



**Yo soy moreno;
yo luchare;
yo seré
victorioso**

Bill advances to ban use of 1619 Project in Iowa schools to teach about slavery

Florida Board of Education Approves Rule Banning '1619 Project' from Classrooms

Lawmakers Push to Ban '1619 Project' From Schools

Born ^{on} the Water

by Nikole Hannah-Jones *and* Renée Watson

illustrated by Nikkolas Smith

1619 Project

Opening Act- *Born*

on the Water

Graphic Organizer



AFRO- LATINIDAD





Assignment: Afro-Latinidad

**To understand Afro-Latinidad we
must understand the history of
African people in the Americas**

One thing should be made clear...

The peoples of Africa had a rich and varied history and culture long before European slavers arrived.

They had a wide variety of political arrangements including kingdoms, city-states and other organisations, each with their own languages and culture.

The empire of Songhai and the kingdoms of Mali, Benin and Kongo were large and powerful with monarchs heading complex political structures governing hundreds of thousands of subjects.

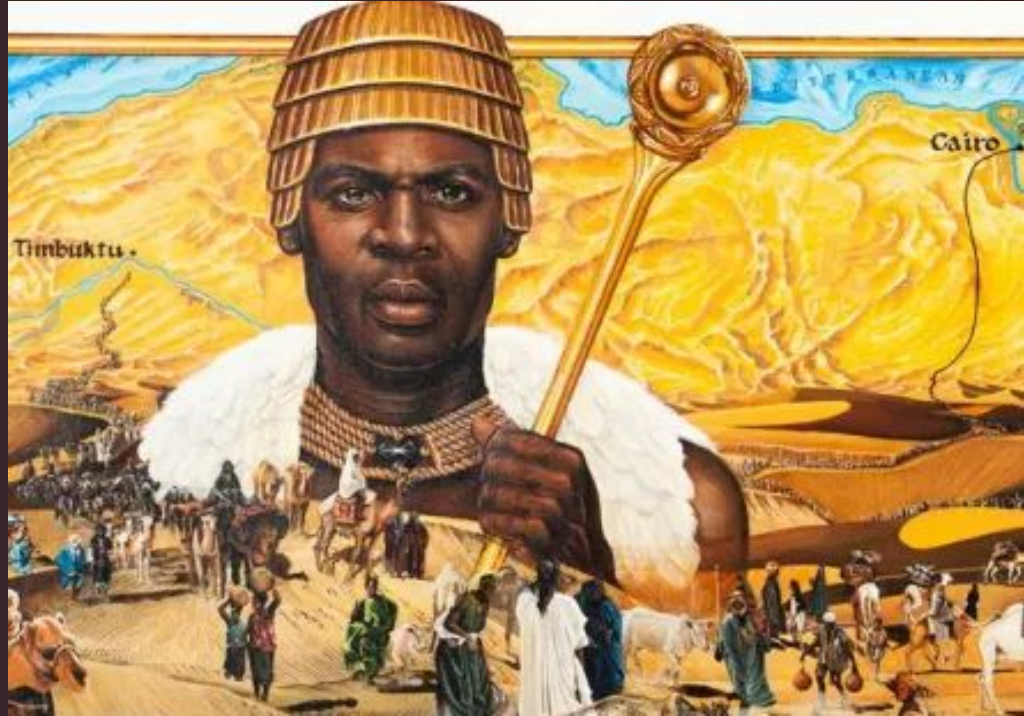
Sonni Ali Ber



Sonni Ali Ber ruled the Empire of Songhai. Sonni Ali Ber, who ruled from 1492 to 1528, built this empire into the most powerful in West Africa. It was larger than both Mali and Ghana and introduced organized government to the area.

Mansa Musa

The kingdom of Mali was once ruled by Mansa Musa who was the ninth mansa of the Mali Empire, which reached its territorial peak during his reign. Musa is known for his wealth and gift-giving and has been called one of the wealthiest people in history.



One thing should be made clear...continued

Art, learning and technology flourished and Africans were especially skilled in subjects like medicine, mathematics and astronomy. As well as domestic goods, they made fine luxury items in bronze, ivory, gold and terracotta for both local use and trade.

From their first contacts, European traders kidnapped and brought Africans for sale in Europe. However, it was not until the 17th century, when forced labor camp owners wanted more and more enslaved human beings to satisfy the increasing demand for sugar in Europe, that transatlantic slaving became the dominant trade.

