite significant progress, Afro-Latinos continue to face significant challenges. Systemic racism, socioeconomic inequality, and discrimination in areas such as education, healthcare, and employment remain pervasive issues. Understanding the contemporary realities of Afro-Latinos requires analyzing "afro latino history facts" within the context of ongoing struggles for social justice and equality. However, alongside these challenges, there are significant opportunities. The growing visibility and activism of Afro-Latino communities are driving positive changes, fostering greater awareness, and promoting inclusivity.

The Importance of Continued Research and Education: Afro Latino History Facts

The study of "afro latino history facts" is not merely an academic pursuit; it is essential for building a more just and equitable society. By acknowledging and celebrating the contributions of Afro-Latinos, we can foster a more accurate and complete understanding of Latin American history and culture. Continued research, education, and public discourse are vital to ensuring that their stories are heard, their struggles are recognized, and their contributions are celebrated. The continued unveiling of previously unknown "afro latino history facts" is crucial to shaping a more equitable future.

Conclusion:

The study of "afro latino history facts" reveals a complex and multifaceted narrative of resilience, resistance, and cultural richness. It is a story that has long been marginalized, but its significance is undeniable. By acknowledging and amplifying these voices, we can work towards a more just and equitable future for all.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between Afro-Latino and Black Latinx? While often used interchangeably,

"Afro-Latino" emphasizes ancestry and origins, while "Black Latinx" encompasses identity and cultural experience. Both terms refer to people of African descent in Latin America.

1. Where can I find more information on Afro-Latino history? Numerous academic journals, books, documentaries, and online resources are dedicated to this topic. Start by searching for scholars and organizations specializing in Afro-Latino studies.
1. What are some key events in Afro-Latino history? Key events include slave rebellions, the establishment of quilombos, the fight for civil rights in various Latin American countries, and the ongoing struggle for social justice.
1. How has Afro-Latino culture influenced Latin American society? Afro-Latino culture has deeply influenced music, dance, religion, cuisine, and artistic expression across Latin America.
1. What are some common challenges faced by Afro-Latinos today? Challenges include systemic racism, socioeconomic inequality, discrimination in employment, housing, and healthcare, and lack of representation in political and social spheres.
1. What role has Afro-Latino activism played in promoting social change? Afro-Latino activism has been crucial in raising awareness, advocating for policy changes, and demanding social justice and equality.
1. How can I support Afro-Latino communities? Supporting Afro-Latino communities can involve educating yourself, engaging with their art and culture, supporting Afro-Latino-owned businesses, and advocating for policies that promote social justice and equality.
1. Are there significant differences in the Afro-Latino experience across various Latin American countries? Yes, the Afro-Latino experience varies significantly based on historical context, cultural influences, and the specific socio-political dynamics of each country.

1. What are some resources for learning more about specific Afro-Latino communities? Numerous books, articles, and documentaries focus on specific Afro-Latino communities in countries like Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia, providing deeper insights into their unique experiences.

Related Articles:

1. "The Palmares Republic: A Symbol of Afro-Brazilian Resistance": Explores the history and significance of the Palmares quilombo.
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1. "Afro-Latino Activism and the Fight for Social Justice in the 21st Century": Highlights contemporary Afro-Latino movements and their impact on social change.

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Editor: Professor David Hernandez, PhD in History, Columbia University. Professor Hernandez is an expert in 20th and 21st century Latin American history with a focus on race, class, and social movements.

afro latino history facts: *Afro-Latino Voices* Kathryn Joy McKnight, Leo J. Garofalo, 2009-11-15
A landmark scholarly achievement . . . With judicious commentary by several of the leading experts in the field, this book dramatically expands the canon of texts used to study the black Atlantic and the African diaspora, and captures the tenor of the 'black voice' as it collectively engaged the power of colonial institutions. In no uncertain terms, *Afro-Latino Voices* will prove to be a remarkable pedagogical tool and an influential resource, inspiring deeper comparative work on the African diaspora. --Ben Vinson III, Center for Africana Studies, Johns Hopkins University

afro latino history facts: *Drown* Junot Díaz, 1997-07-01 From the beloved and award-winning author Junot Díaz, a spellbinding saga of a family's journey through the New World. A coming-of-age story of unparalleled power, *Drown* introduced the world to Junot Díaz's exhilarating talents. It also introduced an unforgettable narrator—Yunior, the haunted, brilliant young man who tracks his family's precarious journey from the barrios of Santo Domingo to the tenements of industrial New Jersey, and their epic passage from hope to loss to something like love. Here is the soulful, unsparing book that made Díaz a literary sensation.

