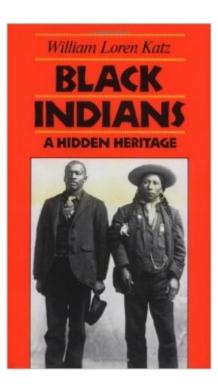
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Black Indians: A Hidden Heritage





Synopsis

"The role of black Indians, largely omitted from or distorted in conventional history books, is traced by Katz with careful and committed research. . . . he integrates their general history with brief individual biographies, including leaders, army scouts and soldiers, frontiersmen and explorers, (and) dangerous outlaws".--Booklist.

Book Information

Hardcover: 208 pages Publisher: Atheneum; 1st ed edition (June 30, 1986) Language: English ISBN-10: 0689311966 ISBN-13: 978-0689311963 Product Dimensions: 9.5 x 6 x 0.8 inches Shipping Weight: 14.4 ounces Average Customer Review: 4.3 out of 5 stars Â See all reviews (50 customer reviews) Best Sellers Rank: #226,790 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #18 in Books > Teens > Historical Fiction > Biographical > United States #172 in Books > Teens > Education & Reference > History > United States

Customer Reviews

The 'Preface' tells about the controversy caused by this book. Governments used racial mixtures to violate treaties (p.2). The existence of Black Indians has been banned from most school books and histories (p.3). Yet it is a fact in North and South America. This book attempts to correct the historical record. Katz wonders if the attacks on Indians was to prevent any alliance with Africans (p.7). Most Black Indians are found in big cities, not in rural areas (p.9). Popular knowledge has come from Hollywood myths, not historical reality (p.14). In effect, the history books lied (p.17). Chapter 2 reviews the failed colony of Roanoke, Jamestown, and Plymouth. The first foreign colony in North America was on the Pee Dee river (p.22). The African slaves fled to join the Indians and this Spanish colony collapsed (p.24). There is a quote from Bishop Las Casas about conditions (pp.26-27). [Does the story about working laborers to death remind you of Nazi policies (p.29)?] Slaves escaped their misery by fleeing to join Indians (p.32). Does this explain the attacks on Indians and their relocation to reservations?African slaves would revolt when they had a chance, or flee into the wilderness (Chapter 3). Commercial rivalry leads to wars (p.42). Maroon settlements survived by a strong military defense (p.44). Spanish Florida was a refuge for runaway slaves

(Chapter 4). The Seminole Wars were an attempt to capture runaway slaves, a problem for slave owners in Georgia (Chapter 5). These Seminoles ("runaways") later migrated to Mexico. After the Civil War ended many returned to the US. Chapter 6 tells of the Seminole Indian Scouts of the US Army. Chapter 7 tells of the exploits of Estevanico, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, and York (Lewis and Clark expedition).

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