

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett

****Hero of Hispaniola: America's First Black Diplomat Ebenezer D. Bassett****

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett is a title befitting a remarkable figure in American and Caribbean history. Ebenezer D. Bassett stands as a pioneering diplomat whose legacy resonates not only because of his groundbreaking appointment but also due to his courageous actions during one of the most turbulent periods in the Americas. As America's first Black diplomat, Bassett carved a path in international relations and civil rights when racial barriers were deeply entrenched. His mission to the Dominican Republic, then known as Hispaniola, highlights his dedication to justice, diplomacy, and humanitarian efforts.

The Life and Times of Ebenezer D. Bassett

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett was born in 1833 in Connecticut, a time and place where the echoes of abolitionism were beginning to stir profound changes in American society. Educated and deeply committed to civil rights, Bassett's early career was marked by his involvement in education and activism. Before stepping into the diplomatic arena, he was a principal and teacher, dedicating himself to empowering African American youth with knowledge and opportunity.

Early Career and Education

Bassett attended the prestigious Oberlin College in Ohio, one of the first American institutions to admit Black students. His time at Oberlin shaped his views on equality, justice, and the importance of education. After graduating, he returned to Connecticut, where he became an influential educator and advocate for civil rights. His work as a school principal not only demonstrated his leadership skills but also his commitment to uplifting marginalized communities.

Breaking Barriers: Bassett as America's First Black Diplomat

In 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett as the United States Minister Resident to the Dominican Republic. This appointment was historic, marking the first time an African American was entrusted with such a significant diplomatic role. The Dominican Republic, situated on the

island of Hispaniola, was a strategic partner in the Americas, especially during the post-Civil War era when the U.S. sought to expand its influence in the Caribbean.

Challenges and Responsibilities in Hispaniola

Bassett's tenure in the Dominican Republic wasn't merely symbolic; it was rife with challenges that tested his diplomatic acumen and moral courage. The island was politically unstable, and the U.S. had vested interests in the region's stability and potential annexation. Navigating a foreign government, local factions, and American interests demanded a deft touch.

What set Bassett apart was his unwavering commitment to human rights and justice. When Haitian refugees fled to the Dominican Republic to escape persecution and violence, Bassett used his position to protect these vulnerable populations. His actions in defending refugees and advocating for fair treatment often put him at odds with local authorities and even some American officials, yet he remained steadfast.

Hero of Hispaniola: Bassett's Humanitarian Legacy

It was Bassett's humanitarian efforts that earned him the moniker "Hero of Hispaniola." At a time when racial prejudice and political expediency often dictated diplomatic conduct, he chose to prioritize compassion and human dignity. His defense of Haitian refugees during periods of ethnic violence demonstrated a profound sense of justice that transcended national borders.

Protecting the Vulnerable

The late 19th century in Hispaniola was marked by tensions between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. These tensions frequently erupted into violence against Haitian immigrants and refugees. Bassett's intervention involved direct appeals to the Dominican government to halt abuses and to ensure that refugees were treated fairly.

By leveraging his diplomatic status, Bassett was able to provide sanctuary and assistance, working with local and international organizations to improve conditions. His efforts not only saved lives but also set a precedent for the role of diplomats as defenders of human rights, an idea that would grow in importance in the decades to follow.

Ebenezer D. Bassett's Impact on American Diplomacy and Civil Rights

Bassett's appointment and actions broke significant racial barriers in American diplomacy. In a period when African Americans faced intense discrimination and segregation, his role as a diplomat challenged prevailing stereotypes and demonstrated the capabilities and dignity of Black Americans on the international stage.

Legacy in Diplomacy

Bassett's pioneering role paved the way for future generations of Black diplomats and government officials. His successful navigation of complex political landscapes showed that talent and integrity were not bound by race. Over time, this helped shift perceptions and opened doors for more inclusive representation in American foreign service.

Inspiration for Civil Rights Progress

Beyond diplomacy, Bassett's life serves as an inspiring chapter in the broader story of African American struggle and advancement. His commitment to education, justice, and equality echoed through the civil rights movements of the 20th century. By embodying principles of fairness and courage, he became a role model for activists and leaders striving to dismantle racial barriers.

