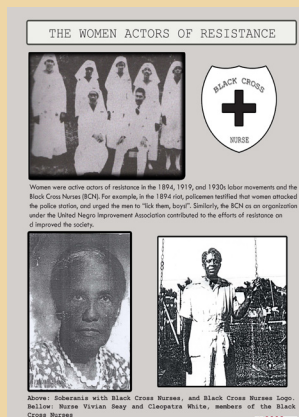


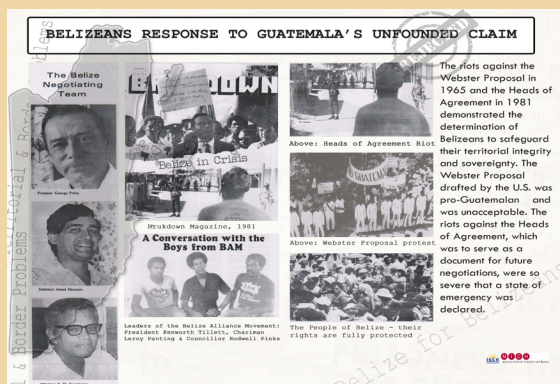
The Women Actors of Resistance



Women were active actors of resistance in the 1894, 1919, and 1930's labor movements and the Black Cross nurses (BCN). For example, in the 1894 riot, policemen testified that women attacked the police station, and urged the men to "lick them, boys!". Similarly, the BCN as an organization under the United

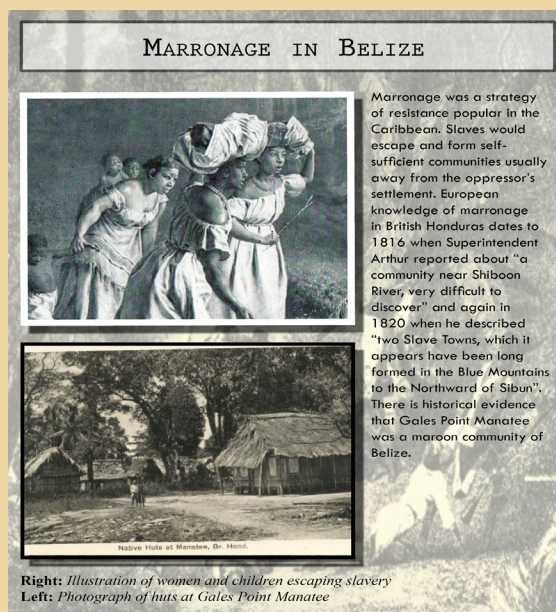
Negro Improvement Association contributed to the efforts of resistance and improved the Society.

Belizeans response to Guatemala's unfounded claim

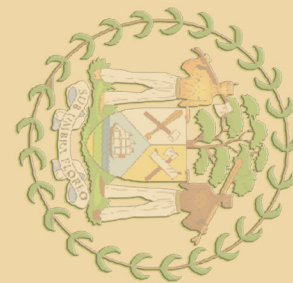


The riots against the Webster Proposal in 1965 and the Heads of Agreement in 1981 demonstrated the determination of Belizeans to safeguard their territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Webster Proposal drafted by the U.S. was pro-Guatemalan and was unacceptable. The riots against the Heads of Agreement, which was to serve as a document for future negotiations, were so severe that a state of emergency was declared.

Marronage in Belize



Marronage was a strategy of resistance popular in the Caribbean. Slaves would escape and form self-sufficient communities usually away from the oppressor's settlement. European knowledge of marronage in British Honduras dates to 1816 when Superintendent Arthur reported about "a community near Shiboon River, very difficult to discover" and again in 1820 when he described "two Slave Towns, which it appears have been long formed in the Blue Mountains to the northward of Sibun". There is historical evidence that Gales Point Manatee was a maroon community of Belize.



A STORY OF

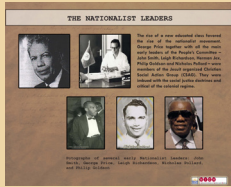
RESISTANCE IN BELIZE

Battle of St. George's Caye, 1798



The Battle of St. George's Caye ended on the 10th of September of 1798. The settlers in the Bay of Honduras which included the Whites, Free Coloreds, Free Blacks and Slaves defended the settlement against Spanish invasion.

