Beginning toward the middle of the 15th century, Portuguese explorations along the western coast of Africa gave rise to the importation of Africans into Portugal, originally as slaves, subsequently, a significant black population arose in Lisbon and the surrounding area, consisting of both slaves and freedmen. Soon after the establishment of the Portuguese slave trade, Spain began to import Africans from neighboring Portugal, eventually replacing the Moors as the source of African slaves and indentured labor, particularly in the areas of Seville, Huelva and Cadiz. From the last decades of the 15th century, the figure of the enslaved African appears in Portuguese literature, usually as a comic figure. The "deformed" speech of these African characters indicates, in addition to the expected pidginization found among adults African forced to learn Portuguese, the incident formation of a stable creole, which eventually became solidified in Cape Verde, Guinée Bissau, and São Tomé. Shortly thereafter, the figure of the "brazil" (an African captured, enslaved and transplanted and speaking broken Spanish) appears in Spanish theater, and by the end of the 16th century the literary figure of the enslaved Black was an established element, whose speech ranged from the same pidgin Portuguese found among the 15th century Portuguese texts to literary Spanish as spoken by white characters, passing through a wide range of "deformed" Spanish variants. Spanish Golden Age habla de negro has been well-studied from the standpoint of historical and literary values, and the linguistic characteristics have been used as evidence in more wide-reaching theories of Hispanic dialectology and the positive existence and spread of a pidgin creole Portuguese in Asia, Asia and the Americas. Despite the considerable attention that Golden Age black Spanish has received, fundamental lexicometric and sociolinguistic research has been limited: the "Brazil" (from Brazil) is a Brazilian Portuguese creole; spoken by people of African descent, it is the official language of Brazil, and has a long history of contact with Portuguese. It is a creole language that has developed from contact between Portuguese and African languages, particularly Yoruba and Kongo. Brazil Portuguese is characterized by a mix of grammatical and phonological features from both its substrate and the Portuguese language. The "Brazil" creole is the result of centuries of contact and exchange between Portuguese colonists and the indigenous peoples of Brazil, as well as with African slaves brought from West Africa. The "Brazil" creole is a unique linguistic phenomenon that reflects the history of Brazil and its diverse population. It is a living and dynamic language that continues to evolve and adapt to the changing social and linguistic contexts of Brazil. It is estimated that there are over 1 million "Brazil" creole speakers in Brazil, and it is a culturally significant language that is intimately tied to the country's history and identity. 

by John M. Lipski
Malcolm X (1925-1965) was a prominent figure in the African American civil rights movement and a powerful advocate for the rights of African Americans. He was born Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska, but was raised in a tumultuous environment. His father, who was a minister, was killed in a house fire when Malcolm was 10 years old. Malcolm grew up in a segregated society where African Americans faced discrimination and segregation. He attended Central High School in Omaha and was an honor student. However, he left school at age 14 to work in a variety of low-paying jobs, including as a bus cleaner and a warehouse worker.

Malcolm X's political career began in the autobiography, "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," which was published in 1965. In the book, Malcolm X provides a detailed account of his life, his conversion to Islam, and his experiences with the Nation of Islam. The book was a bestseller and helped to bring attention to the movement and its goals.

In 1964, Malcolm X formed the Organization of Afro-American Unity, which aimed to promote the rights and interests of African Americans. He was a vocal critic of the Civil Rights Movement and its leader, Martin Luther King Jr., whom he believed was too moderate in his approach to combating racial inequality. Malcolm X's influence on the civil rights movement was significant, and he was a key figure in the movement for African American liberation.

Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while giving a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, New York. His death was a tragic loss for the civil rights movement, and his legacy continues to inspire people around the world.

The African American Library Association (AALA) has designated Malcolm X as one of the 100 most important African American authors of the 20th century. His speeches and writings continue to be studied and admired by people around the world, and his legacy remains an important part of the history of the African American struggle for civil rights.

Malcolm X was a complex and controversial figure, but his contributions to the civil rights movement cannot be overlooked. His life and work continue to be an inspiration to people around the world, who seek to understand and address the issues of racism and inequality that still persist today.
Golden Age "Black Spanish": Existence and Coexistence

Catholic "Creole" features associated with early Peninsular Spanish texts...
Las cualidades de estilo que Díaz Sánchez demuestra en sus obras están reclamando un más serio trabajo en el trazado total de la obra, y un más ajustado y disciplinado enlazamiento de los capítulos que la componen. En su obra, aclara, ofrece un camino y un camino, y una obra, y una obra, y una obra...

...si la critica revisa los juicios emitidos y se libera de las convenciones, puede y debe hacer un mejor análisis de su obra. La crítica en su verdadero sentido es, como afirma el ilustre filósofo, una de las más importantes herramientas del crítico...