
25° 03' N 77° 20' W
@BLACKHISTORY101
NASSAU
BAHAMAS
NOVEMBER 9, 1841
Slave Ship Rebellions That Almost Changed Everything
FREEDOM
more than 100 enslaved people gained freedom under British law.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Black History 101

@BLACKHISTORY101

LA AMISTAD

In 1839, 53 enslaved Africans aboard the Spanish schooner La Amistad revolted, led by Sengbe Pieh, also known as Joseph Cinqué, and seized control of the ship. After the vessel was captured off the U.S. coast, their case reached the Supreme Court, where former president John Quincy Adams helped argue for their freedom. In 1841, the Court ruled that the Africans had been illegally enslaved, and most of the survivors eventually returned to Africa.



@BLACKHISTORY101

THE CREOLE SHIP REVOLT

In 1841, enslaved people aboard the American ship Creole revolted under the leadership of Madison Washington and forced the crew to sail to Nassau in the British Bahamas. Because slavery had been abolished throughout most of the British Empire, British authorities ultimately freed more than 100 of the enslaved people aboard, making the Creole revolt one of the most successful slave-ship rebellions in U.S. history.



@BLACKHISTORY101

THE MEERMIN SHIP REVOLT

In 1766, enslaved Malagasy people aboard the Dutch slave ship Meermin used weapons they had been ordered to clean to launch a revolt, killing several crew members and taking control of the ship. They demanded to be returned to Madagascar, but the surviving crew deceived them and steered toward the Cape Colony, where the revolt was eventually suppressed.



CITY EDITION

@BLACKHISTORY101

THE CLAIRE SHIP REBELLION

In 1729, enslaved Africans aboard the British slave ship Clare rebelled off the coast of West Africa, seized control of the vessel, and forced surviving crew members to help navigate. The rebels attempted to sail back toward the African coast, transforming a ship meant to carry them into slavery into a means of resistance and return.