Remembering the Hero of Hispaniola Today

Despite his monumental contributions, Ebenezer D. Bassett is not as widely recognized in popular history as he deserves. However, efforts by historians, educators, and cultural institutions continue to bring his story to light.

Educational Resources and Commemorations

Schools and universities have incorporated Bassett's story into curricula focused on African American history, diplomacy, and humanitarianism. Museums and heritage organizations in both the United States and the Dominican Republic honor his legacy, highlighting his role as a bridge between the Americas and a champion for justice.

Lessons from Bassett's Diplomatic Approach

Bassett's career offers valuable lessons for modern diplomacy. His blend of principled advocacy and pragmatic negotiation underscores the importance of empathy in international relations. For diplomats and policymakers today, his example encourages a focus on protecting human rights even amid political complexities.

Why Ebenezer D. Bassett's Story Matters

In the context of today's global challenges—ranging from refugee crises to racial injustice—Ebenezer D. Bassett's life is a reminder of the power of individual courage and moral clarity. As the hero of Hispaniola and America's first Black diplomat, his story enriches our understanding of history, diplomacy, and human dignity.

His legacy encourages us to recognize the contributions of historically marginalized figures and to appreciate the ongoing struggle for equality and justice in every sphere of life. Through education and remembrance, Bassett's impact continues to inspire a more inclusive and compassionate world.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Ebenezer D. Bassett and why is he significant in American history?

Ebenezer D. Bassett was the first African American diplomat from the United States. He is significant for being the hero of Hispaniola and America's first black diplomat, serving as the U.S. ambassador to Haiti during the late 19th century.

What role did Ebenezer D. Bassett play in Hispaniola?

Ebenezer D. Bassett served as the U.S. Minister to Haiti, located on the island of Hispaniola, where he worked to improve diplomatic relations and protect the interests of African Americans and Haitians during a turbulent period.

When did Ebenezer D. Bassett serve as America's first black diplomat?

Ebenezer D. Bassett served as the U.S. Minister to Haiti from 1869 to 1877, making him the first African American to hold a diplomatic position for the

United States.

How did Ebenezer D. Bassett contribute to civil rights through his diplomatic work?

Through his role as a diplomat, Ebenezer D. Bassett challenged racial barriers and advocated for the rights and dignity of black people both in the Americas and abroad, setting a precedent for African American participation in international diplomacy.

Why is Ebenezer D. Bassett called the 'Hero of Hispaniola'?

Ebenezer D. Bassett earned the title 'Hero of Hispaniola' for his courageous and effective diplomatic service in Haiti, where he supported Haitian sovereignty and worked to protect black communities during a time of political unrest and racial discrimination.

Additional Resources

****Hero of Hispaniola: America's First Black Diplomat Ebenezer D. Bassett****

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett stands as a pioneering figure in American diplomatic history, whose legacy resonates far beyond the Caribbean island he once served. Recognized as the first African American to hold an official diplomatic post for the United States, Bassett's tenure as U.S. Minister Resident to Haiti from 1869 to 1877 marked a critical intersection of race, diplomacy, and international politics during a transformative era. His contributions underscore not only the evolving landscape of American foreign relations but also the broader narrative of African American advancement during the post-Civil War Reconstruction period.

Ebenezer D. Bassett: A Trailblazer in American Diplomacy

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett's appointment by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1869 was groundbreaking. At a time when African Americans faced systemic discrimination and limited opportunities in government, Bassett's role as a diplomat symbolized a significant breakthrough. Serving in Haiti, a nation with its own complex history of slavery, emancipation, and resistance, Bassett was uniquely positioned to influence not only bilateral relations but also the perception of African Americans on the international stage.

His mission in Haiti, often referred to as the "Hero of Hispaniola," reflects both his diplomatic finesse and his commitment to justice. Bassett navigated

a politically turbulent environment, balancing the interests of the United States with the sovereignty and internal affairs of Haiti. His tenure coincided with a period of political instability in Haiti, marked by coups and civil unrest, requiring Bassett to exercise considerable diplomatic skill and resilience.

Historical Context: The Significance of Bassett's Appointment

The late 19th century was a pivotal time for African Americans, characterized by the end of slavery and the beginning of the Reconstruction era. Despite constitutional amendments granting citizenship and voting rights, African Americans remained marginalized, especially in positions of power. Bassett's selection as Minister Resident was a rare acknowledgment of African American capability in high-level public service.

