

Chapter 1 : Manchester University Press - Romantic narratives in international politics

The true rebels were leaders like Samuel Willet, establishment figures on land who led riots against crown authority. It was the higher reaches of colonial society, from governors to merchants, who supported global piracy, not some underclass or proto proletariat.

The resolution has also reauthorized 18, peacekeepers to remain in the country to help the federal government reclaim territory held by the extremist group al-Shabab. Despite the resolution being passed, some Council members expressed concern that weapons will flow into non-government hands. Even if arms reach their intended destination, the Somali military is made up of an amalgam of former militia members, who may not be responsible with increased access to weapons. New York Times Somalia: Understanding Somali Piracy on Land and Sea November 28, Piracy off the coast of Somalia is not simply an issue of criminality and security. The root cause of piracy in this region is the international illegal overfishing of Somali fishing waters which have threatened the livelihoods of local fishermen starting in the s. In response, local vigilantes started to chase away the foreign fishing vessels. Violent clashes at sea intensified and piracy activities grew rapidly. Despite counter-piracy operations, which fail to address the root causes, the Somali society remains torn by poverty and violence. Although al-Shabaab is losing the battle against Kenyan troops in Southern Somalia, it is stirring an internal war in Kenya. All Africa Is this the End of al-Shabab? African Union troops have recently managed to force al-Shabab out of the region which they have controlled for five years. While the mainstream media portrays al-Shabab as a fearsome terrorist group with links to Al-Qaeda, their deeply rooted political aspirations and grievances are almost never considered. Al Jazeera Obstacles to Progress: This Think Africa Press article argues that, if the new post-transitional government is to make a difference, it should transform Somali society politically, socially, and economically. This transformation poses considerable challenges given the number of alarming fault-lines in Somali. Clanism, interference from Kenya and Ethiopia, an extremely weak Somali National Army, the presence of US and South African private security contractors, increasing US drones attacks on al-Shabaab targets, and sectarian tensions are but a few of the many problems Somalia is currently facing. Think Africa Press Somalia: Draft Constitution - Too Undemocratic? July 3, A new Somali constitution, drafted under the supervision of the United Nations Development Programme, is due to be adopted in the weeks to follow. The constitution, however, has been externally-imposed on the Somali population who perceive it as flawed and undemocratic document, lacking international standards on self-determination and the rule of law. It is doubtful that the new constitution, drafted in a conflict environment where the weak local government is heavily pressured by foreign interveners, will lead Somalia towards democracy. Think Africa Press Inspired: Unlike the London conference on Somalia earlier in February, which celebrated the military victories against Islamist militants instead of engaging in solution for long-term peace, the Turkey conference has been a valuable initiative committed to the Somali political process. Western states have been intervening in Somalia for the past twenty years, and these competing geopolitical interests have contributed to the current instability in Somalia. Somalia has been negatively affected by an escalation of foreign naval force in its offshore waters justified by the piracy threat. In Mach , a new EU mandate has permitted its naval force to attack pirate targets onshore, as well as offshore. However, such a large EU naval force seems hardly necessary considering the very small resources of the pirates. This openDemocracy article points out that foreign states have been intervening in Somalia for the past twenty years, and these competing geopolitical interests have contributed to the current instability in Somalia. Instead of concentrating on international security concerns, such as piracy and terrorism, this article states that an effective conference should concentrate on the needs of the Somalia people. New issues are addressed, such as the prosecution of pirates, but no reference is made regarding illegal fishing and the dumping of toxic waste off the coast of Somalia. Little is known about this shadowy movement and funding and links to other networks, in particular Al-Qaeda. Recently Eritrea has been accused of helping Al-Shabaab in order to destabilize Ethiopia, which has led the UN to impose sanctions on the country. The US-led program also includes rendition operations, unilateral targeting strikes, a funding package to finance

