

**Politics-** governance and debates between two political parties

**Race-** not biological, ideological and historical; humans give it power; one human race

**Gender-** organizations of both sexes

**Culture-** social patterns of living, governing, and interactions

**Labor-** work, workforce

**Atlantic Slave Trade Prop. -**

**One-Drop Rule-** US: one drop of black=African heritage

**Racial Democracy:** in Brazil and Caribbean; mixed races and doesn't matter

**Atlantic World:** a framework of a regional system of Europe, Africa, and the Americas

**African Climate Regions:**

**Mitochondrial Eve:** a woman pronounced that who was of African descent and basis of human life

**African Language Families:** Niger-Congo, Saharan, Hamito, Khosian, Austroasian

**Songhai Empire:** Ancient African Kingdom, gold, salt, books, strong military force

**Yoruba:** Ancient African Kingdom, gold, palm oils, clothes, strong military force

**Slavery in Africa:**

**Diaspora:** resettlement of Africans having to move

**African Diaspora:** African descents who share an oppression and resistance all over the world

**1807:** Abolition Slave Trade Act in Britain

**Creole:** anyone born or raised from the Americas

**Atlantic Creole:** those by experience joined a new culture in Americas, Europe, or Africa

**Free Color of People:** women in Brazil, men in Haiti

**Manumission:** slave owners free slaves

**Self-Manumission:** slaves buy their own freedom

**Free-Born:** African children born by a mother who was not a slave

**Resistance:** Everyday Acts(sabotage, breaks in production, and running away), Mar-  
ronage, and Armed Revolt

**Sex Ratio:** 2 males for every 1 female on the field plantations

**Sugar:** Brazil having largest sugar plantation production in the world; most profitable

**Kingdom of Kongo:**

**Plantation Complex:**

**Bryan Edwards:**

**Petite Marronage:** Running away for a short period of time

**Grand Marronage:** formation of independent communities in forests or riverbanks of  
run away slaves (Brazil, Cuba, and Jamaica)

**Maroon Communities:** in Brazil, Cuba, and Jamaica; large influence from Angola

**Palmares:** a fugitive community of escaped slaves in Brazil

**Queen Nanny:** leader of the Maroons

**1838:** abolition of slavery in the British Caribbean

**Louverture:** leader of the Haitian Rev, former slave, plantation owner, free black

**Haitian Rev:** fight to protect sovereignty, symbol of hope, equality, and liberty

**Abolition of the Slave Trade:**

**Sharpe:** lawyer who pronounced Somerset a free black man

**Somerset Case:** Stewert owned Somerset, he escaped once they got to Britain, found  
him, Sharpe said he is free because no slavery in the British law

**Linda Brent/Harriet Jacobs:** authors

**Agudas:** returnees from Brazil to Nigeria (native land)

**ACS:** group of white slave owners who wanted to send the blacks back to Africa

**Black Loyalists:** blacks who fought aside British in the American Rev

**Golden Law:** abolished slavery in Brazil

**Nzinga Mbemba of Kongo:**

**1888:** abolition of slavery in Brazil