

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910153100403321
Autore	Kaifala Joseph
Titolo	Free Slaves, Freetown, and the Sierra Leonean Civil War // by Joseph Kaifala
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Palgrave Macmillan US : , : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, , 2017
ISBN	1-349-94854-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVI, 345 p. 4 illus.)
Collana	African Histories and Modernities, , 2634-5773
Disciplina	960
Soggetti	Africa—History Imperialism Labor—History World politics Africa—Politics and government African History Imperialism and Colonialism Labor History Political History African Politics History Sierra Leone History Sierra Leone
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Discovery of Sierra Leone -- 2. The Ethnic Makeover -- 3. Granville Sharp's Fight to Free the Slaves- 4. Free Slaves in Freetown -- 5. War & Peace in Freetown -- 6. The Amistad Saga -- 7. The Hut Tax War -- 8. Post-Colonial Political Fiasco -- 9. RUF Invasion and the First NPRC Military Coup -- 10. Second NPRC Military Coup and Elections Before Peace -- 11. The AFRC Military Coup -- 12. AFRC/RUF Invasion of Freetown and the Lomé Peace Accord -- 13. Flames of Peace.
Sommario/riassunto	This book is a historical narrative of Sierra Leone from the mid-fifteenth century to the end of its civil war in 2002. It entails the history

of Sierra Leone from its days as a slave harbor through to its founding as a home for free slaves and toward its political independence and civil war. In 1462, the country was discovered by a Portuguese explorer, Pedro de Sintra, who named it Serra Lyoa (Lion Mountains). The country later became a hub for the Transatlantic Slave Trade. At the end of slavery in England, Sierra Leone was chosen as a home for the Black Poor, free slaves in England after the Somerset ruling. The Black Poor were joined by the Nova Scotians, African-Americans who fought with the British during the American Revolution, the Maroons, rebellious slaves from Jamaica, and Recaptives, freed in enforcement of British antislavery laws. Freetown became a British colony in 1808 and Sierra Leone obtained political independence from Britain in 1961. The development of the country was derailed by the death of its first Prime Minister, Sir Milton Margai, and thirty years after independence the country collapsed into a brutal civil war. This book is a historical narrative covering these periods in Sierra Leonean history.
