

celia a slave

celia a slave is a topic that continues to spark interest and empathy as it sheds light on one of the darkest chapters of American history. This article explores the true story of Celia, an enslaved woman in 19th-century Missouri, whose life and trial encapsulate the harsh realities of slavery, the legal system's failures, and the enduring struggle for justice. By delving into Celia's background, the events leading up to her trial, and the broader impact of her case, readers will gain a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding slavery, gender, and the law in antebellum America. The article will examine the historical context, key figures, and the significance of Celia's courageous actions. Readers can expect an informative, thorough, and SEO-optimized exploration designed to answer important questions and provide clarity on this pivotal subject. Continue reading to learn about Celia's life, her tragic fate, and why her story remains relevant today.

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Background and Historical Context of Celia, a Slave

The story of Celia, a slave, is set against the backdrop of mid-19th-century Missouri, a slaveholding state where the lives of enslaved people were marked by brutality, exploitation, and a lack of legal rights. Slavery was deeply entrenched in the economic and social fabric of the region, and enslaved women faced additional peril due to their vulnerability to sexual violence and abuse by slaveholders. The Missouri Compromise and the increasing tensions over the expansion of slavery in the United States added to the volatility of the era. Understanding this context is crucial for comprehending the obstacles faced by Celia and the unique aspects of her case.

Legal protections for enslaved people were virtually nonexistent. Enslaved women, in particular, were often denied agency over their bodies or lives. The law typically treated enslaved people as property rather than human beings, and the courts rarely recognized their rights. In this environment, Celia's story stands out as both a tragedy and a testament to the resilience and resistance of those who suffered under slavery.

Celia's Life and Enslavement in Missouri

Celia was purchased by Robert Newsom, a prosperous Missouri farmer, in 1850 when she was about fourteen years old. From the moment she arrived at Newsom's farm in Callaway County, Celia endured years of sexual abuse and exploitation. Newsom, like many slave owners of the time, saw no legal or moral boundaries regarding the treatment of enslaved women. Celia's experiences reflect the broader reality faced by countless enslaved women, whose suffering often went unseen and unrecorded.

Celia's personal life was marked by hardships, but also moments of resilience. She formed relationships with other enslaved people on the farm, including a man named George, with whom she had a romantic connection. Despite the constant threat of violence and the lack of any legal protection, Celia attempted to assert control over her life and body, a decision that would ultimately have tragic consequences.

The Incident: Events Leading to the Trial

The events that led to Celia's trial began in June 1855. After years of enduring sexual assault by Robert Newsom, Celia reached a breaking point. She pleaded with Newsom to stop his abuse, especially as she was pregnant at the time. On June 23, 1855, when Newsom entered her cabin with the clear intent to assault her again, Celia defended herself. In the struggle that ensued, she struck Newsom with a stick, killing him. In a desperate attempt to hide the crime, Celia burned his body in her fireplace.

The disappearance of Robert Newsom sparked a search and investigation. Suspicion quickly fell upon Celia due to her proximity and the known history of abuse. After intense interrogation, Celia was arrested and charged with first-degree murder. Her actions, while committed in self-defense, were seen through the lens of a legal system designed to protect slaveholders and punish any form of resistance from enslaved people.

- Celia endured years of abuse before the incident.
- She pleaded for help but was ignored by those around her.
- The murder was an act of self-defense during an attempted assault.
- The discovery and investigation quickly led to Celia's arrest.

The Trial of Celia: Legal Proceedings and Outcome

The trial of Celia began in October 1855 in Fulton, Missouri. The case drew significant attention due to its unique circumstances and the serious questions it raised about the rights of enslaved women. Celia's defense was led by John Jameson, who argued that Celia had the right to defend herself

against sexual assault, invoking Missouri law that prohibited sexual relations with women “by force.” However, the law did not recognize enslaved women as having the same rights as free women.

The trial proceedings were heavily biased against Celia. The court refused to allow the jury to consider self-defense as a legitimate argument for an enslaved woman. Evidence of Newsom’s ongoing abuse was largely ignored, and Celia’s status as property overrode any consideration of her humanity. Despite the defense’s efforts, the all-male, all-white jury found Celia guilty of first-degree murder and sentenced her to death by hanging. Appeals and petitions for clemency were denied, and Celia was executed on December 21, 1855.

1. The defense argued for Celia’s right to self-defense.
2. The court denied legal protections usually afforded to free women.
3. The jury was composed entirely of white men.
4. Celia was convicted and executed despite public sympathy in some quarters.

Impact and Legacy of Celia’s Case

The legacy of Celia, a slave, resonates well beyond her tragic fate. Her case is now seen as a significant example of the intersection between gender, race, and the law during slavery in America. Celia’s trial highlighted the absence of legal rights for enslaved women and the harsh realities of sexual violence on plantations. It also exposed the limitations of the legal system, which failed to recognize the humanity or rights of enslaved people.

In historical scholarship and public memory, Celia’s story has become a symbol of resistance and the struggle for justice under impossible circumstances. Her actions and the injustice she faced have inspired academic research, books, and public discussions about slavery, women’s rights, and racial injustice in the United States. Celia’s case continues to prompt reflection on how the legacies of slavery and oppression persist in various forms today.

- Celia’s story is studied in history and legal courses across the country.
- Her case has influenced discussions about gender, race, and justice.
- She is remembered as both a victim of oppression and a symbol of resistance.

Frequently Asked Questions About Celia, a Slave

Q: Who was Celia, a slave?

A: Celia was an enslaved woman in Missouri during the mid-19th century, known for her tragic story of enduring years of sexual abuse by her owner, killing him in self-defense, and subsequently being tried and executed for his murder.

Q: Why is Celia's case historically significant?

A: Celia's case is significant because it highlights the intersection of gender, race, and legal injustice in the era of American slavery, particularly focusing on the lack of legal protection for enslaved women facing sexual violence.

Q: What were the key events that led to Celia's trial?

A: The key events included years of sexual assault by her owner, Celia's pleas for the abuse to stop, her act of self-defense resulting in the owner's death, and her subsequent arrest and trial for murder.

Q: What was the outcome of Celia's trial?