Haiti itself holds a distinguished place in history as the first Black republic, established through a successful slave revolt. The United States' diplomatic relations with Haiti were often fraught and complicated by racial and political dynamics. Bassett's appointment not only represented progress in U.S. racial policies but also a strategic move to strengthen ties with a fellow nation symbolizing Black liberation.

The Diplomatic Career and Impact of Ebenezer D. Bassett

Bassett's career as a diplomat was marked by notable achievements and challenges. His efforts extended beyond traditional diplomacy; he became an advocate for Haitian sovereignty and a mediator during crises. His understanding of racial issues and commitment to human rights distinguished his approach, setting him apart from many contemporaries.

Key Contributions to U.S.-Haiti Relations

During his eight-year tenure, Bassett worked tirelessly to:

- Maintain and improve diplomatic relations between the United States and Haiti amid political upheavals.
- Protect the interests of American citizens and businesses in Haiti.
- Support Haiti's sovereignty against foreign intervention, particularly from European powers.

- Promote cultural and political understanding between the two nations.

His advocacy was crucial during the 1871 political crisis when he intervened to protect Haitian officials from unjust persecution. Bassett's ability to balance diplomacy and ethical considerations earned him respect both in Haiti and Washington.

Challenges Faced as America's First Black Diplomat

Bassett's role was not without obstacles. He operated within a U.S. government and society still grappling with entrenched racism. His appointment was met with skepticism and opposition from certain political factions who doubted the suitability of an African American for such a prestigious post.

Additionally, the geopolitical reality of Haiti's instability posed significant hurdles. The frequent changes in Haitian leadership required Bassett to continuously adapt his diplomatic strategies. His success in navigating these complexities highlights his exceptional leadership and negotiation skills.

Ebenezer D. Bassett's Legacy and Influence

Bassett's impact extends beyond his immediate diplomatic accomplishments. As a pioneer, he paved the way for future African American diplomats and public servants. His career challenged prevailing racial prejudices and demonstrated the critical role African Americans could play in shaping U.S. foreign policy.

Recognition and Historical Reappraisal

Despite his considerable achievements, Bassett's contributions were largely overlooked in mainstream historical narratives for much of the 20th century. Recent scholarship and public interest in African American history have revived attention to his life and work.

Educational institutions and historians now recognize Bassett as a key figure in both African American heritage and diplomatic history. His story is often cited in discussions about diversity in government and the ongoing quest for racial equality in international affairs.

Comparative Significance in Diplomatic History

When compared to other 19th-century diplomats, Bassett's unique position as the first Black American diplomat is significant. While contemporaries such as Frederick Douglass also engaged in diplomacy, Bassett's formal appointment and extended service in Haiti set a precedent.

His role contrasts with the limited and often symbolic roles African Americans held elsewhere in government during that era. Bassett's practical influence on foreign policy and his active engagement in Haiti's political landscape highlight the possibilities that inclusion in diplomatic ranks can offer.

Ebenezer D. Bassett and the Broader Narrative of African American Diplomacy

Bassett's diplomatic career serves as an early chapter in the broader story of African American involvement in international relations. Today, the United States has seen a growing number of Black diplomats and ambassadors, reflecting gradual progress from Bassett's trailblazing example.

Lessons from Bassett's Diplomacy for Contemporary Foreign Service

Bassett's ability to combine cultural sensitivity, political acumen, and moral conviction offers valuable lessons for modern diplomacy. His tenure exemplifies the importance of representation and understanding diverse perspectives in international affairs.

Moreover, his work underscores the necessity of supporting diplomats who can bridge cultural divides and advocate for justice, especially in regions with shared histories of struggle and resilience.

Continuing Challenges and Opportunities

While strides have been made since Bassett's time, African Americans and other minorities continue to face barriers in entering and advancing within the Foreign Service. Recognizing pioneers like Bassett helps to illuminate these challenges and inspire ongoing efforts to diversify diplomatic corps.

Efforts to document and celebrate Bassett's life contribute to a more inclusive historical record and prompt reflection on how racial equity in diplomacy can enhance U.S. global engagement.