afro latino history facts: *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.

afro latino history facts: Diasporic Blackness Vanessa K. Valdés, 2017-03-15 Examines the life of Arturo Alfonso Schomburg through the lens of both Blackness and latinidad. A Black Puerto Rican-born scholar, Arturo Alfonso Schomburg (1874-1938) was a well-known collector and archivist whose personal library was the basis of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture at the New York Public Library. He was an autodidact who matched wits with university-educated men and women, as well as a prominent Freemason, a writer, and an institution-builder. While he spent much of his life in New York City, Schomburg was intimately involved in the cause of Cuban and Puerto Rican independence. In the aftermath of the Spanish-Cuban-American War of 1898, he would go on to cofound the Negro Society for Historical Research and lead the American Negro Academy, all the while collecting and assembling books, prints, pamphlets, articles, and other ephemera produced by Black men and women from across the Americas and Europe. His curated library collection at the New York Public Library emphasized the presence of African peoples and their descendants throughout the Americas and would serve as an indispensable resource for the luminaries of the Harlem Renaissance, including Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston. By offering a sustained look at the life of one of the most important figures of early twentieth-century New York City, this first book-length examination of Schomburg's life suggests new ways of understanding the intersections of both Blackness and latinidad.

afro latino history facts: Women Warriors of the Afro-Latina Diaspora Marta Moreno Vega, Marinieves Alba, Yvette Modestin, 2012-04-30 Hers is one of eleven essays and four poems included in this volume in which Latina women of African descent share their stories. The authors included are from all over Latin America-Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela-and the United States. They write about the African diaspora and issues such as colonialism, oppression and disenfranchisement. Diva Moreira, a Brazilian, writes that she experienced racism and humiliation at a very young age. The worst experience, she remembers, was her mother's bosses' conviction that Diva didn't need to go to school after the fourth grade, because blacks don't need to study more than that.

afro latino history facts: Racial Innocence Tanya Katerí Hernández, 2022-08-23 "Profound and revelatory, *Racial Innocence* tackles head-on the insidious grip of white supremacy on our communities and how we all might free ourselves from its predation. Tanya Katerí Hernández is fearless and brilliant . . . What fire!"—Junot Díaz The first comprehensive book about anti-Black bias in the Latino community that unpacks the misconception that Latinos are "exempt" from racism due to their ethnicity and multicultural background *Racial Innocence* will challenge what you thought about racism and bias and demonstrate that it's possible for a historically marginalized group to experience discrimination and also be discriminatory. Racism is deeply complex, and law professor and comparative race relations expert Tanya Katerí Hernández exposes "the Latino racial innocence cloak" that often veils Latino complicity in racism. As Latinos are the second-largest ethnic group in the US, this revelation is critical to dismantling systemic racism. Basing her work on interviews, discrimination case files, and civil rights law, Hernández reveals Latino anti-Black bias in the workplace, the housing market, schools, places of recreation, the criminal justice system, and Latino families. By focusing on racism perpetrated by communities outside those of White non-Latino people, *Racial Innocence* brings to light the many Afro-Latino and African American victims of anti-Blackness at the hands of other people of color. Through exploring the interwoven fabric of discrimination and examining the cause of these issues, we can begin to move toward a more egalitarian society.

afro latino history facts: A Kid's Guide to Latino History Valerie Petrillo, 2009-08-01 A Kid's Guide to Latino History features more than 50 hands-on activities, games, and crafts that explore the diversity of Latino culture and teach children about the people, experiences, and events that have shaped Hispanic American history. Kids can: * Fill Mexican cascarones for Easter * Learn to dance the merengue from the Dominican Republic * Write a short story using "magical realism" from Columbia * Build Afro-Cuban Bongos * Create a vejigante mask from Puerto Rico * Make