A: The outcome was a guilty verdict for first-degree murder, resulting in Celia's execution by hanging in December 1855, despite her defense's argument that she acted in self-defense.

Q: How did the legal system treat Celia during her trial?

A: The legal system denied Celia the right to self-defense and failed to recognize her humanity, treating her primarily as property and excluding evidence that could have supported her case.

Q: What impact did Celia's case have on history and society?

A: Celia's case has become a symbol of resistance against oppression, inspiring discussions and scholarship on slavery, women's rights, and racial injustice in American history.

Q: Are there books or resources about Celia, a slave?

A: Yes, Celia's story has been the subject of several historical books, academic studies, and documentaries that explore her life, trial, and legacy.

Q: What does Celia's story reveal about the experiences of enslaved women?

A: Her story reveals the severe vulnerability of enslaved women to sexual violence, their lack of legal protection, and the extreme measures some took to resist their circumstances.

Q: How is Celia remembered today?

A: Celia is remembered as both a victim of injustice and a courageous figure who resisted her oppressor, with her story serving as a powerful reminder of the realities of slavery and the ongoing fight for justice.

Q: What lessons can be learned from the life of Celia, a slave?

A: Celia's life teaches important lessons about the importance of legal rights, the consequences of systemic injustice, and the enduring human capacity for resistance and courage under oppression.

Celia A Slave

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Celia, a Slave: A Deeper Look into a Tragic Story of Resistance and Injustice

Celia, a slave in antebellum Missouri, is a name whispered through history, a testament to the brutal realities of slavery and the desperate acts of defiance it sometimes provoked. This blog post delves into the life and trial of Celia, offering a comprehensive examination of her story, its historical context, and its lasting significance in the fight for justice and equality. We'll explore the legal proceedings, the social ramifications, and the enduring questions Celia's case raises about power, race, and the fragility of human life under the yoke of oppression.

H2: The Life and Circumstances of Celia

Celia, born into slavery in the early 1800s, lived a life dictated by the whims of her owner, Robert Newsom. While the specifics of her early life remain shrouded in the mists of history, accounts suggest a life of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Newsom, a man known for his cruelty, used Celia as a sexual object, fathering multiple children with her. This inherent power imbalance, typical of the master-slave relationship, forms the crucial backdrop to Celia's tragic story. The lack of legal rights and protections afforded to enslaved people, particularly Black women, amplified the vulnerability and desperation she faced. This pervasive powerlessness is key to understanding her actions.

H2: The Act of Resistance and its Consequences

Celia's resistance emerged from the cumulative weight of years of abuse and degradation. Faced

with another forced sexual encounter, she killed Newsom in self-defense. This act, while born of desperation and survival, carried immense risk within the deeply racist and patriarchal legal system of the time. The killing was not viewed as an act of self-preservation, but rather as a heinous crime against a white man, highlighting the dehumanization inherent in the slave system.

H3: The Trial and its Injustice

Celia's trial was a farce. Denied a fair legal defense, she was subjected to a biased jury and a legal system that prioritized the property rights of slaveholders over the life and safety of enslaved individuals. The prosecution focused not on the context of the killing—the years of systematic abuse—but rather on the act itself. This underscores the inherent injustice of the legal system that allowed such blatant disregard for the humanity of Black people. The fact that the case hinged on the ownership of a woman's body rather than her self-preservation, demonstrates the deeply ingrained sexism and racism of the era.

H3: The Legal and Social Ramifications

The verdict was predictable: guilty of murder and subsequent execution. Celia's case became a symbol of the brutal contradictions of the antebellum South. It highlighted the hypocrisy of a society that professed Christian values while simultaneously condoning the systematic sexual exploitation and brutalization of enslaved people. Her execution sent a chilling message to other enslaved individuals contemplating resistance, reinforcing the powerlessness they were expected to endure. Beyond the immediate outcome, her trial revealed the deep-seated flaws in the legal system and its complicity in the perpetuation of slavery.

H2: Celia's Legacy: A Symbol of Resistance and the Fight for Justice

Despite the tragic end, Celia's story continues to resonate. It serves as a poignant reminder of the brutality of slavery and the courage it took for enslaved people to resist oppression, even in the face of certain death. Her defiance, though ultimately unsuccessful, represents a powerful testament to the human spirit's ability to fight back against injustice. Celia's case remains relevant in modern conversations about racial justice, gender equality, and the ongoing fight against systemic oppression. Her story serves as a cautionary tale, reminding us of the dangers of unchecked power and the importance of upholding human rights for all.

H2: Understanding the Historical Context

Understanding Celia's story requires acknowledging the broader historical context. Her life was shaped by the institution of chattel slavery in the United States, a system that reduced Black people to property, denying them basic human rights and subjecting them to unimaginable cruelty. This historical context is vital to interpreting her actions and the injustice she faced. The legal system was explicitly designed to uphold this system, making any form of resistance incredibly perilous.

Conclusion:

Celia's story is a harrowing tale of injustice and resistance, a powerful reminder of the brutality of slavery and the importance of continuously fighting for justice and equality. It is a story that transcends its time, forcing us to confront the enduring legacy of racism and the systemic inequalities that continue to plague our society. By understanding Celia's life and tragic death, we can better appreciate the struggle for freedom and the ongoing fight for a more just world.

FAQs:

1. What ultimately happened to Celia's children? The fate of Celia's children after her execution is unclear, but likely they were sold into slavery, continuing the cycle of oppression.
2. Were there any attempts to overturn Celia's conviction? While there may have been some local outcry, there were no successful legal challenges to overturn her conviction due to the deeply ingrained racism of the legal system.
3. How does Celia's story compare to other instances of slave resistance? Celia's case highlights the unique challenges faced by enslaved women, particularly concerning sexual violence and the lack of legal recourse. While many slaves resisted passively or actively, Celia's act was exceptionally risky.
4. What impact did Celia's trial have on public opinion about slavery? While it didn't lead to immediate abolitionist action, Celia's trial did contribute to the growing body of evidence highlighting the inhumane aspects of slavery, feeding the momentum of the abolitionist movement.
5. How is Celia's story remembered today? Celia's story is kept alive through historical accounts, academic research, and discussions of racial and gender justice, ensuring that her tragic experience serves as a vital lesson for future generations.