AMISOM forces and an underground Guantanamo-like prison. Despite CIA efforts, these initiatives have yet to be successful. Testimonies of former prisoners, which cite poor conditions and harsh treatment, reveal that the CIA is acting with little regard for international law. The US should stop violating human rights in Somalia. The Somali people have been made vulnerable to exhausted food resources due to continuous military and political interventions in the region – particularly by Ethiopia, the AU and the US. In January, US airstrikes killed an estimated 70 civilians and, according to Oxfam, and destroyed vital water resources for the drought-prone region. Christian Science Monitor Somalia: Somali fishermen must contend with large international and illegal fishing trawlers, toxic waste dumping and military forces. This has turned some fisherman to piracy. Augustine Mahiga, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, outlined the necessity for engaging in political dialogue to create agreed frameworks for federalism, devolution and decentralization. He also voiced concern over the humanitarian situation in Somalia, saying it was "worse than it has ever been", with more than 75 per cent of livestock having perished as a result of the prevailing severe drought, and people moving from one corner of the country to another and across the borders into neighboring countries in search of food and water. Further, the African Union has confirmed that the United Nations is actively considering an air and sea blockade of Somalia. It is alleged that all parties to the conflict - the Islamist armed group al-Shabaab, the Somali Transitional Federal Government TFG and African Union peacekeepers - have violated the laws of war by launching indiscriminate attacks on civilians. These attacks have led to mass displacement of residents from Mogadishu, although the most poor have had no choice but to remain. Human Rights Watch has also received reports that al-Shabaab forcibly recruited child soldiers. If true, that too is a violation of the laws of war. The Ethiopian attack was a proxy war that the US spearheaded privately while condemning it. In reality, the US used rumors of a jihadist takeover in Somalia to give Ethiopia the justification for an invasion. The US backed the Ethiopian government despite its flagrant disregard for human rights within their own country. US support included training for Ethiopian troops in the lead-up to the invasion. Foreign troops tend to strengthen the hand of violent anti-occupation movements. Previous interventions by the US and Ethiopia deepened the divisions in the country and solidified rule by local warlords. Local government officials in Hobyo have commissioned pirates to ring off coastal villages and block out the Shabab, an insurgent group that has pledged allegiance to al-Qaeda. Down the coast, another pirate group has agreed to split their ransoms with the Shabab. With pirates increasingly joining militias on the mainland, and thus incorporating acts of piracy into the civil war, in which jurisdictional sphere do these activities belong? In the past seven months, there have been piracy-related incidents in the area with sailors currently being held for ransom. Problems inherent to prosecuting pirates off the Somali coast include the large number of suspects and detainees as well as minimal prison capacity. The Security Council strongly supports fighting the current impunity of pirates. However, the root cause of piracy lies in the insecurity of the Somali mainland. While these have been important considerations, some analysts have asked whether a robust external intervention can work anywhere, let alone in Somalia. Past interventions here have failed not only because they have not stabilized the political situation, but because they have brought more harm to civilians. Although this author advocates a mission with a broad mandate, his analysis implies that the AU must develop a clear plan for engagement that mitigates potential negative consequences before making AMISOM more robust. The regime would target groups committing serious human rights violations against children in conflict. In the meantime, there is evidence that the U. This evidence has called into question whether U. Nonetheless, child rights activists hailed the presidential statement as "the first step" to offering greater protection to children in armed conflict. Absent from reports was consideration of the effectiveness and legality of targeted sanctions. In response to the announced deal, German politicians have called for tighter regulation of private security contractors to prevent the privatization of violence. Asgaard tried to assuage fears over its engagement in combat by stressing that it will not act contrary to German interests. Spiegel Harsh War, Harsh Peace: Al-Shabaab terrorizes civilians with repressive laws whilst US-backed Somali government troops and UN peacekeepers fire indiscriminately, with the consequence of further disrupting civilian life. The situation in Somalia needs rapid re-evaluation, states Human Rights Watch in this report. A set of twelve recommendations, addressed to varying parties, from UN Security Council to government of

Kenya, asserts the need for tactical change in Somalia. However, Somaliland - a de facto state and autonomous region in the North of Somalia - is relatively quiet and stable. Andrew Atta-Asamoah argues Somaliland could help stabilize Somalia in two key ways: The report accuses one WFP-sub-contractor of hijacking his own trucks, to then profit from the reselling of the food. Since January, these troops have been returning to Somalia to support the weak transitional government of President Sheikh Sharif Ahmed. The transitional government is planning an offensive against opposition Al-Shabab militias. While this development may generate some legitimacy for the fragile government, it is certain to create civilian casualties and exacerbate an already dire humanitarian crisis. Christian Science Monitor Following sustained attacks from al-Qaeda linked rebels in Southern Somalia, the World Food Programme WFP has declared that it is nearly impossible for them to deliver food and assistance to the one million people in need. Security experts are wary of the complications that the presence of a US company may bring. September In Somaliland announced its independence from Somalia. Since then, it has established its own government and security forces, and achieved significant economic progress. In comparison with Somalia, Somaliland displays considerable peace and security. However, the world does not recognize Somaliland as an independent state this would set a risky precedent for African politics. This paper argues that the world must accommodate Somaliland into the international system in order to allow it to progress. It also highlights steps Somaliland must take to avoid serious internal political divisions and resolve regional conflicts. ISS Can Somalia be saved? September 9, Stability in Somalia is in the interest of the international community as well as of the Somali people. However, the US must tread carefully- not, dive headlong into the "fixing" the situation. Though US involvement is needed to ensure the Transitional Federal Government is not overrun, too much intervention may lead to more Somalia public support for the insurgents. The authors call for a more sensitive, quiet approach that gives careful consideration to the consequences of US military aid and humanitarian intervention. The Christian Science Monitor In Somalia, Troops for Peace End up at War August 29, Western ships have illegally fished in Somali waters ever since the country lost its effective government and coastguard after the civil war in The US-backed Ethiopian invasion took away any possibility from the Somali authority to fight against illegal fishing. Furthermore, the UN protects P5 interests in exploiting unguarded waters, as the Security Council blocked an embargo on the exportation of fish taken from Somali waters. This article states that Somali pirates, who call themselves "coastguards," have political motivation, which goes beyond the mere economic enrichment of a few.