Ebenezer D. Bassett's story as the hero of Hispaniola and America's first Black diplomat reveals a complex interplay of race, diplomacy, and history. His legacy challenges conventional narratives and invites a deeper appreciation of the contributions African Americans have made—and continue to make—to the fabric of international relations. Through careful examination of his accomplishments and the context in which he served, Bassett emerges as a figure of enduring relevance and inspiration.

Hero Of Hispaniola Americas First Black Diplomat Ebenezer D Bassett

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Hero of Hispaniola Christopher Teal, 2008-07-30 We know Colin Powell and Condoleezza Rice as two of today's most high-profile African American political figures, but who paved the way for these notable diplomats? More than one hundred and thirty years ago, Ebenezer D. Bassett served as the first black United States ambassador. In the midst of the aftermath of the Civil War, the U.S. government broke the color barrier by naming this leading educator, abolitionist, and activist to the controversial post of ambassador to the hemisphere's Black Republic - Haiti. For the first time, a nation founded on the principle that all men are created equal would have as its representative abroad someone previously less than equal under the law. This movement toward equality proved to be a force impossible to turn back, leading to a wider acceptance of blacks in U.S. foreign policy. This book lays bare the struggles Bassett faced as a pioneer of racial integration, helping to secure Bassett's legacy as the first African American political figure, a man who not only altered the American political structure, but led the way for all future civil rights advocates. This book highlights Bassett's achievements, which directly contributed to the racial revolution in the U.S. These include being appointed the first African American diplomat and chief of a U.S. diplomatic mission, leading the integration of public schools, and fighting for equal rights alongside revolutionaries such as Frederick Douglass. Bassett played a critical role in foreign affairs during the late 19th century, the formative years of American expansionism in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2008 marks the 100th anniversary of Bassett's death. Though he is long forgotten by history, his legacy as an innovator, activist, and diplomat lives on, and his life story—a tale of intelligence, integrity, and bravery—serves as an inspiration to patriotic Americans of all races and backgrounds. Hero of Hispaniola secures Bassett's legacy as the first African American political figure, a man who not only altered the American political structure, but led the way for all future civil rights advocates to follow.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: The Frederick Douglass Papers Frederick Douglass, 2023-09-12 The selected correspondence of the great American abolitionist and reformer dating from the immediate post-Civil War years This third volume of Frederick Douglass's Correspondence Series exhibits Douglass at the peak of his political influence. It chronicles his struggle to persuade the nation to fulfill its promises to the former slaves and all African Americans in the tempestuous years of Reconstruction. Douglass's career changed dramatically with the end of the Civil War and the long-sought after emancipation of American slaves; the subsequent transformation in his public activities is reflected in his surviving correspondence. In these letters, from 1866 to 1880, Douglass continued to correspond with leading names in antislavery and other reform movements on both sides of the Atlantic, and political figures began to make up an even larger share of his correspondents. The Douglass Papers staff located 817 letters for this time period and selected 242, or just under 30 percent, of them for publication. The