celia a slave: Celia, a Slave Melton A. McLaurin, 2011-03-15 Illuminating the moral dilemmas that lie at the heart of a slaveholding society, this book tells the story of a young slave who was sexually exploited by her master and ultimately executed for his murder. Celia was only fourteen years old when she was acquired by John Newsom, an aging widower and one of the most prosperous and respected citizens of Callaway County, Missouri. The pattern of sexual abuse that would mark their entire relationship began almost immediately. After purchasing Celia in a neighboring county, Newsom raped her on the journey back to his farm. He then established her in a small cabin near his house and visited her regularly (most likely with the knowledge of the son and two daughters who lived with him). Over the next five years, Celia bore Newsom two children; meanwhile, she became involved with a slave named George and resolved at his insistence to end the relationship with her master. When Newsom refused, Celia one night struck him fatally with a club and disposed of his body in her fireplace. Her act quickly discovered, Celia was brought to trial. She received a surprisingly vigorous defense from her court-appointed attorneys, who built their case on a state law allowing women the use of deadly force to defend their honor. Nevertheless, the court upheld the tenets of a white social order that wielded almost total control over the lives of slaves. Celia was found guilty and hanged. Melton A. McLaurin uses Celia's story to reveal the tensions that strained the fabric of antebellum southern society. Celia's case demonstrates how one master's abuse of power over a single slave forced whites to make moral decisions about the nature of slavery. McLaurin focuses sharply on the role of gender, exploring the degree to which female slaves were sexually exploited, the conditions that often prevented white women from stopping such abuse, and the inability of male slaves to defend slave women. Setting the case in the context of the 1850s slavery debates, he also probes the manner in which the legal system was used to justify slavery. By granting slaves certain statutory rights (which were usually rendered meaningless by the customary prerogatives of masters), southerners could argue that they observed moral restraint in the operations of their peculiar institution. An important addition to our understanding of the pre-Civil War era, *Celia, A Slave* is also an intensely compelling narrative of one woman pushed beyond the limits of her endurance by a system that denied her humanity at the most basic level.

celia a slave: Celia, a Slave Melton A. McLaurin, 2021-12-15

celia a slave: Celia, a Slave Melton A. McLaurin, 2021-12-15 Originally published in 1991,

Celia, a Slave illuminates the moral dilemmas that lie at the heart of a slaveholding society by telling the story of a young slave who was sexually exploited by her enslaver and ultimately executed for his murder. Melton A. McLaurin uses Celia's story to reveal the tensions that strained the fabric of antebellum southern society by focusing on the role of gender and the manner in which the legal system was used to justify slavery. An important addition to our understanding of the pre-Civil War era, Celia, a Slave is also an intensely compelling narrative of one woman pushed beyond the limits of her endurance by a system that denied her humanity at the most basic level.

celia a slave: Celia, a Slave Barbara Seyda, 2016-08-23 The winner of the 2015 Yale Drama Series playwriting competition was selected by Nicholas Wright, former Associate Director of London's Royal Court. Barbara Seyda's stunningly theatrical Celia, a Slave is a vivid tableau of interviews with the dead that interweaves oral histories with official archival records. Powerful, poetic, and stylistically bold, this work foregrounds twenty-three diverse characters to recall the events that led to the hanging of nineteen-year-old Celia, an African American slave convicted in a Missouri court of murdering her master, the prosperous landowner Robert Newsom, in 1855. Excavating actual trial transcripts and court records, Seyda bears witness to racial and sexual violence in U.S. history, illuminating the brutal realities of female slave life in the pre-Civil War South while exploring the intersection of rape, morality, economics, and gender politics that continue to resonate today.

celia a slave: Celia, a Slave Melton Alonza McLaurin, 1993-02 In 1850, fourteen-year-old Celia became the property of Robert Newsom, a prosperous and respected Missouri farmer. For the next five years, she was cruelly and repeatedly molested by her abusive master--and bore him two children in the process. But in 1855, driven to the limits of her endurance, Celia fought back. And at the tender age of eighteen, the desperate and frightened young black woman found herself on trial for Newsom's murder--the defendant in a landmark courtroom battle that threatened to undermine the very foundations of the South's most cherished institution. Based on court records, correspondences and newspaper accounts past and present, Celia, A Slave is a powerful masterwork of passion and scholarship--a stunning literary achievement that brilliantly illuminates one of the most extraordinary events in the long, dark history of slavery in America.

celia a slave: Celia, a Slave Barbara Seyda, 2016-01-01 The ninth winner of the Yale Drama Series is a searing and powerful drama of slave litigation, injustice, institutional racism, and the rule of law. The winner of the 2015 Yale Drama Series playwriting competition was selected by Nicholas Wright, former Associate Director of London's Royal Court. Barbara Seyda's stunningly theatrical Celia, a Slave is a vivid tableau of interviews with the dead that interweaves oral histories with official archival records. Powerful, poetic, and stylistically bold, this work foregrounds twenty-three diverse characters to recall the events that led to the hanging of nineteen-year-old Celia, an African American slave convicted in a Missouri court of murdering her master, the prosperous landowner Robert Newsom, in 1855. Excavating actual trial transcripts and court records, Seyda bears witness to racial and sexual violence in U.S. history, illuminating the brutal realities of female slave life in the pre-Civil War South while exploring the intersection of rape, morality, economics, and gender politics that continue to resonate today.

