

SPANISH COLONY

CUBANIDADES—SELF IDENTITY

CUBANISMO—INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

In Cuba, the Tainos had a paradise perfectly suited to their peaceful lifestyle.

The British Occupation (1762) gave Cubans their first chance experience open trade.

1811, July 5. From Buenos Aires and Caracas, José San Martín and Simón Bolívar set out to end Spanish dominance of the New World.

1887 - Directorio Central de las Sociedades de la Raza de Color

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Conquest

By the mid-sixteenth century, Cuba's indigenous population had dropped to less than a few thousand as a result of disease, mass suicides and Spanish exploitation.

1822. SPAIN OUT OF SOUTH AMERICA

1854 - Ostend Manifesto

Maximo Gómez, Antonio Maceo, Flor Crombet, Galixto García

1892 - Cuban Revolutionary Party

1895 - Manifiesto of Montecristi

ANTONIO MACEO

U.S. OCCUPATION

Niña, Pirata, Santa Maria

Spaniards Arrive

Tainos

Taino Chief Guama

Azucary Tabaco

Open Markets

SLAVERY

1708 - According to a Royal decree, a slave may purchase his freedom. Slaves who obtain their freedom in this manner are known as *cortados*.

Between 1762 and 1838, about 391,000 slaves are brought to Cuba.

1697 - Treaty of Rybnick

1789, May 31. King Charles III issues a new slave code.

Narciso López

Cuba's desire for independence from the Spanish empire existed for almost 100 years before the start of

Céspedes

Calixto García

Diego Velázquez, Cuba's conqueror and first Spanish governor, was openly shocked by the lifestyle of the Guanahatabeyes. "They're savages!" he said.

British Occupation

Father Felix Varela

José Antonio Aboué

José María Heredia

1848 President Polk offers \$100 million for Cuba

El Club de la Habana

THE TEN-YEAR WAR (1868-78)
The first large-scale war for independence begins on October 10 1868 with a historic speech known as the *Grito de Yara* (Cry of Yara) by *Carlos Manuel de Céspedes*.

1879 - LITTLE WAR

1886 - END OF SLAVERY

Los Mambises

"...the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over [Cuba]..."
April 20, 1898
Teller Amendment



1492



1550

1600

1762

1822



1853



1868

1885



1890

1894

1895

1898

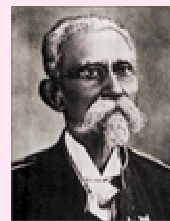
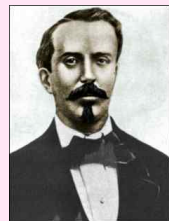
1542 - Father Bartólome De Las Casas writes "A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies," in which he vividly documents the atrocities inflicted on the indigenous populations. The manuscript is not published until 1552, and it remains in print to this day.

March 16 1826. *Francisco Agüero y Velazco* and *Andrés Manuel Sánchez* are executed in Puerto Príncipe for opposing the Spanish empire's control over Cuba, becoming the first martyrs of the independence movement.

CUBA BEFORE THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE



Rebel rhetoric and ideology always emphasized an anti-racist agenda, and this became part of the Cuban identity that eventually went to war against Spain.



Spaniards arrive in the New World | Carlos Manuel de Céspedes | Students executed in 1871 | Maximo Gómez | Martí | Maceo | The USS Maine in Havana harbor, 1898

historyofcuba.com
By Jerry A. Sierra

Tainos in Cuba | Spaniards Arrive | Hatuey burned | Diego Velasquez | Map of Cuba | Father Felix Varela | José María Heredia (top) | Narciso López | Carlos Manuel de Céspedes | Antonio Maceo (standing) | Calixto García | Spanish General Martinez Campos | Flor Crombet (top) | Martí & Maceo (standing) | Mambises | Maceo Crossing the Trocha | Maximo Gomez fighting on horseback (top) | Spanish General Weyler | Death of Maceo