Throughout their rule in China, the Manchus, leaders of the Qing dynasty, demonstrated an ability to adapt Chinese political institutions to meet the needs that they perceived, and this account amply demonstrates their continued ability in the early nineteenth century.

Petersham Sheffield This modern map of Massachusetts is annotated to show points of conflict. Places where military conflicts occurred are highlighted in red; the others are locations of courthouses that were shut down. The Quabbin Reservoir did not exist at the time between Petersham and Northampton. Governor Bowdoin issued a proclamation on September 2 denouncing such mob action, but he took no military measures beyond planning a militia response to future actions. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts indicted 11 leaders of the rebellion as "disorderly, riotous, and seditious persons". Shepard withdrew his force which had grown to some men to the Springfield Armory, which was rumored to be the target of the protestors. Protests were also successful in shutting down courts in Great Barrington, Concord, and Taunton, Massachusetts in September and October. Samuel Adams claimed that foreigners "British emissaries" were instigating treason among the commoners, and he helped draw up a Riot Act and a resolution suspending habeas corpus in order to permit the authorities to keep people in jail without trial. Adams proposed a new legal distinction that rebellion in a republic should be punished by execution. Shattuck was chased down and arrested on the 30th and was wounded by a sword slash in the process. On January 4, , Governor Bowdoin proposed creating a privately funded militia army. Their first major target was the federal armory in Springfield. He had done this despite the fact that the armory was federal property, not state, and he did not have permission from Secretary at War Henry Knox. Four Shaysites were killed and 20 wounded. There was no musket fire from either side, and the rebel advance collapsed. The rebels moved generally north and east to avoid him, eventually establishing a camp at Petersham, Massachusetts. They raided the shops of local merchants for supplies along the way and took some of the merchants hostage. They surprised the rebel camp so thoroughly that the rebels scattered "without time to call in their out parties or even their guards". Most of the leadership escaped north into New Hampshire and Vermont, where they were sheltered despite repeated demands that they be returned to Massachusetts for trial. Ringleaders who eluded capture fled to neighboring states, and pockets of local resistance continued. Some rebel leaders approached Lord Dorchester for assistance, the British governor of the Province of Quebec who reportedly promised assistance in the form of Mohawk warriors led by Joseph Brant. The bills also authorized state payments to reimburse Lincoln and the merchants who had funded the army, and authorized the recruitment of additional militia. This bill forbade any acknowledged rebels from holding a variety of elected and appointed offices. They raided the shops of merchants and the homes of merchants and local professionals. This came to the attention of Brigadier John Ashley, who mustered a force of some 80 men and caught up with the rebels in nearby Sheffield late in the day for the bloodiest encounter of the rebellion: Several hundred participants were eventually indicted on charges relating to the rebellion, but most of these were pardoned under a general amnesty that only excluded a few ringleaders. Eighteen men were convicted and sentenced to death, but most of these were overturned on appeal, pardoned, or had the sentences commuted. John Bly and Charles Rose, however, were hanged on December 6, Shays was pardoned in and he returned to Massachusetts from hiding in the Vermont woods. He received few votes from the rural parts of the state and was trounced by John Hancock in the gubernatorial election of The legislature cut taxes and placed a moratorium on debts and also refocused state spending away from interest payments, resulting in a percent decline in the value of Massachusetts securities as those payments fell in arrears. It became an unexpected beneficiary of the rebellion due to sheltering the rebel ringleaders. Vermonters responded favorably to the overture, publicly pushing Eli Parsons and Luke Day out of the state but quietly continuing to support others. He argued in a letter to James Madison on January 30, that occasional rebellion serves to preserve freedoms. It is its natural manure. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper remedy for the disorders. Influence is not government. Let us have a government by which our lives, liberties, and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once. A

vigorous debate was going on throughout the states on the need for a stronger central government, with Federalists arguing for the idea, and Anti-Federalists opposing them. Historical opinion is divided on what sort of role the rebellion played in the formation and later ratification of the United States Constitution, although most scholars agree that it played some role, at least temporarily drawing some anti-Federalists to the strong government side. Historian David Szatmary writes that the timing of the rebellion "convinced the elites of sovereign states that the proposed gathering at Philadelphia must take place". The convention that met in Philadelphia was dominated by strong-government advocates. While mindful of tyranny, delegates of the Constitutional Convention thought that the single executive would be more effective in responding to national disturbances. Gerry, a merchant speculator and Massachusetts delegate from Essex County, was one of the few convention delegates who refused to sign the new constitution, although his reasons for doing so did not stem from the rebellion. When the vote was taken on February 6, 1788, representatives of rural communities involved in the rebellion voted against ratification by a wide margin, but the day was carried by a coalition of merchants, urban elites, and market town leaders. The state ratified the constitution by a vote of 187 to 83. Robert Feer notes that major Federalist pamphleteers rarely mentioned it, and that some anti-Federalists used the fact that Massachusetts survived the rebellion as evidence that a new constitution was unnecessary. After the passage by the United States Congress of the Whiskey Act, protest against the taxes it imposed began in western Pennsylvania. The protests escalated and Washington led federal and state militia to put down what is now known as the Whiskey Rebellion. Sheffield erected a memorial pictured above marking the site of the "last battle", and Pelham memorialized Daniel Shays. A statue of General Shepard was erected in his hometown of Westfield. The memorial commemorates General Benjamin Lincoln, who raised 3,000 troops and routed the rebellion on February 4, 1787. It ends with the line, "Obedience to the law is true liberty."