celia a slave: More Than Chattel David Barry Gaspar, Darlene Clark Hine, 1996-04-22 Essays exploring Black women's experiences with slavery in the Americas. Gender was a decisive force in shaping slave society. Slave men's experiences differed from those of slave women, who were exploited both in reproductive as well as productive capacities. The women did not figure prominently in revolts, because they engaged in less confrontational resistance, emphasizing creative struggle to survive dehumanization and abuse. The contributors are Hilary Beckles, Barbara Bush, Cheryl Ann Cody, David Barry Gaspar, David P. Geggus, Virginia Meacham Gould, Mary Karasch, Wilma King, Bernard Moitt, Celia E. Naylor-Ojurongbe, Robert A. Orwell, Claire Robertson, Robert W. Slenes, Susan M. Socolow, Richard H. Steckel, and Brenda E. Stevenson. "A much-needed volume on a neglected topic of great interest to scholars of women, slavery, and African American history. Its broad comparative framework makes it all the more important, for it offers the basis for

evaluating similarities and contrasts in the role of gender in different slave societies. . . . [This] will be required reading for students all of the American South, women's history, and African American studies." —Drew Gilpin Faust, Annenberg Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania

celia a slave: *The Marines of Montford Point* Melton A. McLaurin, 2009-11-05 With an executive order from President Franklin Roosevelt in 1941, the United States Marine Corps--the last all-white branch of the U.S. military--was forced to begin recruiting and enlisting African Americans. The first black recruits received basic training at the segregated Camp Montford Point, adjacent to Camp Lejeune, near Jacksonville, North Carolina. Between 1942 and 1949 (when the base was closed as a result of President Truman's 1948 order fully desegregating all military forces) more than 20,000 men trained at Montford Point, most of them going on to serve in the Pacific Theatre in World War II as members of support units. This book, in conjunction with the documentary film of the same name, tells the story of these Marines for the first time. Drawing from interviews with 60 veterans, *The Marines of Montford Point* relates the experiences of these pioneers in their own words. From their stories, we learn about their reasons for enlisting; their arrival at Montford Point and the training they received there; their lives in a segregated military and in the Jim Crow South; their experiences of combat and service in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam; and their legacy. The Marines speak with flashes of anger and humor, sometimes with sorrow, sometimes with great wisdom, and always with a pride fostered by incredible accomplishment in the face of adversity. This book serves to recognize and to honor the men who desegregated the Marine Corps and loyally served their country in three major wars.

celia a slave: *Pirates!* Celia Rees, 2010-05-03 When two young women meet under extraordinary circumstances in the eighteenth-century West Indies, they are unified in their desire to escape their oppressive lives. The first is a slave, forced to work in a plantation mansion and subjected to terrible cruelty at the hands of the plantation manager. The second is a spirited and rebellious English girl, sent to the West Indies to marry well and combine the wealth of two respectable families. But fate ensures that one night the two young women have to save each other and run away to a life no less dangerous but certainly a lot more free. As pirates, they roam the seas, fight pitched battles against their foes and become embroiled in many a heart-quickenning adventure. Written in brilliant and sparkling first-person narrative, this is a wonderful novel in which Celia Rees has brought the past vividly and intimately to life.

celia a slave: *African Cherokees in Indian Territory* Celia E. Naylor, 2009-09-15 Forcibly removed from their homes in the late 1830s, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians brought their African-descended slaves with them along the Trail of Tears and resettled in Indian Territory, present-day Oklahoma. Celia E. Naylor vividly charts the experiences of enslaved and free African Cherokees from the Trail of Tears to Oklahoma's entry into the Union in 1907. Carefully extracting the voices of former slaves from interviews and mining a range of sources in Oklahoma, she creates an engaging narrative of the composite lives of African Cherokees. Naylor explores how slaves connected with Indian communities not only through Indian customs--language, clothing, and food--but also through bonds of kinship. Examining this intricate and emotionally charged history, Naylor demonstrates that the red over black relationship was no more benign than white over black. She presents new angles to traditional understandings of slave resistance and counters previous romanticized ideas of slavery in the Cherokee Nation. She also challenges contemporary racial and cultural conceptions of African-descended people in the United States. Naylor reveals how black Cherokee identities evolved reflecting complex notions about race, culture, blood, kinship, and nationality. Indeed, Cherokee freedpeople's struggle for recognition and equal rights that began in the nineteenth century continues even today in Oklahoma.

celia a slave: *Property* Valerie Martin, 2007-12-18 WINNER OF THE ORANGE PRIZE • Set in 1828 on a Louisiana sugar plantation, this novel from the bestselling author of *Mary Reilly* presents a "fresh, unsentimental look at what slave-owning does to (and for) one's interior life.... The writing—so prised and clean limbed—is a marvel (Toni Morrison, Nobel Prize-winning author of *Beloved*). Manon Gaudet, pretty, bitterly intelligent, and monstrously self-absorbed, seethes under

the dominion of her boorish husband. In particular his relationship with her slave Sarah, who is both his victim and his mistress. Exploring the permutations of Manon's own obsession with Sarah against the backdrop of an impending slave rebellion, *Property* unfolds with the speed and menace of heat lightning, casting a startling light from the past upon the assumptions we still make about the powerful and powerful.

celia a slave: Scenes of Subjection Saidiya Hartman, 2024-10-03 'One of our most brilliant contemporary thinkers' Claudia Rankine 'An unrelenting exploration of slavery and freedom' New Yorker In this radical re-evaluation of American history, Saidiya Hartman draws together a striking portrait of nineteenth-century slavery and its many afterlives. Through close examination of a variety of 'scenes', ranging from the auction block and the minstrel show to plantation diaries and legal cases, *Scenes of Subjection* investigates the interconnected nature of historical enslavement and present-day racism. With bold and persuasively argued possibilities for Black resistance and transformation, this book shows how far we have yet to go to dismantle the pervasive legacy of slavery.

celia a slave: *Slavery and Freedom in Savannah* Leslie Maria Harris, Daina Ramey Berry, 2014 A richly illustrated, accessibly written book with a variety of perspectives on slavery, emancipation, and black life in Savannah from the city's founding to the early twentieth century. Written by leading historians of Savannah, Georgia, and the South, it includes a mix of thematic essays focusing on individual people, events, and places.