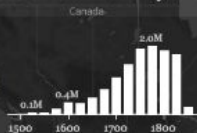
The Atlantic slave trade involved the transportation by traders of various enslaved African people, mainly to the Americas. The slave trade existed from the 16th to the 19th centuries

The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

The **tragedy** that fundamentally changed the world we live in today.

12.5M

Enslaved People Transported

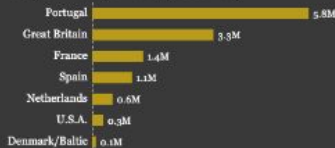


Over 10M African men, women, and children were kidnapped, sold in to slavery, and shipped across the Atlantic Ocean under the harshest conditions imaginable. Many people died on the voyage, and for those who survived, a life of labor, terrible living conditions, and no freedom awaited them. Many people rebelled against their captors, committed suicide, or died trying to escape.

Yes, there had been slavery in the world before, but The Transatlantic Slave Trade set a new bar for how barbaric man could be. Unlike almost every known type of slavery in history, the Transatlantic Slave Trade treated the family and descendants of slaves as slaves as well (known as "chattel slavery"). New ideology such as the Code Noir and Eugenics began to emerge that attempted to use science as justification for the enslavement of African people. The impact of these ideologies continue to impact our understanding of race today.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade was also unique in how long it lasted, approximately 400 years, almost half a millennium.

People Transported by Country



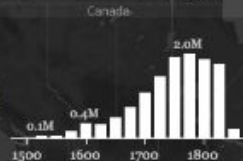
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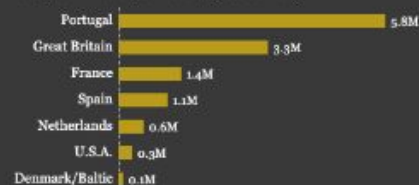


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Source:

Questions we will discuss after the video:

- 1. Define the Atlantic Slave Trade in your own words.**
- 2. How did the Atlantic Slave Trade affect Africa?**
- 3. How did Christianity justify enslaving fellow Christians?**
- 4. How do you predict the Atlantic Slave Trade will affect the Americas?**

THE ATLANTIC
SLAVE TRADE



Slavery in the Americas

How did the Americas justify the injustice of Slavery?

- **Eugenics:** the practice or advocacy of improving the human species by selectively mating people with *specific desirable hereditary traits*
- **Paternalism** from slave holders: “we feed them, we clothe them”
- **Religion**

The system of slavery functioned under coerced labor that relied on intimidation, brutality and dehumanization

- **Whippings**
- **Branding**
- **Rape**
- **Separation of families**
- **Torture and killing**

Only 5% of the 12.5 Million enslaved Africans transported to the Americas *arrived* in North America

Central America constituted 60% of enslaved people

The remaining 35% of enslaved people were sent to South America

The Spanish Involvement in enslaving Africans dominated and influenced other empires. The Spanish involvement in enslaving people made Spain powerful for more than a century.

In the 15th century, the Pope gave Spain and Portugal the right to enslave anyone not Christian on the justification that they did not have a soul.



Resistance in the Americas



Resistance in the Americas Graphic Organizer



It's important to understand how the first Europeans who directly encountered peoples from sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas viewed them. In his *Chronicle of the Discovery and Conquest of Guinea*, Gomes Eannes de Zurara described some of the first enslaved Africans brought to Portugal in the fifteenth century:

And so their [the enslaved Africans] lot was now quite the contrary of what it had been; since before they had lived in perdition of soul and body; of their souls, in that they were yet pagans, without the clearness and the light of the holy faith; and of their bodies, in that they lived like beasts, without any custom of reasonable beings—for they had no knowledge of bread or wine, and they were without the covering of clothes, or the lodgment of houses; and worse than all, through the great ignorance that was in them, in that they had no understanding of good, but only knew how to live in a bestial sloth.

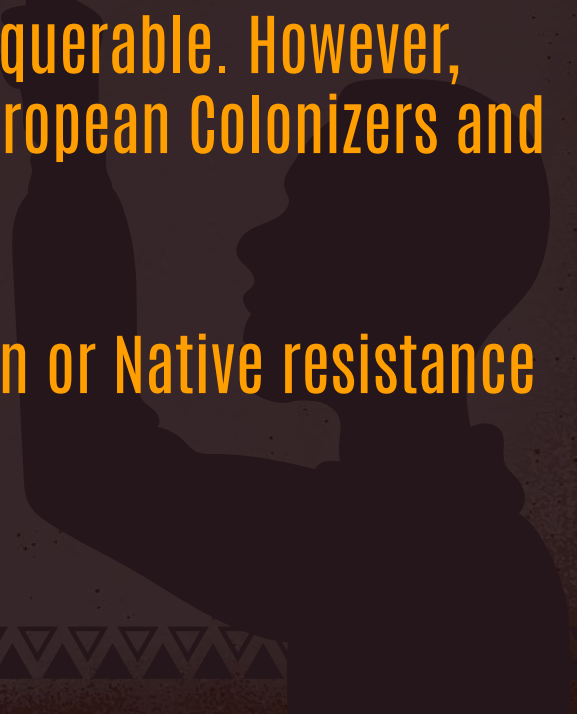
On 12 October, Columbus first encountered the indigenous population on the Bahamas, and his first thoughts include these observations:

They do not carry arms or know them. For when I showed them swords, they took them by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. They have no iron. Their spears are made of cane. Some instead of an iron tip have a fish's tooth and others have points of different kinds... They should be good servants and very intelligent, for I have observed that they soon repeat anything that is said to them."

Resistance

Similar to Africans, Native people to the Americas are often portrayed as weak, ignorant and easily conquerable. However, Africans and indigenous people resisted European Colonizers and in many instances were successful.

Can someone give me an example of African or Native resistance to European colonization?

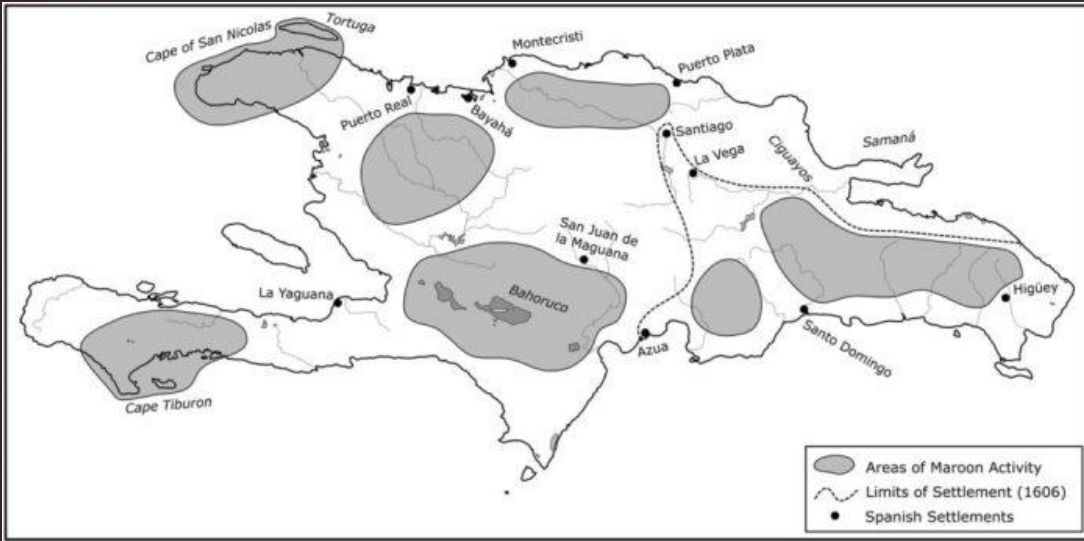


“Relatively few indigenous peoples or Africans left written records about the ways in which they resisted the Portuguese and the Spanish. The sources, often written by Spaniards and Portuguese, are about them taking over territory, enslaving the African and Indigenous populations, or putting down the rebellions. The authors of these sources have an obvious bias.”

Reflect on this quote and answer the following question on your worksheet

How might our world be different if we had more information from an indigenous and African point of view?

Approximations of maroon settlements and Spanish settlements on Hispaniola.



By the end of the sixteenth century, the Spanish only controlled the southeastern corner of the island.

1609

Yanga's Army







Write a journal entry from the perspective of Gaspar Yanga after his eleven demands were accepted by the Spanish crown.

A person wearing a large, ornate bull mask with yellow and black face, large brown horns, and a crown of colorful paper flowers. They are dressed in a vibrant, multi-colored floral costume with orange and yellow accents. The person is standing in front of a light blue wall with a dark window on the left and an electrical meter on the right.

Afro-Mexicans Fight for Visibility and Recognition

Celebrating Afro-Mexican Culture in Coyolillo



What
makes
Coyolillo a
special
place?



In what ways is
Coyollilo similar to
your community or
other communities
you have been a part
of?





What brings pride to the Coyollilo community?



Afro-Mexicans Fight for Visibility and Recognition

The 1619 Project