Chapter 3 : History of Cuba - Wikipedia

*Role Play Rebel Pirates in Kamadhenu (www.nxgvision.com) submitted 8 months ago * by FalconX Players trying to make some political point about their home system being occupied are camping stations and killing traders in the Kamadhenu system.*

These neolithic cultures utilised ground stone and shell tools and ornaments, including the dagger-like gladiolitos, which are believed to have had a ceremonial role. These people had migrated north along the Caribbean island chain. Initially, they settled at the eastern end of Cuba, before expanding westward across the island. They also grew cotton and tobacco, and ate maize and sweet potatoes. According to History of the Indians, they had "everything they needed for living; they had many crops, well arranged". Columbus, who was searching for a route to India, believed the island to be a peninsula of the Asian mainland. All were of palm branches, beautifully constructed". After a prolonged guerrilla campaign, Hatuey and successive chieftains were captured and burnt alive, and within three years the Spanish had gained control of the island. In 1519, a settlement was founded in what was to become Havana. According to his account, some three thousand villagers had traveled to Manzanillo to greet the Spanish with loaves, fishes and other foodstuffs, and were "without provocation, butchered". One such reservation was Guanabacoa, which is today a suburb of Havana. The scheme was not a success, however, as the natives either succumbed to diseases brought from Spain such as measles and smallpox, or simply refused to work, preferring to slip away into the mountains. However, these new arrivals followed the indigenous peoples by also dispersing into the wilderness or dying of disease. The Spanish were shown by the natives how to nurture tobacco and consume it in the form of cigars. There were also many unions between the largely male Spanish colonists and indigenous women. Modern-day studies have revealed traces of DNA that renders physical traits similar to Amazonian tribes in individuals throughout Cuba, [23] although the native population was largely destroyed as a culture and civilization after 1500. Under the Spanish New Laws of 1513, indigenous Cubans were freed from encomienda, and seven towns for indigenous peoples were set up. An association of indigenous families in Jiguani, near Santiago, is also active. African slaves were then imported to work the plantations as field labor. However, restrictive Spanish trade laws made it difficult for Cubans to keep up with the 17th and 18th century advances in processing sugar cane pioneered in British Barbados and French Saint-Domingue Haiti. Another key event was the Haitian Revolution in nearby Saint-Domingue, from 1791 to 1804. Thousands of French refugees, fleeing the slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue, brought slaves and expertise in sugar refining and coffee growing into eastern Cuba in the 18th and early 19th century. Use of modern refining techniques was especially important because the British Slave Trade Act abolished the slave trade in the British Empire but slavery itself remained legal until the Slavery Abolition Act 1833. Cubans were torn between desire for the profits generated by sugar and a repugnance for slavery, which they saw as morally, politically, and racially dangerous to their society. By the end of the 19th century, slavery was abolished. However, prior to the abolition of slavery, Cuba gained great prosperity from its sugar trade. Originally, the Spanish had ordered regulations on trade with Cuba, which kept the island from becoming a dominant sugar producer. The Spanish were interested in keeping their trade routes and slave trade routes protected. When Spain opened the Cuban trade ports, it quickly became a popular place. New technology allowed a much more effective and efficient means of producing sugar. They began to use water mills, enclosed furnaces, and steam engines to produce higher-quality sugar at a much more efficient pace than elsewhere in the Caribbean. Planters needed safe and efficient ways to transport the sugar from the plantations to the ports, in order to maximize their returns. Many new roads were built, and old roads were quickly repaired. Railroads were built relatively early, easing the collection and transportation of perishable sugar cane. It was now possible for plantations all over this large island to have their sugar shipped quickly and easily. Sugar plantations[edit] Cuba failed to prosper before the 1800s, due to Spanish trade regulations. Spain had set up a trade monopoly in the Caribbean, and their primary objective was to protect this, which they did by barring the islands from trading with any foreign ships. The resultant stagnation of economic growth was particularly pronounced in Cuba because of its great strategic importance in the Caribbean, and the

