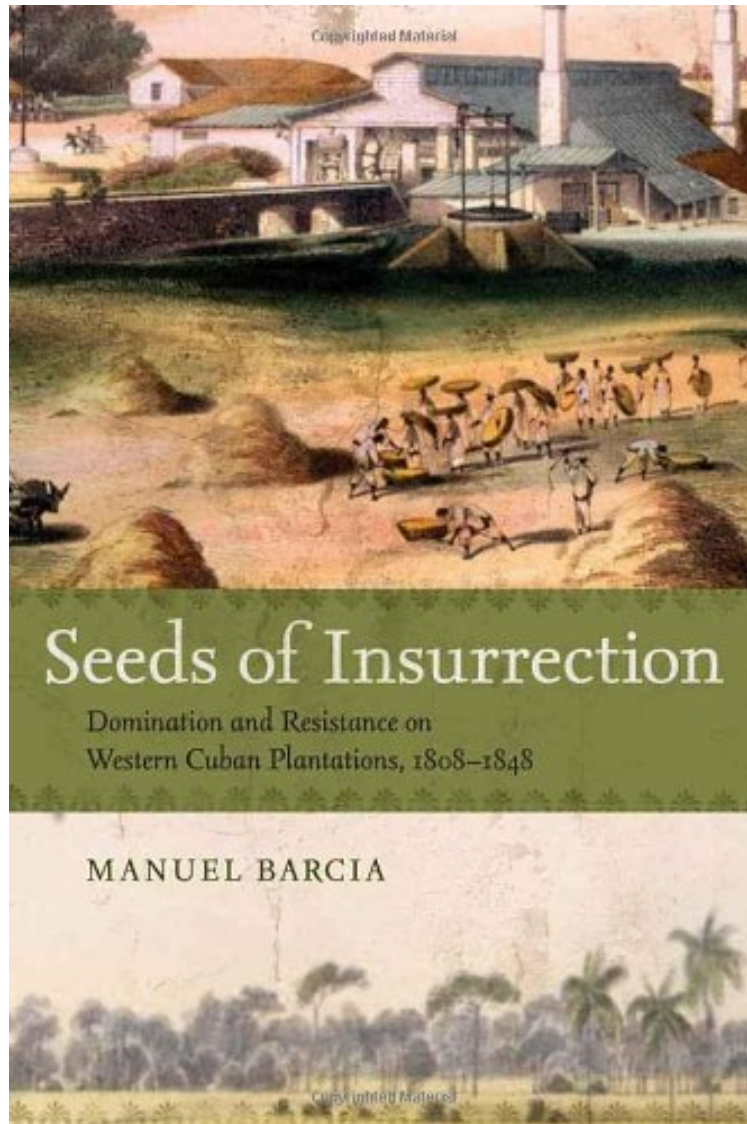


[FREE] Seeds of Insurrection: Domination and Resistance on Western Cuban Plantations, 1808-1848

Seeds of Insurrection: Domination and Resistance on Western Cuban Plantations, 1808-1848

Manuel Barcia

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Manuel Barcia : Seeds of Insurrection: Domination and Resistance on Western Cuban Plantations, 1808-1848 before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Seeds of Insurrection: Domination and Resistance on Western Cuban Plantations, 1808-1848:

On a late September day in 1837, shortly after sunset, a group of six slaves marched into the small Cuban village of Gira de Melena, beating African drums and singing loudly. Alarmed, villagers rushed into the streets with machetes, sabers, and spears, ready to take action against the disobedient slaves. Yet this makeshift parade never evolved into the violent rebellion the villagers expected. Though the slaves who lived on Cuban coffee and sugar plantations sometimes defied their captors by orchestrating fierce uprisings and committing murder and suicide, they also resisted in less overt ways -- by running away, feigning sickness, breaking tools, and by maintaining their own cultures. In *Seeds of Insurrection*, Manuel Barcia examines many largely overlooked ways in which African and Creole slaves in Cuba defied domination in the first half of the nineteenth century. Ethnic and geographic origins, as well as slaves' personal experiences, affected their resistance to bondage. Dividing resistance into two broad types -- violent and nonviolent -- Barcia examines when and why the slaves chose certain forms. Creole slaves grew up in Cuba, for example, so they learned both the language of their ancestors and Spanish, and they came to understand their Spanish masters as few African-born slaves ever could. Consequently, they cleverly used the few rights colonial laws offered them to their advantage. African-born slaves, by contrast, carried with them their memories from home, their religious beliefs, jokes, and songs, and they dealt with enslavement by incorporating this cultural heritage into their everyday activities. Barcia demonstrates the ways in which the slaves made use of the privacy of their huts and barracks and the lack of surveillance in the fields to voice their ideas and opinions -- through song, religion, gossip, folktales, and jokes -- within an acceptable degree of safety. Relying primarily on transcripts of local and central court proceedings involving slaves, free people of color, slave owners, and witnesses, Barcia reveals the slaves' view of their world. He also explores the forms of domination practiced by colonial authorities, plantation masters, and overseers, gleaning insight from innovative sources, including medical reports and diaries of rancheadores, as well as public and private correspondence, newspapers, and the contributions of contemporary scholars. In *Seeds of Insurrection*, Barcia expands the definition of resistance and adds an invaluable dimension to the understanding of slavery in the Americas.

About the Author Manuel Barcia is a lecturer in Latin American Studies at the University of Leeds. He is the author of *Con el litigo de la ira: Legislacion, represion, y control en las plantaciones cubanas*.