celia a slave: *Unsilencing Slavery* Celia E. Naylor, 2022-07-01 Popular references to the Rose Hall Great House in Jamaica often focus on the legend of the "White Witch of Rose Hall." Over one hundred thousand people visit this plantation every year, many hoping to catch a glimpse of Annie Palmer's ghost. After experiencing this tour with her daughter in 2013 and leaving Jamaica haunted by the silences of the tour, Celia E. Naylor resolved to write a history of Rose Hall about those people who actually had a right to haunt this place of terror and trauma—the enslaved. Naylor deftly guides us through a strikingly different Rose Hall. She introduces readers to the silences of the archives and unearths the names and experiences of the enslaved at Rose Hall in the decades immediately before the abolition of slavery in Jamaica. She then offers a careful reading of Herbert G. de Lisser's 1929 novel, *The White Witch of Rosehall*—which gave rise to the myth of the "White Witch"—and a critical analysis of the current tours at Rose Hall Great House. Naylor's interdisciplinary examination engages different modes of history making, history telling, and truth telling to excavate the lives of enslaved people, highlighting enslaved women as they navigated the violences of the Jamaican slavocracy and plantationscape. Moving beyond the legend, she examines iterations of the afterlives of slavery in the ongoing construction of slavery museums, memorializations, and movements for Black lives and the enduring case for Black humanity. Alongside her book, she has created a website as another way for readers to explore the truths of Rose Hall: rosehallproject.columbia.edu.

celia a slave: *The Sweet Revenge of Celia Door* Karen Finneyfrock, 2013-02-21 That's the day the trouble started. The trouble that nearly ruined my life. The trouble that turned me Dark. The trouble that begs me for revenge. Celia Door enters her freshman year of high school with giant boots, dark eyeliner, and a thirst for revenge against Sandy Firestone, the girl who did something unspeakable to Celia last year. But then Celia meets Drake, the cool new kid from New York City who entrusts her with his deepest, darkest secret. When Celia's quest for justice threatens her relationship with Drake, she's forced to decide which is sweeter: revenge or friendship. This debut novel from Karen Finneyfrock establishes her as a bright, bold, razor-sharp new voice for teens, perfect for fans of *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* and *Will Grayson*, Will Grayson.

celia a slave: *Rethinking Rufus* Thomas A. Foster, 2019-05-01 *Rethinking Rufus* is the first book-length study of sexual violence against enslaved men. Scholars have extensively documented the widespread sexual exploitation and abuse suffered by enslaved women, with comparatively little attention paid to the stories of men. However, a careful reading of extant sources reveals that sexual assault of enslaved men also occurred systematically and in a wide variety of forms, including

physical assault, sexual coercion, and other intimate violations. To tell the story of men such as Rufus—who was coerced into a sexual union with an enslaved woman, Rose, whose resistance of this union is widely celebrated—historian Thomas A. Foster interrogates a range of sources on slavery: early American newspapers, court records, enslavers' journals, abolitionist literature, the testimony of formerly enslaved people collected in autobiographies and in interviews, and various forms of artistic representation. Foster's sustained examination of how black men were sexually violated by both white men and white women makes an important contribution to our understanding of masculinity, sexuality, the lived experience of enslaved men, and the general power dynamics fostered by the institution of slavery. Rethinking Rufus illuminates how the conditions of slavery gave rise to a variety of forms of sexual assault and exploitation that affected all members of the community.

celia a slave: *The Slave Girl* Ivo Andrić, 2009-01-01 Presents a collection of short stories that focus on women's roles in society.

celia a slave: *Policing Black Lives* Robyn Maynard, 2017-09-18T00:00:00Z Delving behind Canada's veneer of multiculturalism and tolerance, *Policing Black Lives* traces the violent realities of anti-blackness from the slave ships to prisons, classrooms and beyond. Robyn Maynard provides readers with the first comprehensive account of nearly four hundred years of state-sanctioned surveillance, criminalization and punishment of Black lives in Canada. While highlighting the ubiquity of Black resistance, *Policing Black Lives* traces the still-living legacy of slavery across multiple institutions, shedding light on the state's role in perpetuating contemporary Black poverty and unemployment, racial profiling, law enforcement violence, incarceration, immigration detention, deportation, exploitative migrant labour practices, disproportionate child removal and low graduation rates. Emerging from a critical race feminist framework that insists that all Black lives matter, Maynard's intersectional approach to anti-Black racism addresses the unique and understudied impacts of state violence as it is experienced by Black women, Black people with disabilities, as well as queer, trans, and undocumented Black communities. A call-to-action, *Policing Black Lives* urges readers to work toward dismantling structures of racial domination and re-imagining a more just society.

celia a slave: *The Slave's Cause* Manisha Sinha, 2016-02-23 "Traces the history of abolition from the 1600s to the 1860s . . . a valuable addition to our understanding of the role of race and racism in America."—Florida Courier Received historical wisdom casts abolitionists as bourgeois, mostly white reformers burdened by racial paternalism and economic conservatism. Manisha Sinha overturns this image, broadening her scope beyond the antebellum period usually associated with abolitionism and recasting it as a radical social movement in which men and women, black and white, free and enslaved found common ground in causes ranging from feminism and utopian socialism to anti-imperialism and efforts to defend the rights of labor. Drawing on extensive archival research, including newly discovered letters and pamphlets, Sinha documents the influence of the Haitian Revolution and the centrality of slave resistance in shaping the ideology and tactics of abolition. This book is a comprehensive history of the abolition movement in a transnational context. It illustrates how the abolitionist vision ultimately linked the slave's cause to the struggle to redefine American democracy and human rights across the globe. "A full history of the men and women who truly made us free."—Ira Berlin, *The New York Times Book Review* "A stunning new history of abolitionism . . . [Sinha] plugs abolitionism back into the history of anticapitalist protest."—*The Atlantic* "Will deservedly take its place alongside the equally magisterial works of Ira Berlin on slavery and Eric Foner on the Reconstruction Era."—*The Wall Street Journal* "A powerfully unfamiliar look at the struggle to end slavery in the United States . . . as multifaceted as the movement it chronicles."—*The Boston Globe*

celia a slave: *Abina and the Important Men* Trevor R. Getz, Liz Clarke, 2016 This is an illustrated graphic history based on an 1876 court transcript of a West African woman named Abina, who was wrongfully enslaved and took her case to court. The main scenes of the story take place in the courtroom, where Abina strives to convince a series of important men—A British judge, two

Euro-African attorneys, a wealthy African country gentleman, and a jury of local leaders --that her rights matter.--Publisher description.

celia a slave: *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh* Daina Ramey Berry, 2017-01-24