remaining 575 letters are summarized in the volume's calendar.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Wanted! A Nation! Claire Bourhis-Mariotti, 2023-12-15 Covering the whole of the nineteenth century, Wanted! A Nation! reveals how Haiti remained a focus of attention for white as well as Black Americans before, during, and even after the Civil War. Before the Civil War, Claire Bourhis-Mariotti argues, the Black republic was considered by free Black Americans as a place where full citizenship was at hand. Haiti was essentially viewed and concretely experienced as a refuge during moments when free Black Americans lost hope of obtaining rights in the United States. Haiti is also at the heart of this book, as Haitian leaders supported the American emigration to Haiti (in the 1820s and early 1860s), opposed the American geostrategic and diplomatic diktats in the 1870s and 1880s, and finally offered an international platform to Frederick Douglass at the 1893 Columbian World's Fair, thus helping Black people who faced discrimination at home to fight first against slavery and the slave trade, and then for equal rights. By spanning the entire nineteenth century, Wanted! A Nation! presents a complex panorama of the emergence of African American identity and argues that Haiti should be considered as an essential prism to understand how African Americans forged their identity in the nineteenth century. Drawing on a variety of sources, Wanted! A Nation! goes far beyond the usual framework of national American history and contributes to the writing of an Atlantic and global history of the struggle for equal rights.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Forgotten African American Firsts Hans Ostrom, J. David Macey Jr., 2023-03-16 Winner of the 2024 RUSA Outstanding Reference Award This book introduces students to African-American innovators and their contributions to art, entertainment, sports, politics, religion, business, and popular culture. While the achievements of such individuals as Barack Obama, Toni Morrison, and Thurgood Marshall are well known, many accomplished African Americans have been largely forgotten or deliberately erased from the historical record in America. This volume introduces students to those African Americans whose successes in entertainment, business, sports, politics, and other fields remain poorly understood. Dr. Charles Drew, whose pioneering research on blood transfusions saved thousands of lives during World War II; Mae Jemison, an engineer who in 1992 became the first African American woman to travel in outer space; and Ethel Waters, the first African American to star in her own television show, are among those chronicled in Forgotten African American Firsts. With nearly 150 entries across 17 categories, this book has been carefully curated to showcase the inspiring stories of African Americans whose hard work, courage, and talent have led the course of history in the United States and around the world.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: The Black Republic Brandon R. Byrd, 2019-11-08 In The Black Republic, Brandon R. Byrd explores the ambivalent attitudes that African American leaders in the post-Civil War era held toward Haiti, the first and only black republic in the Western Hemisphere. Following emancipation, African American leaders of all kinds—politicians, journalists, ministers, writers, educators, artists, and diplomats—identified new and urgent connections with Haiti, a nation long understood as an example of black self-determination. They celebrated not only its diplomatic recognition by the United States but also the renewed relevance of the Haitian Revolution. While a number of African American leaders defended the sovereignty of a black republic whose fate they saw as intertwined with their own, others expressed concern over Haiti's fitness as a model black republic, scrutinizing whether the nation truly reflected the civilized progress of the black race. Influenced by the imperialist rhetoric of their day, many African Americans across the political spectrum espoused a politics of racial uplift, taking responsibility for the improvement of Haitian education, politics, culture, and society. They considered Haiti an uncertain experiment in black self-governance: it might succeed and vindicate the capabilities of African Americans demanding their own right to self-determination or it might fail and condemn the black diasporic population to second-class status for the foreseeable future. When the United States military occupied Haiti in 1915, it created a crisis for W. E. B. Du Bois and other black activists and intellectuals who had long grappled with the meaning of Haitian

independence. The resulting demand for and idea of a liberated Haiti became a cornerstone of the anticapitalist, anticolonial, and antiracist radical black internationalism that flourished between World War I and World War II. Spanning the Reconstruction, post-Reconstruction, and Jim Crow eras, The Black Republic recovers a crucial and overlooked chapter of African American internationalism and political thought.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: The Caribbean Policy of the Ulysses S. Grant Administration Stephen McCullough, 2017-11-30 From 1869 to 1877, the United States found itself deeply involved in the Caribbean as Washington sought to replace European influence and colonialism with an informal American empire. The Ulysses S. Grant administration primarily dealt with an uprising in Spanish Cuba known as the Ten Years' War that threatened to draw in the United States. The Cuban rebels used the United States as a base of support, causing conflict between Washington and Madrid. Many Americans, including Grant, wanted to replace Spanish rule in Cuba with a U.S. protectorate, but Secretary of State Hamilton Fish opposed American colonial entanglements. President Grant looked to expand U.S. interests in the Caribbean. He looked to acquire colonies to provide naval bases to protect the trade routes to a potential American built and controlled canal in Central America. Fish preferred to expand U.S. commercial interests in the region rather than acquiring colonies. At no time was he prepared to obligate the United States to any long-term commitments. He wanted to end the war in Cuba because it hurt U.S. economic interests. He had no desire to acquire territory, but expected the Caribbean to fall into the U.S. economic sphere. Despite his personal opposition to territorial acquisition in Fish went along with Grant's Dominican annexation project because he foresaw it as a chance to end European imperialism and to gain the president's confidence. The Senate's failure to approve the Dominican annexation only hardened his opposition to the creation of an American empire. He rejected Haitian offers of a naval base within that country, and he continually sought an end to the Cuban rebellion, lest it drag in the United States. Though the administration's many peace initiatives failed, it forestalled Congressional intervention and kept the United States neutral in the conflict.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: The Oxford Handbook of American Political Development Richard M. Valelly, Suzanne Mettler, Robert C. Lieberman, 2016-08-25 Scholars working in or sympathetic to American political development (APD) share a commitment to accurately understanding the history of American politics - and thus they question stylized facts about America's political evolution. Like other approaches to American politics, APD prizes analytical rigor, data collection, the development and testing of theory, and the generation of provocative hypotheses. Much APD scholarship indeed overlaps with the American politics subfield and its many well developed literatures on specific institutions or processes (for example Congress, judicial politics, or party competition), specific policy domains (welfare policy, immigration), the foundations of (in)equality in American politics (the distribution of wealth and income, race, ethnicity, gender, class, and sexual and gender orientation), public law, and governance and representation. What distinguishes APD is careful, systematic thought about the ways that political processes, civic ideals, the political construction of social divisions, patterns of identity formation, the making and implementation of public policies, contestation over (and via) the Constitution, and other formal and informal institutions and processes evolve over time - and whether (and how) they alter, compromise, or sustain the American liberal democratic regime. APD scholars identify, in short, the histories that constitute American politics. They ask: what familiar or unfamiliar elements of the American past illuminate the present? Are contemporary phenomena that appear new or surprising prefigured in ways that an APD approach can bring to the fore? If a contemporary phenomenon is unprecedented then how might an accurate understanding of the evolution of American politics unlock its significance? Featuring contributions from leading academics in the field, The Oxford Handbook of American Political Development provides an authoritative and accessible analysis of the study of American political development.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Between Freedom

