

Manumission Rate	<p>Significant manumission rates encouraged declining slave population.</p> <p>Free blacks made up 58% of Afro-Brazilian population in 1872 census.</p>	<p>Free blacks made up 10% of African American population in 1860 census.</p>
Cultural Continuities	<p>Extensive cultural continuities with Africa. When slavery ended in 1888, many slaves had firsthand memories of Africa. Movement back and forth between Africa and Brazil continued.</p>	<p>More limited cultural continuities with Africa. When slavery ended in 1865, very few slaves had firsthand memories of Africa. Most were generations removed.</p>
Slave Resistance <i>Comp. AF. words</i>	<p>Higher degree of rebellion and flight. Encouraged declining slave population.</p> <p><i>WARREN JACOBSON</i> <i>MACANAO - Hiding Place</i> Hundreds of <u>quilombos</u> established in remote areas by runaway slaves.</p> <p>Massive slave rebellions, especially in Bahia between 1807 and 1835. <i>(M) MALE UPRISING IN BAHIA 1835</i></p>	<p>Lesser degree of rebellion and flight - a factor was the importance of the slave family.</p> <p>Perhaps 100,000 slaves ran away to the North and Canada.</p> <p>A few rebellions (Stono, 1739; Louisiana, 1811; Nat Turner, 1831). Limited by white majority population slaveholder presence, and more settled terrain.</p>

Recommended Readings:

Bergad, Laird W. "Comparative Slavery," in *Understanding and Teaching American Slavery*, ed. Bethany Jay and Cynthia Lynn Lyerly. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2016.

Bergad, Laird W. *The Comparative Histories of Slavery in Brazil, Cuba, and the United States*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Degler, Carl N. *Neither Black nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1971.

Reis, Joao Jose, *Slave Rebellion in Brazil: The Muslim Uprising of 1835 in Bahia*, trans. By Arthur Brakel. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.