Groundbreaking look at slaves as commodities through every phase of life, from birth to death and beyond, in early America In life and in death, slaves were commodities, their monetary value assigned based on their age, gender, health, and the demands of the market. *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh* is the first book to explore the economic value of enslaved people through every phase of their lives—including preconception, infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, the senior years, and death—in the early American domestic slave trade. Covering the full “life cycle,” historian Daina Ramey Berry shows the lengths to which enslavers would go to maximize profits and protect their investments. Illuminating “ghost values” or the prices placed on dead enslaved people, Berry explores the little-known domestic cadaver trade and traces the illicit sales of dead bodies to medical schools. This book is the culmination of more than ten years of Berry’s exhaustive research on enslaved values, drawing on data unearthed from sources such as slave-trading records, insurance policies, cemetery records, and life insurance policies. Writing with sensitivity and depth, she resurrects the voices of the enslaved and provides a rare window into enslaved peoples’ experiences and thoughts, revealing how enslaved people recalled and responded to being appraised, bartered, and sold throughout the course of their lives. Reaching out from these pages, they compel the reader to bear witness to their stories, to see them as human beings, not merely commodities. A profoundly humane look at an inhumane institution, *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh* will have a major impact how we think about slavery, reparations, capitalism, nineteenth-century medical education, and the value of life and death. Winner of the 2018 Hamilton Book Award – from the University Coop (Austin, TX) Winner of the 2018 Society for Historians of the Early American Republic Book Prize (SHEAR) Winner of the 2018 Phillis Wheatley Literary Award, from the Sons and Daughters of the US Middle Passage Finalist for the 2018 Frederick Douglass Book Prize from Yale University’s Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition

celia a slave: Bone Fae Myenne Ng, 2015-11-03 This emotional story about family and community follows a young woman living in San Francisco's Chinatown as she navigates lingering conflicts and secrets after her sister's death. We were a family of three girls. By Chinese standards, that wasn't lucky. In Chinatown, everyone knew our story. Outsiders jerked their chins, looked at us, shook their heads. We heard things. In this profoundly moving novel, Fae Myenne Ng takes readers into the hidden heart of San Francisco's Chinatown, to the world of one family's honor, their secrets, and the lost bones of a paper father. Two generations of the Leong family live in an uneasy tension as they try to fathom the source of a brave young girl's sorrow. Oldest daughter Leila tells the story: of her sister Ona, who has ended her young, conflicted life by jumping from the roof of a Chinatown housing project; of her mother Mah, a seamstress in a garment shop run by a Chinese Elvis; of Leon, her father, a merchant seaman who ships out frequently; and the family's youngest, Nina, who has escaped to New York by working as a flight attendant. With Ona and Nina gone, it is up to Leila to lay the bones of the family's collective guilt to rest, and find some way to hope again. Fae Myenne Ng's luminous debut explores what it means to be a stranger in one's own family, a foreigner in one's own neighborhood—and whether it's possible to love a place that may never feel quite like home.

celia a slave: Running from Bondage Karen Cook Bell, 2021-07 A compelling examination of the ways enslaved women fought for their freedom during and after the Revolutionary War.

celia a slave: Stolen Richard Bell, 2019-10-15 This “superbly researched and engaging” (The Wall Street Journal) true story about five boys who were kidnapped in the North and smuggled into slavery in the Deep South—and their daring attempt to escape and bring their captors to justice belongs “alongside the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Edward P. Jones, and Toni Morrison” (Jane Kamensky, Professor of American History at Harvard University). Philadelphia, 1825: five young, free black boys fall into the clutches of the most fearsome gang of kidnappers and slavers in the United States. Lured onto a small ship with the promise of food and pay, they are instead met with

blindfolds, ropes, and knives. Over four long months, their kidnappers drive them overland into the Cotton Kingdom to be sold as slaves. Determined to resist, the boys form a tight brotherhood as they struggle to free themselves and find their way home. Their ordeal—an odyssey that takes them from the Philadelphia waterfront to the marshes of Mississippi and then onward still—shines a glaring spotlight on the Reverse Underground Railroad, a black market network of human traffickers and slave traders who stole away thousands of legally free African Americans from their families in order to fuel slavery's rapid expansion in the decades before the Civil War. "Rigorously researched, heartfelt, and dramatically concise, Bell's investigation illuminates the role slavery played in the systemic inequalities that still confront Black Americans" (Booklist).

celia a slave: *Letters From a Slave Girl* Mary E. Lyons, 2008-06-25 Based on the true story of Harriet Ann Jacobs, *Letters from a Slave Girl* reveals in poignant detail what thousands of African American women had to endure not long ago, sure to enlighten, anger, and never be forgotten. Harriet Jacobs was born into slavery; it's the only life she has ever known. Now, with the death of her mistress, there is a chance she will be given her freedom, and for the first time Harriet feels hopeful. But hoping can be dangerous, because disappointment is devastating. Harriet has one last hope, though: escape to the North. And as she faces numerous ordeals, this hope gives her the strength she needs to survive.

celia a slave: Educated in Tyranny Maurie D. McInnis, Kirt von Daacke, Louis P. Nelson, Benjamin Ford, 2019-08-13 From the University of Virginia's very inception, slavery was deeply woven into its fabric. Enslaved people first helped to construct and then later lived in the Academical Village; they raised and prepared food, washed clothes, cleaned privies, and chopped wood. They maintained the buildings, cleaned classrooms, and served as personal servants to faculty and students. At any given time, there were typically more than one hundred enslaved people residing alongside the students, faculty, and their families. The central paradox at the heart of UVA is also that of the nation: What does it mean to have a public university established to preserve democratic rights that is likewise founded and maintained on the stolen labor of others? In *Educated in Tyranny*, Maurie McInnis, Louis Nelson, and a group of contributing authors tell the largely unknown story of slavery at the University of Virginia. While UVA has long been celebrated as fulfilling Jefferson's desire to educate citizens to lead and govern, McInnis and Nelson document the burgeoning political rift over slavery as Jefferson tried to protect southern men from anti-slavery ideas in northern institutions. In uncovering this history, *Educated in Tyranny* changes how we see the university during its first fifty years and understand its history hereafter.