and Progress David Prior, 2019-11-04 Between Freedom and Progress recovers and analyzes the global imaginings of Reconstruction's partisans—those who struggled over and with Reconstruction—as they vied with one another to define the nature of their country after the Civil War. The remarkable technological and commercial transformations of the mid-nineteenth century—in particular, steam engines, telegraphs, and an expanded commercial printing capacity—created a constant stream of news, description, and storytelling from across and beyond the nation. Reconstruction's partisans contended with each other to make sense of this information, motivated by intense political antagonism combined with a shared but contested set of ideas about freedom and progress. As writers, lecturers, editors, travelers, moral reformers, racists, abolitionists, politicians, suffragists, soldiers, and diplomats, Reconstruction's partisans made competing claims about their place in the world. Understanding how, why, and when they did so helps ground our understanding of Reconstruction—itsself a mysterious, transatlantic term—in its own intellectual context. Three factors proved pivotal to the making of Reconstruction's world. First, from 1865 to the early 1870s, the interconnected issues of how to remake the Union and how to remake the South exerted a powerful hold on federal politics, defining the partisan landscape and inspiring rival arguments about what was possible and what was good. The daunting nature of these issues created a sense of crisis across the political spectrum, with political discourse ranging in tone from combative to euphoric to apocalyptic. Second, though domestic in nature, these issues were refracted through two broadly held beliefs: that the causes of freedom and progress defined history and that distinctive peoples with their own characters composed the world's population. These beliefs produced a disposition to think of developments from across and beyond the United States as essentially relatable to each other, encouraging an intellectual style that favored wide-ranging comparisons. Third, far from being confined to the elite, this mode of thinking and arguing about the world lived and breathed in public texts that were produced and consumed on a weekly and daily basis. This commercialized and politicized world of mass publishing was highly unequal in structure and content, but it was also impressively vibrant and popular. Together, these three factors made the world of Reconstruction a global landscape of information, argumentation, and imagination that derived much of its vigor from domestic political battles.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: *Historical Dictionary of U.S. Diplomacy from the Civil War to World War I* Kenneth J. Blume, 2016-10-20 The period encompassed by this volume—with the start of the Civil War and World War I as bookends—has gone by a number of colorful names: The Imperial Years, The New American Empire, America's Rise to World Power, Imperial Democracy, The Awkward Years, or Prelude to World Power, for example. A different organizing theme would describe the period as one in which a transformation took place in American foreign relations. But whatever developments or events historians have emphasized, there is general agreement that the period was one in which something changed in the American approach to the world. This second edition of *Historical Dictionary of U.S. Diplomacy from the Civil War to World War I* contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1,000 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about diplomacy during this period.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: *Historical Dictionary of Haiti* Fequiere Vilsaint, Michael R. Hall, 2021-08-01 This book covers the history of Haiti starting in 1492 with the initial European landing of the island to the present day. Haiti shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. Haiti proclaimed its independence from France on January 1, 1804 following the only successful slave evolution in the Americas. As a result of the Haitian Revolution (1791-1804), Haiti became the first independent Latin American nation and the second independent nation in the Western Hemisphere, after the United States. Throughout its history it has suffered political violence, and a devastating earthquake which killed over 300,000 people. *Historical Dictionary of Haiti, Second Edition* contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has more than 500 cross-referenced entries on