Guatemalan worry dolls * Play Loteria, or Mexican bingo, and learn a little Spanish * And much more Did you know that the first immigrants to live in America were not the English settlers in Jamestown or the Pilgrims in Plymouth, but the Spanish? They built the first permanent American settlement in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565. The long and colorful history of Latinos in America comes alive through learning about the missions and early settlements in Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; exploring the Santa Fe Trail; discovering how the Mexican-American War resulted in the Southwest becoming part of the United States; and seeing how recent immigrants from Central and South America bring their heritage to cities like New York and Chicago. Latinos have transformed American culture and kids will be inspired by Latino authors, artists, athletes, activists, and others who have made significant contributions to American history.

afro latino history facts: Finding Latinx Paola Ramos, 2020-10-20 Latinos across the United States are redefining identities, pushing boundaries, and awakening politically in powerful and surprising ways. Many—Afrolatino, indigenous, Muslim, queer and undocumented, living in large cities and small towns—are voices who have been chronically overlooked in how the diverse population of almost sixty million Latinos in the U.S. has been represented. No longer. In this empowering cross-country travelogue, journalist and activist Paola Ramos embarks on a journey to find the communities of people defining the controversial term, “Latinx.” She introduces us to the indigenous Oaxacans who rebuilt the main street in a post-industrial town in upstate New York, the “Las Poderosas” who fight for reproductive rights in Texas, the musicians in Milwaukee whose beats reassure others of their belonging, as well as drag queens, environmental activists, farmworkers, and the migrants detained at our border. Drawing on intensive field research as well as her own personal story, Ramos chronicles how “Latinx” has given rise to a sense of collectivity and solidarity among Latinos unseen in this country for decades. A vital and inspiring work of reportage, *Finding Latinx* calls on all of us to expand our understanding of what it means to be Latino and what it means to be American. The first step towards change, writes Ramos, is for us to recognize who we are.

afro latino history facts: An African American and Latinx History of the United States Paul Ortiz, 2018-01-30 An intersectional history of the shared struggle for African American and Latinx civil rights Spanning more than two hundred years, *An African American and Latinx History of the United States* is a revolutionary, politically charged narrative history, arguing that the “Global South” was crucial to the development of America as we know it. Scholar and activist Paul Ortiz challenges the notion of westward progress as exalted by widely taught formulations like “manifest destiny” and “Jacksonian democracy,” and shows how placing African American, Latinx, and Indigenous voices unapologetically front and center transforms US history into one of the working class organizing against imperialism. Drawing on rich narratives and primary source documents, Ortiz links racial segregation in the Southwest and the rise and violent fall of a powerful tradition of Mexican labor organizing in the twentieth century, to May 1, 2006, known as International Workers’ Day, when migrant laborers—Chicana/os, Afrocubanos, and immigrants from every continent on earth—united in resistance on the first “Day Without Immigrants.” As African American civil rights activists fought Jim Crow laws and Mexican labor organizers warred against the suffocating grip of capitalism, Black and Spanish-language newspapers, abolitionists, and Latin American revolutionaries coalesced around movements built between people from the United States and people from Central America and the Caribbean. In stark contrast to the resurgence of “America First” rhetoric, Black and Latinx intellectuals and organizers today have historically urged the United States to build bridges of solidarity with the nations of the Americas. Incisive and timely, this bottom-up history, told from the interconnected vantage points of Latinx and African Americans, reveals the radically different ways that people of the diaspora have addressed issues still plaguing the United States today, and it offers a way forward in the continued struggle for universal civil rights. 2018 Winner of the PEN Oakland/Josephine Miles Literary Award

afro latino history facts: 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.

afro latino history facts: How the García Girls Lost Their Accents Julia Alvarez, 2010-01-12 From the international bestselling author of *In the Time of the Butterflies* and *Afterlife*, *How the García Girls Lost Their Accents* is poignant...powerful... Beautifully captures the threshold experience of the new immigrant, where the past is not yet a memory. (The New York Times Book Review) Julia Alvarez's new novel, *The Cemetery of Untold Stories*, is coming April 2, 2024. Pre-order now! Acclaimed writer Julia Alvarez's beloved first novel gives voice to four sisters as they grow up in two cultures. The García sisters—Carla, Sandra, Yolanda, and Sofía—and their family must flee their home in the Dominican Republic after their father's role in an attempt to overthrow brutal dictator Rafael Trujillo is discovered. They arrive in New York City in 1960 to a life far removed from their existence in the Caribbean. In the wondrous but not always welcoming U.S.A., their parents try to hold on to their old ways as the girls try find new lives: by straightening their hair and wearing American fashions, and by forgetting their Spanish. For them, it is at once liberating and excruciating to be caught between the old world and the new. Here they tell their stories about being at home—and not at home—in America. Alvarez helped blaze the trail for Latina authors to break into the literary mainstream, with novels like *In the Time of the Butterflies* and *How the García Girls Lost Their Accents* winning praise from critics and gracing best-seller lists across the Americas.—Francisco Cantú, The New York Times Book Review A clear-eyed look at the insecurity and yearning for a sense of belonging that are a part of the immigrant experience . . . Movingly told. —The Washington Post Book World

