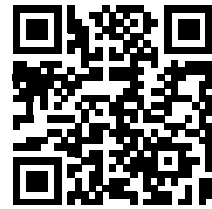


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# Caribbean Governance Beginnings



In the early \_\_\_\_\_, the role of government began to take shape during the colonial era. European powers like Spain, France, and \_\_\_\_\_ competed for control over the islands. This competition led to the establishment of various colonial \_\_\_\_\_, each with its own system of administration. These governments were responsible for implementing \_\_\_\_\_ to regulate life and work on the plantations, which were the backbone of the Caribbean economy. The main crops grown were \_\_\_\_\_, coffee, and tobacco, which required a large labor force. To meet this need, the colonial governments facilitated the \_\_\_\_\_ slave trade, bringing millions of Africans to the Caribbean as \_\_\_\_\_. The treatment of slaves was governed by strict laws, such as the \_\_\_\_\_ in French territories, which defined the conditions of slavery. Despite these harsh \_\_\_\_\_, slaves often resisted their oppression through rebellions and \_\_\_\_\_, forming independent communities in remote areas. These acts of resistance played a crucial role in shaping the political \_\_\_\_\_ of the Caribbean. Over time, the pressure from these communities, along with international \_\_\_\_\_ against slavery, led to gradual reforms. The British government passed the Slavery Abolition \_\_\_\_\_ in 1833, initiating a period of emancipation throughout the British colonies. This marked the \_\_\_\_\_ of significant changes in the Caribbean, with former slaves gaining more political \_\_\_\_\_ and contributing to the development of new societies. The legacy of these early governments and their \_\_\_\_\_ is still evident in the Caribbean's diverse cultures and societies today.

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- Code Noir
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