celia a slave: *Yellow Wife* Sadeqa Johnson, 2021-01-12 From the New York Times bestselling author of *House of Eve*—a 2023 Reese's Book Club Pick! *A Best Book of the Year by NPR and Christian Science Monitor* Called "wholly engrossing" by New York Times bestselling author Kathleen Grissom, this "fully immersive" (Lisa Wingate, #1 bestselling author of *Before We Were Yours*) story follows an enslaved woman forced to barter love and freedom while living in the most infamous slave jail in Virginia. Born on a plantation in Charles City, Virginia, Pheby Delores Brown has lived a relatively sheltered life. Shielded by her mother's position as the estate's medicine woman and cherished by the Master's sister, she is set apart from the others on the plantation, belonging to neither world. She'd been promised freedom on her eighteenth birthday, but instead of the idyllic life she imagined with her true love, Essex Henry, Pheby is forced to leave the only home she has ever known. She unexpectedly finds herself thrust into the bowels of slavery at the infamous Devil's Half Acre, a jail in Richmond, Virginia, where the enslaved are broken, tortured, and sold every day. There, Pheby is exposed not just to her Jailer's cruelty but also to his contradictions. To survive, Pheby will have to outwit him, and she soon faces the ultimate sacrifice.

celia a slave: *The Book of Night Women* Marlon James, 2009-02-19 From the author of the National Book Award finalist *Black Leopard, Red Wolf* and the WINNER of the 2015 Man Booker Prize for *A Brief History of Seven Killings* An undeniable success." — The New York Times Book Review A true triumph of voice and storytelling, *The Book of Night Women* rings with both profound authenticity and a distinctly contemporary energy. It is the story of Lilith, born into slavery on a

Jamaican sugar plantation at the end of the eighteenth century. Even at her birth, the slave women around her recognize a dark power that they- and she-will come to both revere and fear. The Night Women, as they call themselves, have long been plotting a slave revolt, and as Lilith comes of age they see her as the key to their plans. But when she begins to understand her own feelings, desires, and identity, Lilith starts to push at the edges of what is imaginable for the life of a slave woman, and risks becoming the conspiracy's weak link. But the real revelation of the book-the secret to the stirring imagery and insistent prose-is Marlon James himself, a young writer at once breathtakingly daring and wholly in command of his craft.

celia a slave: Counsellor Celia Aaron, 2015-09-29 In the heart of Louisiana, the most powerful people in the South live behind elegant gates, mossy trees, and pleasant masks. Once every ten years, the pretense falls away and a tournament is held to determine who will rule them. The Acquisition is a crucible for the Southern nobility, a love letter written to a time when barbarism was enshrined as law. Now, Sinclair Vinemont is in the running to claim the prize. There is only one way to win, and he has the key to do it - Stella Rousseau, his Acquisition. To save her father, Stella has agreed to become Sinclair's slave for one year. Though she is at the mercy of the cold, treacherous Vinemont, Stella will not go willingly into darkness. As Sinclair and Stella battle against each other and the clock, only one thing is certain: The Acquisition always ends in blood.

celia a slave: Femdom Country Life Miranda Birch, 1901 Robert Manning has been shoplifting regularly from one of the stores owned by wealthy beauty Celia Smithers. When caught, rather than face a prison sentence — and loss of his fiancée the Hon. Fiona Saunders-Ross — he agrees to 'do time' at a remote country house owned by Celia (see the first story in this trilogy, "Caught in the Act"). The period of 'time' is six weeks. He is not the first victim that Celia Smithers, a thorough-going dominatrix, has ensnared. Nor will he be the last! Robert Manning has arrived and has been 'being softened up' by two of Celia's young assistants, Faith and Charity (see the second story, "A Very Private Prison"). Now, his training and discipline continue with unrelenting severity at the hands of these cruel young beauties. But what does the future have in store for him, when his term is up?

celia a slave: Bond of Iron Charles B. Dew, 1995 A study of African-American workers empowered and partly liberated by their skills. At Buffalo Forge, an extensive ironmaking and farming enterprise in Virginia before the Civil War, a unique treasury of materials yields an engrossing, often surprising record of everyday life on an estate in the antebellum South (Kirkus Reviews).

celia a slave: Separate Pasts Melton A. McLaurin, 2010-12-01 In *Separate Pasts* Melton A. McLaurin honestly and plainly recalls his boyhood during the 1950s, an era when segregation existed unchallenged in the rural South. In his small hometown of Wade, North Carolina, whites and blacks lived and worked within each other's shadows, yet were separated by the history they shared. *Separate Pasts* is the moving story of the bonds McLaurin formed with friends of both races—a testament to the power of human relationships to overcome even the most ingrained systems of oppression. A new afterword provides historical context for the development of segregation in North Carolina. In his poignant portrayal of contemporary Wade, McLaurin shows that, despite integration and the election of a black mayor, the legacy of racism remains.

celia a slave: Slavery's Constitution David Waldstreicher, 2010-06-15 "A historian finds the seeds of an inevitable civil war embedded in the 'contradictions, ambiguities, and silences' about slavery in the Constitution." —Kirkus Reviews Taking on decades of received wisdom, David Waldstreicher has written the first book to recognize slavery's place at the heart of the US Constitution. Famously, the Constitution never mentions slavery. And yet, of its eighty-four clauses, six were directly concerned with slaves and the interests of their owners. Five other clauses had implications for slavery that were considered and debated by the delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention and the citizens of the states during ratification. Slavery was as important to the making of the Constitution as the Constitution was to the survival of slavery. By tracing slavery from before the revolution, through the Constitution's framing, and into the public debate

that followed, Waldstreicher rigorously shows that slavery was not only actively discussed behind the closed and locked doors of the Constitutional Convention, but that it was also deftly woven into the Constitution itself. For one thing, slavery was central to the American economy, and since the document set the stage for a national economy, the Constitution could not avoid having implications for slavery. Even more, since the government defined sovereignty over individuals, as well as property in them, discussion of sovereignty led directly to debate over slavery's place in the new republic. Finding meaning in silences that have long been ignored, Slavery's Constitution is a vital and sorely needed contribution to the conversation about the origins, impact, and meaning of our nation's founding document.

celia a slave: Black Breeding Machines Eddie Donoghue, 2008

celia a slave: The American Slave Coast Ned Sublette, Constance Sublette, 2015-10-01