stranglehold that Spain kept on it as a result. The island was perfect for growing sugar, being dominated by rolling plains, with rich soil and adequate rainfall. By , Cuba was devoted to growing sugar, having to import all other necessary goods. Cuba was particularly dependent on the United States, which bought 82 percent of its sugar. In , Spain abolished the slave trade, hurting the Cuban economy even more and forcing planters to buy more expensive, illegal, and troublesome slaves as demonstrated by the slave rebellion on the Spanish ship *Amistad* in . In response to repeated raids, defences were bolstered throughout the island during the 16th century. In Havana, the fortress of Castillo de los Tres Reyes Magos del Morro was built to deter potential invaders, which included the English privateer Francis Drake , who sailed within sight of Havana harbour but did not disembark on the island. Edward Vernon , the British admiral who devised the scheme, saw his 4,000 occupying troops capitulate to local guerrilla resistance, and more critically, an epidemic, forcing him to withdraw his fleet to British-owned Jamaica. Additionally, a skirmish between British and Spanish naval squadrons occurred near Havana in . The British arrived on 6 June, and by August had Havana under siege. The arrival of the British immediately opened up trade with their North American and Caribbean colonies, causing a rapid transformation of Cuban society. Food, horses and other goods flooded into the city, and thousands of slaves from West Africa were transported to the island to work on the undermanned sugar plantations. Pressure from London sugar merchants fearing a decline in sugar prices forced a series of negotiations with the Spanish over colonial territories. Years of Upheaval[edit] In the early 19th century, three major political currents took shape in Cuba: In addition, there were spontaneous and isolated actions carried out from time to time, adding a current of abolitionism. The Declaration of Independence by the 13 British colonies of North America, and the victory of the French Revolution of , influenced early Cuban liberation movements, as did the successful revolt of black slaves in Haiti in . Reform, autonomy and separatist movements[edit] As a result of the political upheavals caused by the Iberian Peninsular War and the removal of Ferdinand VII from the Spanish throne, a western separatist rebellion emerged among the Cuban Creole aristocracy in and . This conspiracy also failed and the main leaders were sentenced to prison and deported to Spain. He and others were executed. Between and , the island elected six representatives to the Cortes, in addition to forming a locally elected Provincial Deputation. In the same year, Ferdinand VII, with French help and the approval of the Quintuple Alliance , managed to abolish constitutional rule in Spain yet again and re-establish absolutism. As a result, the national militia of Cuba, established by the Constitution and a potential instrument for liberal agitation, was dissolved, a permanent executive military commission under the orders of the governor was created, newspapers were closed, elected provincial representatives were removed and other liberties suppressed. This suppression, and the success of independence movements in the former Spanish colonies on the North American mainland, led to a notable rise of Cuban nationalism. A number of independence conspiracies took place during the s and s, but all failed. Nevertheless, this surge bore no fruit; Cubans remained deprived of the right to send representatives to the Spanish parliament, and Madrid stepped up repression. Nonetheless, Spain had long been under pressure to end the slave trade. In , it signed a first treaty, to which it did not adhere. With the abolition of slavery altogether in their colonies, the British forced Spain to sign another treaty in . In this context, black revolts in Cuba increased, and were put down with mass executions. The conspiracy took its name from a torture method, in which blacks were tied to a ladder and whipped until they confessed or died. The Ladder Conspiracy involved free blacks and slaves, as well as white intellectuals and professionals. It is estimated that blacks and mulattos died from torture, 78 were executed, over 100 were imprisoned and over 100 expelled from the island. Another feature of the population was the number of Spanish-born colonists, known as peninsulares, who were mostly adult males; they constituted between ten and twenty per cent of the population between the middle of the 19th century and the great depression of the s. Other Cubans supported the idea due to their desire for American-style economic development and democratic freedom. The annexation of Cuba was repeatedly proposed by government officials in the United States. In , President Thomas Jefferson considered annexing Cuba for strategic reasons, sending secret agents to the island to negotiate with Governor Someruelos. In April , U. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams discussed the rules of political gravitation, in a theory often referred to as the "ripe fruit theory". Adams wrote, "There are laws of political as well as physical gravitation; and if an apple severed by its native tree cannot choose but

fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only towards the North American Union which by the same law of nature, cannot cast her off its bosom". He wrote, "The question both of our right and our power to prevent it, if necessary, by force, already obtrudes itself upon our councils, and the administration is called upon, in the performance of its duties to the nation, at least to use all the means with the competency to guard against and forfend it". President James Monroe specifically addressed Cuba and other European colonies in his proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine. The first two, in and , failed before departure due to U. Resumption of independence struggle[edit] See also: Little War Cuba In the s, Cuba had two more liberal-minded governors, Serrano and Dulce, who encouraged the creation of a Reformist Party, despite the fact that political parties were forbidden. But they were followed by a reactionary governor, Francisco Lersundi, who suppressed all liberties granted by the previous governors and maintained a pro-slavery regime. With the abolition of slavery in October , former slaves joined the ranks of farmers and urban working class. Most wealthy Cubans lost their rural properties, and many of them joined the urban middle class. The number of sugar mills dropped and efficiency increased, with only companies and the most powerful plantation owners owning them. The numbers of campesinos and tenant farmers rose considerably. Furthermore, American capital began flowing into Cuba, mostly into the sugar and tobacco businesses and mining. Although Cuba remained Spanish politically, economically it became increasingly dependent on the United States. The first Cuban labour organization, the Cigar Makers Guild, was created in , followed by the Central Board of Artisans in , and many more across the island. Blaine placed particular importance on the control of Cuba. Propaganda efforts continued for years and intensified starting in . By the end of , the basic conditions for launching the revolution were set. Two of the ships were seized by U. The insurrection began on 24 February , with uprisings all across the island. In the province of Havana the insurrection was discovered before it got off and the leaders detained. Around that time, Spanish forces in Cuba numbered about 80,, of which 20, were regular troops, and 60, were Spanish and Cuban volunteers. The latter were a locally enlisted force that took care of most of the guard and police duties on the island. Wealthy landowners would volunteer a number of their slaves to serve in this force, which was under local control and not under official military command. By December, 98, regular troops had been sent to the island and the number of volunteers had increased to 63, men.

Chapter 4 : White Lotus Rebels and South China Pirates: Crisis and Reform in the Qing Empire by Wensheng

Fearless leader by land and by sea, political pragmatist and tactician, rebel, pirate queen and matriarch, the 'most notorious woman in all the coasts of Ireland' GRACE O'MALLEY challenges and manipulates the turbulent politics of the 16th century.

Dooku was on the run from the Jedi Knights Obi-Wan Kenobi and Anakin Skywalker and had crash-landed his solar sailer on the planet Vanqor, which lay a few parsecs away from Florrum. Dooku encountered Hondo and his gang salvaging his wrecked solar sailer. When Hondo offered to provide him passage offworld, Dooku accepted his offer, claiming he was above material wealth. Ohnaka and his men then took Dooku captive. Realizing that Count Dooku was an important Separatist leader, Ohnaka hoped that he could make a lot of money by selling Dooku to the Republic. Hondo contacted the Republic via hologram and displayed the captive Count to Supreme Chancellor Palpatine while demanding a ransom of one million credits worth of spice. Having completed the transaction, Hondo invited his Jedi guests to banquet with his pirates. He wanted to ransom Kenobi and Skywalker so that he could triple the ransom. Senator Kharrus and the Clone pilots, including Mack were killed during the crash but Representative Binks and several Clone troopers led by Commander Stone survived. Turk alone survived and falsely reported to Hondo that the Republic forces had sent an army instead of the ransom. Following the third attempt, he held Kenobi and Skywalker with electricity. However, he accidentally caused the tanks to ram into each other and knock out the power grid. Despite their unpleasant experiences with Ohnaka, Kenobi ordered his former Padawan Skywalker to release Hondo since they did not want any more problems with the Ohnaka pirate gang. As a gesture of respect, Hondo ordered his forces to stand down. Praising the Jedi for their nobility, he allowed the Jedi and their clone troopers to leave his pirate base in peace. However, Kenobi warned Ohnaka that Count Dooku knew the location of his base and was not as forgiving as the Jedi. They routinely raided a Mysillin spice village, prompting the Felucian villagers to hire a band of four bounty hunters for their protection. While visiting the village, he also attempted to buy-out the bounty hunters but Sugi rejected the offer. Ohnaka then discussed a "business deal" with the Jedi Knight Kenobi, who offered to pay the Ohnaka gang to take him and his Jedi companions to a Republic outpost. However, Ohnaka declined the venture on the grounds that he did not want any Republic Credits. After issuing his ultimatum to the villages, Hondo left the village to regroup with his pirate forces. Meanwhile, the Jedi and the bounty hunters worked together to train the Felucian villages to resist Hondo and his pirate gang. Hondo sent one of his scouts to spy on the villages but the scout was killed by Embo. After the scout failed to return, Ohnaka and his pirates assaulted the village. While Hondo led the assault from the cockpit of a tank, the rest of the gang charged the village on their speeder bikes. During the ensuing skirmish, Hondo used his tank to blast the village from atop a cliff, wounding Embo and killing the bounty hunter Rumi. Skywalker then engaged the Weequay pirate in a duel with his lightsaber, prompting Hondo to brandish his electrostaff in defense. But Hondo managed to survive by clinging onto the ledge. Feigning submission, Ohnaka tricked Anakin into pulling him up. While Skywalker managed to survive by jumping off the cliff before the shot hit, Hondo was able to take advantage of the chaos to make his escape, fleeing the planet and village along with his pirate gang. Later, Hondo was revisited by his former lover, the bounty hunter Aurra Sing along with her confederates Boba Fett, Bossk, and Castas. She had come to seek aid and refuge from Hondo. In addition, Aurra wanted to drop off Castas on Florrum because the bounty hunter wanted to abandon the job since it had become too risky. While Hondo took his guests to a bar for drinks, Ohnaka refused to assist her and Boba with their quest but offered them indefinite stay on Florrum. Hondo was also present when Aurra executed Castas for disclosing their whereabouts to other bounty hunters. Hondo informed the two Jedi that Aurra and Boba were waiting in a bar and had set trap for them. Following a brief skirmish, Aurra fled the bar in an airspeeder and was pursued by Ahsoka. After the Jedi had managed to disarm and capture Boba, Hondo managed to convince the young Fett to reveal the location of the Republic hostages Admiral Shoan Kilian and a Clone officer knowing his father would want him to. Fett complied and the Jedi were able to rescue the Republic hostages and capture Bossk. He then made a discreet retreat after