afro latino history facts: The Borders of Dominicanidad Lorgia García Peña, 2016-10-13 In *The Borders of Dominicanidad* Lorgia García-Peña explores the ways official narratives and histories have been projected onto racialized Dominican bodies as a means of sustaining the nation's borders. García-Peña constructs a genealogy of dominicanidad that highlights how Afro-Dominicans, ethnic Haitians, and Dominicans living abroad have contested these dominant narratives and their violent, silencing, and exclusionary effects. Centering the role of U.S. imperialism in drawing racial borders between Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and the United States, she analyzes musical, visual, artistic, and literary representations of foundational moments in the history of the Dominican Republic: the murder of three girls and their father in 1822; the criminalization of Afro-religious practice during the U.S. occupation between 1916 and 1924; the massacre of more than 20,000 people on the Dominican-Haitian border in 1937; and the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. García-Peña also considers the contemporary emergence of a broader Dominican consciousness among artists and intellectuals that offers alternative perspectives to questions of identity as well as the means to make audible the voices of long-silenced Dominicans.

afro latino history facts: 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.

afro latino history facts: 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.

afro latino history facts: Building a Latino Civil Rights Movement Sonia Song-Ha Lee, 2014-05-26 In the first book-length history of Puerto Rican civil rights in New York City, Sonia Lee traces the rise and fall of an uneasy coalition between Puerto Rican and African American activists from the 1950s through the 1970s. Previous work has tended to see blacks and Latinos as either naturally unified as people of color or irreconcilably at odds as two competing minorities. Lee demonstrates instead that Puerto Ricans and African Americans in New York City shaped the complex and shifting meanings of Puerto Rican-ness and blackness through political activism. African American and Puerto Rican New Yorkers came to see themselves as minorities joined in the civil rights struggle, the War on Poverty, and the Black Power movement--until white backlash and internal class divisions helped break the coalition, remaking Hispanicity as an ethnic identity that was mutually exclusive from blackness. Drawing on extensive archival research and oral history interviews, Lee vividly portrays this crucial chapter in postwar New York, revealing the permeability of boundaries between African American and Puerto Rican communities.

afro latino history facts: The Legacy of Vicente Guerrero Theodore G. Vincent, 2001 A book that must be read by all Americans who desire a more critical understanding of the historical contributions that Africans made beyond the borders of the United States. It dramatically captures a history that has long been neglected by historians of the Mexican Revolution of 1810. . . . An important contribution that links the common histories of African and Latino Americans.--Carlos Muñoz, Jr., University of California, Berkeley Elected the first black Indian president of Mexico in 1829, Vicente Guerrero has been called the country's Washington and Lincoln. This revisionist biography of one of Mexico's most important historical figures--the person who issued the decree abolishing slavery--traces the impact of race and ethnicity on Mexico's national identity. An activist from boyhood and a mule driver by trade, Guerrero led a coalition of blacks and indigenous peoples during the difficult last years of Mexico's war for independence from Spain, 1810-21. In office, he taxed the rich, protected small businesses, tried to abolish the death penalty, and championed the village council movement in which peasants elected representatives without qualifications of race, property ownership, or literacy; he enjoyed signing his correspondence Citizen Guerrero. In 1831 he was kidnapped and killed by his political opponents. This book also tells the story of seven generations of Guerrero's activist descendants, including his grandson Vicente Riva Palacio, the historian whose well-known writings elaborate on the ideals of a multiracial and democratic nation. Still in print today, his novels, essays, and five-volume national history are used here to help explain the factors that made the region of El Sur a center for political radicals from 1810 up to the revolution of 1910. For all readers interested in issues of diversity, this book will illuminate the evolving and distinct interactions of Indians, whites, and the descendants of the 250,000 Africans and 100,000 Asians brought to colonial Mexico. Theodore G. Vincent, a retired history instructor

from the University of California, Berkeley, is a former newspaper columnist for the Los Angeles Herald Dispatch. He is the author of four books, most recently *Keep Cool: The Black Activists Who Built the Jazz Age*, and has published many articles on Afro-Mexico.