American Book Award Winner 2016 The American Slave Coast offers a provocative vision of US history from earliest colonial times through emancipation that presents even the most familiar events and figures in a revealing new light. Authors Ned and Constance Sublette tell the brutal story of how the slavery industry made the reproductive labor of the people it referred to as breeding women essential to the young country's expansion. Captive African Americans in the slave nation were not only laborers, but merchandise and collateral all at once. In a land without silver, gold, or trustworthy paper money, their children and their children's children into perpetuity were used as human savings accounts that functioned as the basis of money and credit in a market premised on the continual expansion of slavery. Slaveowners collected interest in the form of newborns, who had a cash value at birth and whose mothers had no legal right to say no to forced mating. This gripping narrative is driven by the power struggle between the elites of Virginia, the slave-raising mother of slavery, and South Carolina, the massive importer of Africans—a conflict that was central to American politics from the making of the Constitution through the debacle of the Confederacy. Virginia slaveowners won a major victory when Thomas Jefferson's 1808 prohibition of the African slave trade protected the domestic slave markets for slave-breeding. The interstate slave trade exploded in Mississippi during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, drove the US expansion into Texas, and powered attempts to take over Cuba and other parts of Latin America, until a disaffected South Carolina spearheaded the drive to secession and war, forcing the Virginians to secede or lose their slave-breeding industry. Filled with surprising facts, fascinating incidents, and startling portraits of the people who made, endured, and resisted the slave-breeding industry, The American Slave Coast culminates in the revolutionary Emancipation Proclamation, which at last decommissioned the capitalized womb and armed the African Americans to fight for their freedom.

celia a slave: Cecelia and Fanny Brad Asher, 2011-10-07 The lifelong link between a formerly enslaved woman and her childhood mistress provides a unique view of life in Reconstruction era Louisville. Born into slavery, Cecelia Reynolds was presented as a birthday gift to her nine-year-old mistress, Frances Fanny Thruston Ballard. Years later, Cecelia escaped to join the free black population of Canada. But what might have been the end of her connection to Fanny appears to be only the beginning. A cache of letters from Fanny to Cecelia tells of a rare link between two urban families over several decades. Cecelia and Fanny is a fascinating look at race relations in mid-nineteenth-century Louisville, Kentucky, focusing on the experiences of these two families during the seismic social upheaval wrought by the emancipation of four million African Americans. Far more than the story of two families, Cecelia and Fanny delves into the history of Civil War-era Louisville. Author Brad Asher details the cultural roles assigned to the two women and provides a unique view of slavery in an urban context, as opposed to the rural plantations more often examined by historians.

celia a slave: The Essence of Liberty Wilma King, 2006 Before 1865, slavery and freedom coexisted tenuously in America in an environment that made it possible not only for enslaved women to become free but also for emancipated women to suddenly lose their independence. Wilma King now examines a wide-ranging body of literature to show that, even in the face of economic deprivation and draconian legislation, many free black women were able to maintain some form of

autonomy and lead meaningful lives. The *Essence of Liberty* blends social, political, and economic history to analyze black women's experience in both the North and the South, from the colonial period through emancipation. Focusing on class and familial relationships, King examines the myriad sources of freedom for black women to show the many factors that, along with time spent in slavery before emancipation, shaped the meaning of freedom. Her book also raises questions about whether free women were bound to or liberated from gender conventions of their day. Drawing on a wealth of untapped primary sources—not only legal documents and newspapers but also the diaries, letters, and autobiographical writings of free women—King opens a new window on the world of black women. She examines how they became free, educated themselves, found jobs, maintained self-esteem, and developed social consciousness—even participating in the abolitionist movement. She considers the stance of southern free women toward their enslaved contemporaries and the interactions between previously free and newly freed women after slavery ended. She also looks closely at women's spirituality, disclosing the dilemma some women faced when they took a stand against men—even black men—in order to follow their spiritual callings. Throughout this engaging history, King underscores the pernicious constraints that racism placed on the lives of free blacks in spite of the fact that they were not enslaved. *The Essence of Liberty* shows the importance of studying these women on their own terms, revealing that the essence of freedom is more complex than the mere absence of shackles.

celia a slave: *Slaves of the Empire* Aaron Travis, 2006 Magnus, the mightiest gladiator in all of Rome, gives the people what they want - bloodlust and death for their entertainment. He and his mortal enemy, Urius, are the best of the best of the slaves doing battle for the roaring crowds. *Slaves of the Empire* immerses readers in the brutal age of ancient Rome, when the powerful took their sadomasochistic pleasure from the weak, and pain and death awaited every slave, no matter how strong. This tale has it all: fine writing, complex characters, and a story of rivalry, power, torment and an abundance of steamy gay sex.

celia a slave: *Laboring Women* Jennifer L. Morgan, 2011-09-12 When black women were brought from Africa to the New World as slave laborers, their value was determined by their ability to work as well as their potential to bear children, who by law would become the enslaved property of the mother's master. In *Laboring Women: Reproduction and Gender in New World Slavery*, Jennifer L. Morgan examines for the first time how African women's labor in both senses became intertwined in the English colonies. Beginning with the ideological foundations of racial slavery in early modern Europe, *Laboring Women* traverses the Atlantic, exploring the social and cultural lives of women in West Africa, slaveowners' expectations for reproductive labor, and women's lives as workers and mothers under colonial slavery. Challenging conventional wisdom, Morgan reveals how expectations regarding gender and reproduction were central to racial ideologies, the organization of slave labor, and the nature of slave community and resistance. Taking into consideration the heritage of Africans prior to enslavement and the cultural logic of values and practices recreated under the duress of slavery, she examines how women's gender identity was defined by their shared experiences as agricultural laborers and mothers, and shows how, given these distinctions, their situation differed considerably from that of enslaved men. Telling her story through the arc of African women's actual lives—from West Africa, to the experience of the Middle Passage, to life on the plantations—she offers a thoughtful look at the ways women's reproductive experience shaped their roles in communities and helped them resist some of the more egregious effects of slave life. Presenting a highly original, theoretically grounded view of reproduction and labor as the twin pillars of female exploitation in slavery, *Laboring Women* is a distinctive contribution to the literature of slavery and the history of women.

celia a slave: *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.

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