



**50th anniversary of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Historians
(1974-2024)**

525 years of the European discovery in Curaçao and its resistance (1499-2024)

CALL FOR PAPERS

XIV International Conference

500 years of resistance in Latin America and the Caribbean

5 - 9 June, 2024

Willemstad, Curacao

**Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanos y del Caribe (ADHILAC) &
Archivo Nashonal Kòrsou (ANK)**

**Association of Latin American and Caribbean Historians (ADHILAC) & National
Archives of Curacao (ANK)**

In 1974 a group of Mexican historians or those residing in Mexico, including Andrea Sánchez Quintanar, Susy Castor and Juan Brom, convened, under the auspices of the Faculty of Letters of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), to the First Meeting of Latin American Historians for the month of June of the same year. The reason for this meeting was concern for the numerous fellow historians and some social scientists threatened at the time by the repression of the right-wing dictatorships in Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay, but also of the oldest tyrannies established in Brazil, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Haiti.

On the afternoon of June 16, 1974, in the last session of the First Meeting, the approximately forty participants gathered at UNAM decided, among them the best known were from Mexico: Enrique Semo, Alonso Aguilar Monteverde, Pablo González Casanova and Margarita Moreno Bonett; from Bolivia: Juan Albarracín; from Brazil: José Roberto do Amaral Lapa, Caio Prado Junior and Carlos Guilherme Mota; from Ecuador: Agustin Cueva; from Guatemala: Robverto Díaz Castillo and Severo Martínez Peláez; from Honduras: Victor Meza; from Costa Rica: Mario Flores Macall; from Puerto Rico: Loida Figueroa; from Colombia: Jaime Jaramillo Uribe; from the Dominican Republic: Frank Moya Pons; from Argentina: Antonio Jorge Pérez Amuchastegui and Héctor Pérez Brignoli; from Peru: Franklin Pease; from Nicaragua: Germán Romero Vargas; from Panama: Ricaurte Soler; and from Uruguay: Lucia Salas, the establishment of a permanent organization of Latin American and Caribbean historians, with a view to ensuring the continuity of jobs and exchange. The proposal

was approved and gave rise to the creation of a union association of historians of Our America that would promote the development of historical sciences and seek to improve communications, contacts and the own working conditions of these professionals. In this way, the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Historians (ADHILAC) was born.

Content:

The history of America can be told as a story of resistance from the beginning of the European invasion at the end of the 15th century. Both Christopher Columbus on Hispaniola in 1493 and Amerigo Vespucci on Curaçao (1499) fled from the natives when they tried to gain space on the islands. The indigenous resistance was directed against the forced appropriation of their lands, the brutal enslavement in the mines, pearl banks and plantations, and the rape of native women. The history of recognized indigenous women and men in resistance against colonial systems, not only the Spanish and Portuguese, but also the Dutch, English, French and other European powers is deeply rooted in the popular history of Latin America and the Caribbean to this day. Before the end of the 19th century, the new national states managed to conquer most of the indigenous territories. Even today the indigenous peoples continue to fight for their lands and rights, against exploitation; the violation and also the destruction of their environment.

The staunch resistance of the indigenous American peoples, who in many places managed to defend their territories (the unfinished Conquest), led to the importation of African slaves by European (and Euro-African) slave traders. But African slaves also resisted the brutal system of Atlantic slavery from the beginning. This gave rise to numerous uprisings and rebellions against the oppressors (but mostly without success) or fleeing from the workplace to the mountains and tropical forests (maroonage), where they founded *palenques*, *quilombos* or *mocambos* and lived autonomously or independently (also together with the indigenous people). Undoubtedly, the slave rebellions in the French colony of Saint Domingue from 1791 marked the beginning of the abolition of slavery that ended with the Dutch colonies (1863), Cuba (1886) and Brazil (1888). But with abolition, racism became stronger and the African American population had to continue their fight for social, cultural and political equality to this day.