afro latino history facts: Racial Migrations Jesse Hoffnung-Garskof, 2019-05-07 The gripping history of Afro-Latino migrants who conspired to overthrow a colonial monarchy, end slavery, and secure full citizenship in their homelands In the late nineteenth century, a small group of Cubans and Puerto Ricans of African descent settled in the segregated tenements of New York City. At an immigrant educational society in Greenwich Village, these early Afro-Latino New Yorkers taught themselves to be poets, journalists, and revolutionaries. At the same time, these individuals—including Rafael Serra, a cigar maker, writer, and politician; Sotero Figueroa, a typesetter, editor, and publisher; and Gertrudis Heredia, one of the first women of African descent to study midwifery at the University of Havana—built a political network and articulated an ideal of revolutionary nationalism centered on the projects of racial and social justice. These efforts were critical to the poet and diplomat José Martí's writings about race and his bid for leadership among Cuban exiles, and to the later struggle to create space for black political participation in the Cuban Republic. In *Racial Migrations*, Jesse Hoffnung-Garskof presents a vivid portrait of these largely forgotten migrant revolutionaries, weaving together their experiences of migrating while black, their relationships with African American civil rights leaders, and their evolving participation in nationalist political movements. By placing Afro-Latino New Yorkers at the center of the story, Hoffnung-Garskof offers a new interpretation of the revolutionary politics of the Spanish Caribbean, including the idea that Cuba could become a nation without racial divisions. A model of transnational and comparative research, *Racial Migrations* reveals the complexities of race-making within migrant communities and the power of small groups of immigrants to transform their home societies.

afro latino history facts: iManteca! Melissa Castillo-Garsow, Melissa Castillo Planas, 2017 We defy translation, Sandra María Esteves writes. Nameless/we are a whole culture/once removed. She is half Dominican, half Puerto Rican, with indigenous and African blood, born in the Bronx. Like so many of the contributors, she is a blend of cultures, histories and languages. Containing the work of more than 40 poets—equally divided between men and women—who self-identify as Afro-Latino, *iManteca!* is the first poetry anthology to highlight writings by Latinos of African descent. The themes covered are as diverse as the authors themselves. Many pieces rail against a system that institutionalizes poverty and racism. Others remember parents and grandparents who immigrated to the United States in search of a better life, only to learn that the American Dream is a nightmare for someone with dark skin and nappy hair. But in spite of the darkness, faith remains. Anthony Morales' grandmother, like so many others, was hardwired to hold on to hope. There are love poems to family and lovers. And music—salsa, merengue, jazz—permeates this collection. Editor and scholar Melissa Castillo-Garsow writes in her introduction that the experiences and poetic expression of Afro-Latinidad were so diverse that she could not begin to categorize it. Some write in English, others in Spanish. They are Puerto Rican, Dominican and almost every combination conceivable, including Afro-Mexican. Containing the work of well-known writers such as Pedro Pietri, Miguel Piñero and E. Ethelbert Miller, less well-known ones are ready to be discovered in these pages.

afro latino history facts: 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.

afro latino history facts: 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.

afro latino history facts: Bad Hair Does Not Exist! Sulma Arzu-Brown, 2014-08-23 Bad Hair Does Not Exist is a tool of empowerment for all little girls who are black, afro-descendent, afro-Latinas, and Garifuna. It's to enhance the confidence of girls who are beautiful, intelligent, savvy, witty, and have extraordinary hair. The book is intended to teach little girls how to define and describe their hair so that they don't identify with the term bad hair. It gives you cool illustrations of gorgeous girls with examples of each type of hair. The book serves to educate and calls for all of us to work as equal partners to build our girls up by using proper terminology to describe their hair because it is directly linked to their essence.

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