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The Origins and Nature of New World Slavery **The Newness of New World Slavery**

Period: 1600-1860

Was the slavery that developed in the New World fundamentally different from the kinds of servitude found in classical antiquity or in other societies? In one respect, New World slavery clearly was not unique. Slavery everywhere permitted cruelty and abuse. In ancient India, Saxon England, and ancient China, a master might mistreat or even kill a slave with impunity.

Yet in four fundamental respects New World slavery differed from slavery in classical antiquity and in Africa, eastern and central Asia, or the Middle East.

1. Slavery in the classical and the early medieval worlds was not based on racial distinctions. Racial slavery originated during the Middle Ages, when Christians and Muslims increasingly began to recruit slaves from east, north central, and west Africa. As late as the 15th century, slavery did not automatically mean black slavery. Many slaves came from the Crimea, the Balkans, and the steppes of western Asia. But after 1453, when the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople, the capital of eastern Christendom, Christian slave traders drew increasingly upon captive black Muslims, known as Moors, and upon slaves purchased on the West African coast or transported across the Sahara Desert.
2. The ancient world did not necessarily regard slavery as a permanent condition. In many societies, including ancient Greece and Rome, manumission of slaves was common, and former slaves carried little stigma from their previous status.
3. Slaves did not necessarily hold the lowest status in premodern societies. In classical Greece, many educators, scholars, poets, and physicians were in fact slaves.
4. It was only in the New World that slavery provided the labor force for a high-pressure profit-making capitalist system of plantation agriculture producing cotton, sugar, coffee, and cocoa for distant markets. Most slaves in Africa, in the Islamic world, and in the New World prior to European colonization worked as farmers or household servants, or served as concubines or eunuchs. They were symbols of prestige, luxury, and power rather than a source of labor.

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The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

A review of the triangular trade with reference to maps and statistics. By [Alistair Boddy-Evans](#), About.com Guide

The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade began around the mid-fifteenth century when Portuguese interests in Africa moved away from the fabled deposits of gold to a much more readily available commodity -- slaves. By the seventeenth century the trade was in full swing, reaching a peak towards the end of the eighteenth century. It was a trade which was especially fruitful, since every stage of the journey could be profitable for merchants -- the infamous triangular trade.

Why did the Trade Begin?

Expanding European empires in the New World lacked one major resource -- a work force. In most cases the indigenous peoples had proved unreliable (most of them were dying from diseases brought over from Europe), and Europeans were unsuited to the climate and suffered under tropical diseases. Africans, on the other hand, were excellent workers: they often had experience of agriculture and keeping cattle, they were used to a tropical climate, resistant to tropical diseases, and they could be "worked very hard" on plantations or in mines.

Was Slavery New to Africa?

Africans had been traded as slaves for centuries -- reaching Europe via the Islamic-run, trans-Saharan, trade routes. Slaves obtained from the Muslim dominated North African coast however proved to be too well educated to be trusted and had a tendency to rebellion. Slavery was also a traditional part of African society -- various states and kingdoms in Africa operated one or more of the following: chattel slavery, debt bondage, forced labor, and serfdom. See [Types of Slavery in Africa](#) for more on this topic.

What was the Triangular Trade?

All three stages of the Triangular Trade (named for the rough shape it makes on a [map](#)) proved lucrative for merchants. The first stage of the Triangular Trade involved taking manufactured goods from Europe to Africa: cloth, spirit, tobacco, beads, cowrie shells, metal goods, and guns. The guns were used to help expand empires and obtain more slaves (until they were finally used against European colonizers). These goods were exchanged for African slaves. The second stage of the Triangular Trade (the middle passage) involved shipping the slaves to the Americas. The third, and final, stage of the Triangular Trade involved the return to Europe with the produce from the slave-labor plantations: cotton, sugar, tobacco, molasses and rum.

Origin of African Slaves Sold in the Triangular Trade

Slaves for the Trans-Atlantic slave trade were initially sourced in Senegambia and the Windward Coast. Around 1650 the trade moved to west-central Africa (the Kingdom of the Kongo and neighboring Angola).

Who Started the Triangular Trade?

For two hundred years, 1440-1640, Portugal had a monopoly on the export of slaves from Africa. It is notable that they were also the last European country to abolish the institution - although, like France, it still continued to work former slaves as contract laborers, which they called *libertos* or *engagés à temps*. It is estimated that during the 4 1/2 centuries of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, Portugal was responsible for transporting over 4.5 million Africans (roughly 40% of the total).