important personalities as well as aspects of the country's politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Haiti.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: From Douglass to Duvalier Millery Polyné, 2010-06-13 Haiti has long been both a source of immense pride--because of the Haitian Revolution--and of profound disappointment--because of the unshakable realities of poverty, political instability, and violence--to the black diasporic imagination. Charting the long history of these multiple meanings is the focus of Millery Polyne's rich and critical transnational history of U.S. African Americans and Haitians. Stretching from the thoughts and words of American intellectuals such as Frederick Douglass, Robert Moton, and Claude Barnett to the Civil Rights era, Polyne's temporal scope is breathtaking. But just as impressive is the thematic range of the work, which carefully examines the political, economic, and cultural relations between U.S. African Americans and Haitians. From Douglass to Duvalier examines the creative and critical ways U.S. African Americans and Haitians engaged the idealized tenets of Pan Americanism--mutual cooperation, egalitarianism, and nonintervention between nation-states--in order to strengthen Haiti's social, economic, and political growth and stability. The depth of Polyne's research allows him to speak confidently about the convoluted ways that these groups have viewed modernization, uplift, and racial unity, as well as the shifting meanings and importance of the concepts over time.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Interrogating Ethnography Steven Lubet, 2018 In this comprehensive review of urban ethnography, Steven Lubet encountered a field that relies heavily on anonymous sources, often as reported by a single investigator whose underlying data remain unseen. Upon digging into the details, he discovered too many ethnographic assertions that were dubious, exaggerated, tendentious, or just plain wrong. Employing the tools and techniques of a trial lawyer, Lubet uses original sources and contemporaneous documentation to explore the stories behind ethnographic narratives. Many turn out to be accurate, but others are revealed to be based on rumors, folklore, and unreliable hearsay. Interrogating Ethnography explains how qualitative social science would benefit from greater attention to the quality of evidence, and provides recommendations for bringing the field more closely in line with other fact-based disciplines such as law and journalism.

hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Connecticut Vanguard: Historic Trailblazers & Their Legacies Eric D. Lehman, 2018-03-26 Author Eric D. Lehman chronicles the lives of two dozen men and women who left their marks on Connecticut and the world as a whole. Noah Webster, Charles Goodyear, P.T. Barnum and Katharine Hepburn all have Connecticut in common. Like so many other residents, they had an inventive spirit and drive that changed the course of history for the rest of the state. Some of the state's natives, like Eli Whitney and Henry C. Lee, pioneered new methods. Prudence Crandall and Helen Keller championed the rights of the underprivileged. Some, like Frederick Law Olmsted and Sol LeWitt, changed our perception of the world.

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hero of hispaniola americas first black diplomat ebenezer d bassett: Liberty, Fraternity, Exile Matthew J. Smith, 2014-10-20 In this moving microhistory of nineteenth-century Haiti and Jamaica, Matthew J. Smith details the intimate connections that illuminate the conjoined histories of both places after slavery. The frequent movement of people between Haiti and Jamaica in the decades following emancipation in the British Caribbean brought the countries into closer contact

and influenced discourse about the postemancipation future of the region. In the stories and genealogies of exiles and politicians, abolitionists and diplomats, laborers and merchants — and mothers, fathers, and children — Smith recognizes the significance of nineteenth-century Haiti to regional development. On a broader level, Smith argues that the history of the Caribbean is bound up in the shared experiences of those who crossed the straits and borders between the islands just as much as in the actions of colonial powers. Whereas Caribbean historiography has generally treated linguistic areas separately and emphasized relationships with empires, Smith concludes that such approaches have obscured the equally important interactions among peoples of the Caribbean.

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