Separatist droid forces showed up.

Chapter 5 : Shays' Rebellion - Wikipedia

FARC leader Rodrigo Londoño, known as "Timochenko," shakes hands with another former rebel, Iván Markez, on Aug. 27, , at the opening of their group's convention, aimed at forming a.

People with low social origins have more reason to become rebels than members of the upper class, but the rebels that originate from the upper class have a better chance at becoming leaders. Besides the issue of social standing, I have also chosen to focus on rebels with a military background. Rebellion began in the spring of , when an army of approximately 5, men took control in the region of Beauvais, and killed hundreds of nobles. On June 10, , promising safe passage, Charles of Navarre offered Cale a chance to discuss treaty terms in his camp, an opportunity Cale accepted. He left his lines, having prepared an efficient defense and entered the noble forces, from which he never emerged. Cale was dragged in irons to Clermont where, following brutal torture, he was beheaded in the town square, along with the remnants of his army. Some accounts offer that he was tortured to death by being crowned with a red-hot crown. The reason for rebellion, at the time, was the attempt to enforce the poll tax. King Richard II was only 14 years old at the time. The first protest happened on May 30, , and in June of , the rebel army, under the leadership of Wat Tyler, marched to London. He was born in the village of Bocking, near Heilbronn in Germany. He was a serf under the rule of feudalism, but he achieved respect and prosperity, despite the fact that he was constantly in conflict with his lord. At its largest, his detachment included over men. He was captured during the battle and burned alive. Unfortunately, little information about him exists in English. At 20 years of age, he left his home and went to the Ural River. The rebellion covered an area as big as France. At its largest, the rebel army was about , men. Pugachev was captured by his own Cossacks, transported to Moscow in a metal cage and publicly executed. In the affected areas, the rebels were executed until only about a third of the population remained. Cossacks were landowners bound to the military, who were often in opposition to central state power. In , Razin, while ostensibly on his way to report himself at the Cossack headquarters on the Don, openly rebelled against the government, captured Cherkassk, and Tsaritsyn. After capturing Tsaritsyn, Razin sailed up the Volga with his army of almost men. The men traveled toward Cherny Yar, a government stronghold between Tsaritsyn and Astrakhan. Razin and his men swiftly took Cherny Yar when the Cherny Yar streltsy rose up against their officers and joined the Cossack cause in June. After massacring all who opposed him including two Princes Prozorovsky and giving the rich bazaars of the city over to pillage, he converted Astrakhan into a Cossack republic. In , he and his brother Frol Razin were captured at Kaganlyk, his last fortress, and carried to Moscow, where, after tortures, Stepan was quartered alive in the Red Square at the Lobnoye Mesto. In , he participated in a failed insurrection inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini, and went into exile in South America. He participated in some rebel actions in Brasilia before becoming the commander of the Uruguayan fleet in an action against the former president of Uruguay. In , he participated in military action during a revolution in Italy and, with a detachment of men, defended Rome against French troops. After the revolution was put down in , he went to the U. When his brother died, in , he returned to Italy. On the eleventh of May, , he and volunteers landed in Sicily. After some fighting, they conquered the isle with the help of the British Navy. In continental Italy his army grew to 25, men. He was captured in battle, imprisoned and later released. He participated in some further military campaigns, was elected to parliament, advocated the emancipation of women, and died as a very respectable man. In , Garibaldi offered his services to President Lincoln during the American Civil War, with the condition that a declaration of abolition of slavery be made, but Lincoln refused. Doroteo fled and became a part of a group of bandits. As the Mexican revolution began in , he commanded a large cavalry. He cooperated with General Huerta but soon got into a conflict with him. He was sentenced to execution, but President Madero changed his sentence to imprisonment, from which Villa later escaped. After Huerta was defeated, Doroteo became governor of one of the Mexican states. Later he got into a conflict with the U. He was assassinated while visiting a bank in the town of Parral to get gold to pay his staff. It has never been completely proven who was responsible for the assassination. His family died in a flood when he was . For some time he lived as a wandering beggar and personally experienced the hardships many commoners