The Nationalist Leaders



The rise of a new educated class favored the rise of the nationalist movement. George Price together with all the main early leaders of the People's Committee John Smith, Leigh Richardson, Herman Jex, Philip Goldson and Nicholas Pollard- were members of the Jesuit organized Christian Social Action Group (CSAG). They were imbued with the social justice doctrines and critical of the colonial regime.

Maya Resistance: Marcus Canul, 1866 - 1872



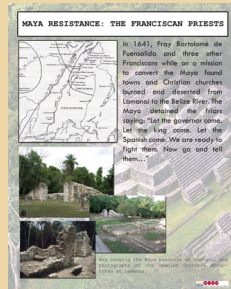
Influenced by the Caste War to end the exploitation against the May, Marcus Canul made campaigns of resistance against the British settlers. Canul's first action was his capture of the logging camp called Qualm Hill in 1866. He frequently demanded that the logging companies paid rent for using the land and made several raids against the British. He launched an extensive attack against the British in 1872, in which he was fatally wounded.

The 1894 Riot



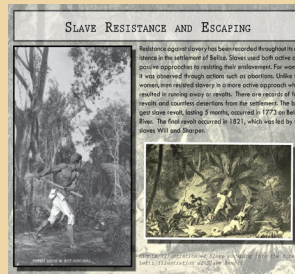
The 1894 riots were propped by a devolution that had been passed into law that year. Seventeen of the men of Fort Mundy (Orange Walk) refused to accept the reduced pay. Hundreds of men marched to the Government House to lay their grievances.

Maya Resistance: The Franciscan Priest



In 1641, Fray Bartolomé de Fuensalida and three other Franciscans while on a mission to convert the Maya found towns and Christian churches burned and deserted from Lamani to the Belize River. The saying: "Let the governor come. Let the King come. Let the Spanish come. We are ready to fight them. Now go and tell them..."

Slave Resistance and Escaping



Resistance against slavery has been recorded throughout its existence in the settlement of Belize. Slaves used both active and passive approaches to resisting their enslavement. For women it was observed

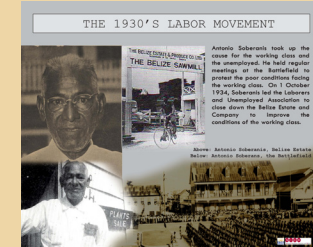
through actions such as abortions. Unlike the women, men resisted slavery in a more active approach which resulted in running away or revolts. There are records of four revolts and countless desertions from the settlement. The biggest slave revolt, lasting 5 months, occurred in 1773 on Belize River. The final revolt occurred in 1821, which was led by the slaves Will and Sharper.

The Struggle for Independence

After tremendous efforts to become a self-governed people, Belize achieved its independence on September 21st 1981. Belize became a member of the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Nations. In the year 2000 people of Belize honored the leadership of the late Rightly Honorable George Price with the award of National Hero, for his efforts in the independence movement.



The 1930's Labor Movement



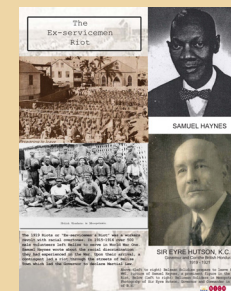
Antonio Soberanis took up the cause for the working class and the unemployed. He held regular meetings at the Battlefield to the protest the poor conditions facing the working class. On 1 October 1934, Soberanis led the Labourers and Unemployed Association to class close down the Belize Estate and Company to improve the conditions of the working class.

Maya Resistance: The Caste War, 1847



The Caste War was a major civil war centered in the Yucatan, Mexico. This conflict was primarily the effects of years of exploitation committed by the Yucatecos (people of European decent) against the Maya. The settlers of British Honduras supplied arms to Maya groups during the War. Many Maya and Yucatecos sought refuge in the northern districts. Interestingly, in March of 1848, the Belize Maya also attacked English mahogany camps in the northern districts.

The Ex-servicemen Riot



The 1919 Riots or "Ex-servicemen's Riot" was a workers revolt with racial overtones. In 1915-1916 over 500 male volunteers left Belize to serve in the World War one. Samuel Haynes wrote about the racial discrimination they had experienced in the War. Upon their arrival, a contingent led a riot the streets of Belize Town which led the Governor to declare Martial law.