The fight against the ruling classes was never reduced to the resistance of indigenous people and African slaves. Already during the colonial era, self-confident men and women born in the Ibero-American colonies fought against the oppression of the so-called “motherland”. This resistance led to bloody wars of independence at the beginning of the 19th century, which were victorious in all the Iberian colonies except Cuba and Puerto Rico. But the new ruling classes, mostly members of the Creole upper class, who brazenly exploited the support of the impoverished masses for their success against colonial power, continued to exploiting the subjects (now called citizens). The ruling system was supported by international and national capital and continued to depend on Europe and, from the second half of the 19th century on the United States. The confrontation with capital and its methods of oppression in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as imperialism, military dictatorships, neoliberalism, gave rise to new forms of resistance. Several revolutions shook the power structure in Latin America and the Caribbean, not only in Spanish-speaking America, particularly in the 20th century, which opened with the Mexican Revolution of 1910. In the British, French and Dutch colonies, this resistance, mostly led by workers, led to independence or autonomy after 1960, and in some Latin American countries to emancipation from Washington, a process opened by the Cuban Revolution in 1959.

Topics:

The XIV International Meeting of ADHILAC on the island of Curaçao, which will be held in cooperation with the National Archive of Curaçao wishes to invite you to submit paper presentations (or complete tables) in the context of the following blocks of topics:

- 1) Indigenous resistance against colonial power in Spanish America (1493-1898)**
- 2) Indigenous resistance against colonial power in Luso America (1500-1822)**
- 3) The role of indigenous peoples in the history of independence in the Americas (1775-1981)**
- 4) Autochthonous and Afro-Caribbean resistance in the Dutch islands (1499-2023) 5) Afro-American struggles against the slave system in Spanish America (1508-1886)**
- 6) Afro-American struggles against the slave system in Portuguese America (1503-1888)**
- 7) Rebellions and Marronage in the British, Dutch and Danish American world (16th-19th centuries)**
- 8) The Haitian Revolution (1791-1811) and its continental impact**
- 9) The era of abolition in Latin America and beyond Latin America in the 19th century.**
- 10) Social and cultural forms of Afro-American resistance after abolition in the Americas**
- 11) The independence struggle in Latin America during the 19th century.**
- 12) Revolutionary and anti-imperialist resistance in the first half of the 20th century (labor struggles, guerrillas)**
- 13) Revolutionary and anti-imperialist resistance in the second half of the 20th century.**
- 14) Primitive cultures facing biopolitical challenges.**
- 15) The role of women in the anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle**
- 16) From “Black Power” to “Black Lives Matter”. The transformation of African American resistance.**
- 17) The history of ADHILAC**
- 18) The History of Latin America in the school culture – Taught history, textbooks, curriculum and the like; History and historiography of education and Latin American school institutions**
- 19) History in literature and literature in history: dictatorships and dictators, violence, traumas, self-writing, human rights, gender and ethnic groups in Latin American production**
- 20) The new exploitation of natural resources in the Americas and indigenous and other resistance against it**

Congress President:

Mrs. Nolda Cira Römer-Kenepa (Former Acting Governor of Curacao)

They must send the summaries of their presentations (and in the case of complete tables, a summary of the table as well), no longer than 350 words, together with a brief CV of the author, with a maximum of 150 words to the following email electronic:

secejecutivo@adhilac.org

Deadline to submit applications is **November 30, 2023**.

Registration fees (before December 31, 2023):

USD 100.00 for speakers (ADHILAC members and Curazaleño[a]s)

USD 140.00 for speakers (without membership and Non-Curazalan[a]s)

USD 60.00 for student speakers

USD 60.00 for participants without a presentation

Registration fees (before June 1, 2024):

USD 120.00 for speakers (ADHILAC members and Curazaleño[a]s)

USD 160.00 for speakers (without membership and Non-Curazalan[a]s)

USD 70.00 for student speakers

USD 70.00 for participants without a presentation

On site: + **20%**

Bank transfer:

Account number: **02010019314**

IBAN: **AT491400002010019314**

SWIFT: **BAWAATWW**

Account holder: **KonaK Wien**

Name of the bank: **BAWAG**

Address: **Wipplingerstrasse 1, 1010 Viena, Austria**

Other forms of bank transfer (PAYPAL, Curacao account, etc.) are possible. For more information send us an email.

The conference pages can be found at www.adhilac.org

For the Executive Secretary*

Prof. Dr. Christian Cwik

Executive Secretary

ADHILAC International

31.07.2023

*Executive Secretariat: Natalia Ceolin e Silva, Claudia Martínez Hernández, Uwe Christian Plachetka