lived through. Between 20 and 24 he lived in a monastery, where he learned to read and write. The monastery was destroyed in , when local troops rebelled against the Mongol Yuan Dynasty. He joined the rebel troops and, by , the army, which was by then under his command, conquered Nanjing, the capital. He became the emperor under the name Hongwu though he was better known under his temple name, Taizu. He established the Ming Dynasty, which is considered to be one of the pinnacles of Chinese culture. He found himself in conflict with the English because of personal reasons, but instead of becoming an outlaw, he became a rebel. Wallace personally killed William de Heselrig, the sheriff of Lanark, and open rebellion began in He was captured through betrayal, transported to London and executed by being hung, drawn and quartered. Little is known about Spartacus beyond the events of the war, and surviving historical accounts are sometimes contradictory and may not always be reliable. Spartacus was trained at the gladiatorial school ludus near Capua, belonging to Lentulus Batiatus. In 73 BC, Spartacus was among a group of gladiators plotting an escape. The plot was betrayed, but about 70 men seized kitchen implements, fought their way free from the school, and seized several wagons of gladiatorial weapons and armor. The escaped slaves defeated a small force sent after them, plundered the region surrounding Capua, recruited many other slaves into their ranks, and eventually retired to a more defensible position on Mount Vesuvius. Once free, the escaped gladiators chose Spartacus and two Gaul slaves – Crixus and Oenomaus – as their leaders. The group went on to fight many successful expeditions. After two years of fighting in the Third Servile War, Spartacus turned his forces around and brought his entire strength to bear on the legions in a last stand, in which the slaves were routed completely, with the vast majority of them being killed on the battlefield. The eventual fate of Spartacus himself is unknown, as his body was never found, but he is accounted by historians to have perished in battle along with his men. When he was 21, he became a district adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia. During his first military experience, he got into conflict with French colonial troops. He was a delegate of the Continental Congress, and in was appointed major general and commander in chief of the Continental Army. He had no serious competition. The rest is history.

Chapter 6 : Ukraine: Top rebel leader Alexander Zakharchenko killed in Donetsk blast | News | DW |

Mogadishu - Somali militants have detained a number of pirate bosses in the coastal town of Harardhere after negotiations over the rebels' cut of a ransom payout collapsed, pirates and local.

The smell of marijuana spread through the informal party, where guests made their own sandwiches and drank bottled beer. Indeed, the support for the party -- founded in on a civil liberties platform that focused on Internet freedoms -- was sensational. Not only will the Pirate Party enter a regional government for the first time, but its results far surpassed the five percent hurdle needed for parliamentary representation. The success was so unexpected that the party had only put 15 candidates on its list of nominations. But it was precisely this approach that proved successful for the Pirate Party. Their humorous campaign posters, with slogans like "Privatize religion," were the work of party members, not an advertising company. The Pirate Party believes that "people are intelligent and full of goodwill," he adds. Their election success is due in part to the weaknesses of the other parties, he says. During the campaign, more established parties, including the once rebellious Greens, mocked the Pirate Party. Center-left Social Democrat Klaus Wowereit, who won his third term as mayor in the election, warned Berliners against "voting out of pure protest" for the new party and criticized their "totally unclear profile" in an interview with Bild am Sonntag. The criticism may actually have helped drive young voters to the Pirate Party. Indeed, other parties may have overlooked the fact that the Pirate Party addressed the concerns and interests of a relevant group of voters. The party focuses not only on classic themes like direct democracy, transparency and online data protection, but also on demands that would be unthinkable to traditional politicians. The party wants to see the introduction of an unconditional basic income, for example, and the legalization of soft drugs. Both positions sit well in alternative Berlin districts such as Kreuzberg and Friedrichshain. The Pirates also have something other parties have long since lost -- credibility, authenticity and freshness. The erstwhile alternative Greens, whose share of the vote in the Berlin election fell well behind their expectations, were also once the young party with funny mottos and unconventional campaign methods. When they entered the Berlin parliament in , other parties were skeptical. These issues of the future landed the Greens in the Berlin parliament with 7. On Sunday, the Pirate Party managed the same feat with even better results. But they hope to do things differently.

Chapter 7 : Somali rebels agree ransom deal with pirate leaders | Reuters

What can we learn from de Gaulle's conception of political greatness and from his understanding of the qualities that make a great leader? JJ: Before he was a political leader after de Gaulle was a soldier but also a soldier intellectual.

Chapter 8 : Top 10 Rebels Throughout History - Listverse

Rebel leader sworn in after contested east Ukraine poll The leader of a group of separatists in eastern Ukraine has been sworn in as the head of the self-declared Donetsk People's Republic.

Chapter 9 : The New Rebels: Germany's Pirate Party Celebrates Historic Victory - SPIEGEL ONLINE

The appearance of the party's Deputy Leader Bernd Schloemer in a bike helmet at his first press conference may be misleading, but the Pirate Party is a serious political entity, as well as a.