

“THE GULLAH WARS”

(1739 – 1858)

THE REAL WAR THAT ENDED SLAVERY

Otherwise known as “The Seminole Wars”, or
“The 100 Years War”

3 Myths of the Freeing of the Slaves

- Myth 1 – There were ‘some’ slave rebellions; not any big black military resistance
- Myth 2 – Any slaves who wanted freedom fled North to be granted freedom.
- Myth 3 – The American Civil War was the primary event to end “chattel slavery”

What were the “Gullah Wars?”

The Gullah Wars were a series of *battles*, *revolts* and *rebellions* lead by the so called “Seminoles”. The “Seminoles” were **NOT** a real Native American tribe.

The “Seminoles” were:

The Gullah Geechee (Black Africans)

whom allied with...

The First Nation (Native Americans)

The Meaning behind the word “**Gullah**”

- “Seminole” = *Runaway*
- “Maroon” (the color of the Seminole mascot) = *Fugitive*
- “Gullah” = *Black Africans*

The very word “*Gutta*” derives from the word “**Gullah**” meaning “African” , or “Black”.

Sentence: He is one “*gutta*” ass nigga.

The *Truth* behind the “*Emancipation Proclamation*”

The “*Emancipation Proclamation*” was a staged event to hide the Gullah’s agenda for “self liberation”.

The Africans whom were shipped here from Africa were forced into the Anglo-Saxon New World Order, but in the process banned together in efforts to *kill, crush* and *destroy* the white supremacy.

NOW!!!

May “The Gullah Wars” begin...

(1739) – The Stono Rebellion

South Carolina was about to pass the “Security Act” requiring white settlers to acquire more guns and ammunition to prevent the slave uprising.

20 slaves went to a local store, stocked up on guns and ammo; they killed the shopkeeper and began the “Stono Rebellion” The slaves started marching and others joined started marching and others joined them as they cried “Liberty” killing white slave owners and their families and destroying their properties and settlements. Afterwards, South Carolina passed “The Negro Act” refuting their rights of slaves in the Carolinas.

(1812) – Battles with the State Militia (South Carolina)

At this time, Spain was at war with America for lands in Florida. (Spanish-American War)

The Spanish armed the Gullah and provided the Gullah with military training to defend their own independent and free African towns.

The first black town in North America was called: “Garcia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose” (The Real Town of Saint Teresa of Mose). It was recognized by the Spanish under the Spanish Lieutenant General Monteano in 1738. This place was free for the Gullah to have land and receive military training.

(1814) – The Battle at Horseshoe Bend

Andrew Jackson defeated the Native American Creek Federation and posed to the Native Americans the “*Treaty of Fort Jackson*” that stole the Native Americans land, so Chief Soccafoca lead thousands of his troops to Florida to ally with the Gullah Nation.

- General Thomas Jesup stated:

“Throughout my operations I found the Negroes the active and determined warriors and during the conferences with the Indian chief, I ascertained that they exercised an almost controlling influence over them. This you may be assured is a NEGRO and NOT an Indian War!”

(1816) – The Battle of Negro Fort

Negro Fort was constructed by the British, but was ran and operated by the Gullah. Andrew Jackson ordered Colonel Clinch to destroy Negro Fort. After destroying Negro Fort, Andrew Jackson ordered the capture and torture of the Gullah leaders and enslavement of the Black captives. This became the turning point of Gullah military strategy; the Gullah leaders that escaped vowed to never use the British fighting strategy of centralized warfare again, instead they decided to use the old traditional strategy of “Guerilla Warfare” which meant luring the enemy into strange areas and ambushing the enemy: The Forest, The fields, the swamps...because the Gullah had the advantage since they knew the land better. This is called de-centralized warfare.

(1818) – The Battle of Suwannee

The lands along the Suwannee River were occupied by both the Gullah and Native American colonies. Andrew Jackson went to these settlements in hopes to terrorize and invade these colonists. The Gullah and Native American warriors took to the swamps where they inflicted heavy damage to Andrew Jackson's troops. Andrew Jackson and his troops were defeated by the Gullah, but Andrew Jackson falsely claimed the victory. While the Gullah and Native American warriors were fighting in the swamps, Andrew Jackson and the remaining troops went to the Gullah settlements and killed the women and children. This was the only victory Andrew Jackson won at the Battle of Suwannee; the killing of women and children of the Gullah.

(1822 – The Denmark Vessey Conspiracy)

The Resistance had grown completely out of control of the United States government. From Charleston, SC and most of the South, almost all of the slaves joined and became active in the massive slave revolt. What the whites did not consider was every time they captured and enslaved a free Gullah warrior, the free Gullah warrior would go back to the plantations and spread their knowledge of the resistance to the new slaves.

- “Gullah Jack” was an enslaved veteran of the Gullah wars. He spreaded his own knowledge of the Gullah Wars to the Denmark Vessey Conspiracy”

This rebellion was to be spreaded by Denmark Vessey and Lieutenant Poyas. 9,000 slaves were planning to revolt until cowardly slaves went back to the white settlers telling them of these revolts and the slaves were either executed or sold to other plantations.

(1835 – The Dade Massacre)

Otherwise known as “*The Victory over the King Fort Relief*”

This victory was recorded as a massacre and not a battle was to hide the fact that this was a legitimate military victory for the Gullah.

(1835 – The Battles of the Withlacoochee River)

This was another defeat for the white settlers. This battle forced General Gaines and his soldiers to leave Florida.

(1837 – The Battle of Lake Okeechobee)

Colonel Taylor claimed this battle as a victory for the United States when it was the Gullah warriors and the Native Americans whom already fled from Florida to spread the Gullah resistance to other parts of America.

Conclusion

Slavery ended because free black men were fighting for their freedom and the whites could solidify slavery; therefore making the end of slavery to be illegal to stop the attacks from the Gullah.

The war that truly ended chattel slavery were
“The Gullah Wars”

Source

Youtube.com.*Crushing the White Supremacy: Part 3.*
Retrieved September, 2010 from the Youtube.com
website.