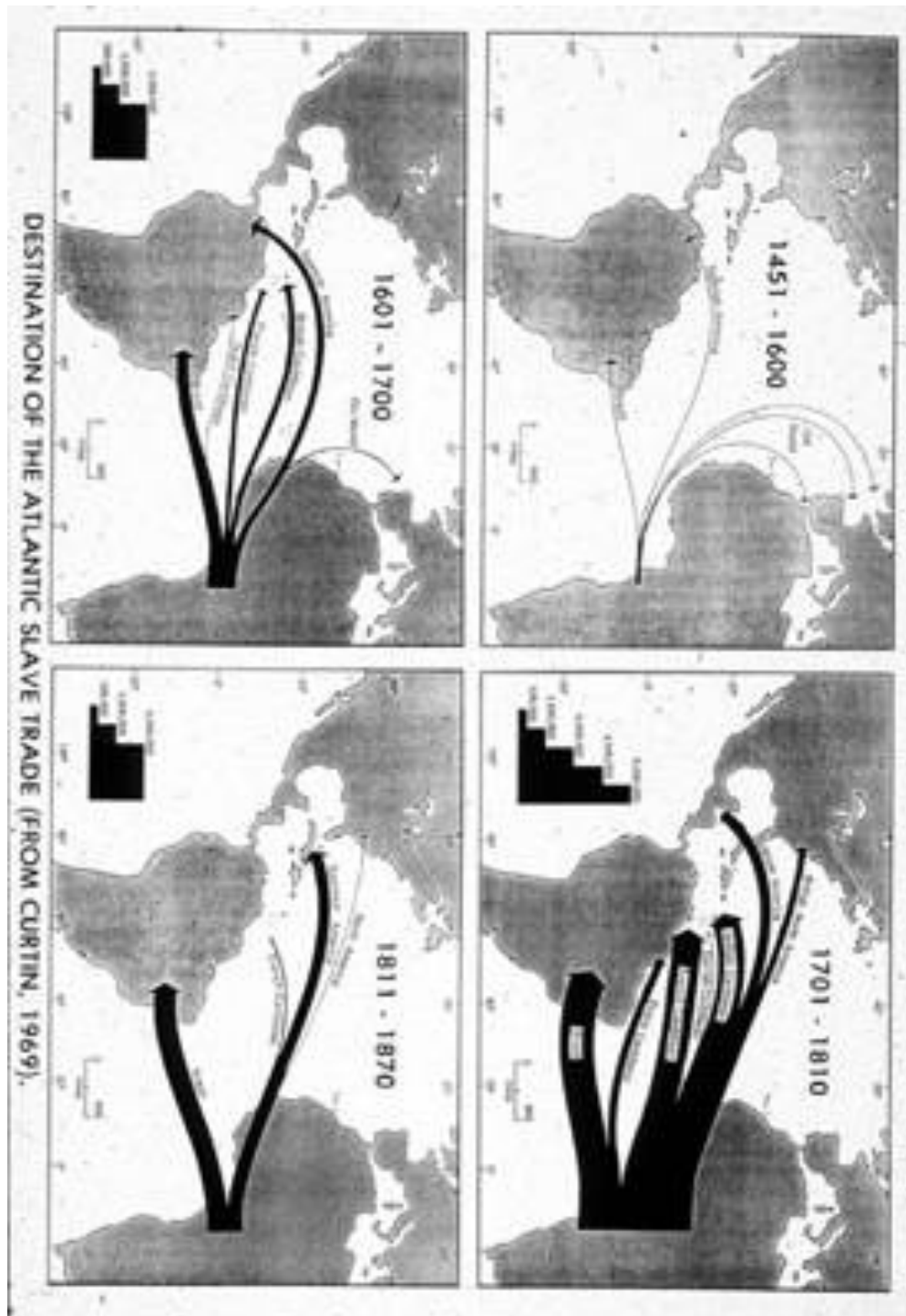
How Did the Europeans Obtain the Slaves?

Between 1450 and the end of the nineteenth century, slaves were obtained from along the west coast of Africa with the full and active co-operation of African kings and merchants. (There were occasional military campaigns organized by Europeans to capture slaves, especially by the Portuguese in what is now Angola, but this accounts for only a small percentage of the total.)

Conditions for the Slaves

Slaves were introduced to new diseases and suffered from malnutrition long before they reached the new world. It is suggested that the majority of deaths on the voyage across the Atlantic - the middle passage - occurred during the first couple of weeks and were a result of malnutrition and disease encountered during the forced marches and subsequent interment at slave camps on the coast.

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Station 1 – Image 4

Slavery Timeline

1444	-	first slaves brought to Portugal from northern Mauritania	1789	-	French Revolution. 'Life of Olaudah Equiano' published
1444-5	-	Portuguese make contract with Sub-Saharan Africa	1791	-	slave uprising in Haiti (Saint Domingue) led by Toussaint L'Ouverture
1471	-	Portuguese arrive in the Gold Coast	1804	-	-Danes pass law against slave trade Haitian independence
1482	-	Portuguese begin building Elmina Castle on the Gold Coast	1807	-	British law passed declaring buying, selling and transporting slaves illegal (ownership continues)
1488	-	Bartholomew Diaz goes round the Cape of Good Hope	1808	-	North America abolish slave trade
1490	-	first Portuguese missionaries go to Congo	1814	-	Dutch outlaw slave trade
1500	-	sugar plantations established on island of Sao Tome two hundred miles from coast of West Africa	1823	-	founding of Anti-slavery Committee London
1510	-	first slaves shipped to Spanish colonies in South America via Spain	1834	-	British law passed declaring ownership of slaves illegal
1516	-	Benin ceases to export male slaves, fearing loss of manpower	1839	-	Amistad slave ship rebellion
1518	-	first direct shipment of slaves from Africa to the Americas	1848	-	French abolish slavery
1780's	-	slave trade at its peak	1860-65	-	American Civil War
1652	-	Dutch establish colony at Cape of Good Hope, South Africa	1865	-	13th Amendment abolishes slavery in America
1700	-	Asanti begin to consolidate power	1869	-	Portugal abolishes slavery
1720's	-	Kingdom of Dahomey expands	1886	-	slavery abolished in Cuba
1776-1783	-	American War of Independence	1888	-	slavery abolished in Brazil
1787	-	'Thoughts and Sentiments on the Evil of Slavery' by Quobna Ottobah Cugoana published by the Foundation of the Society for the Abolition of Slave Trade	1873	-	slave market in Zanzibar closed
			1936	-	slavery made illegal in Northern Nigeria

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16TH CENTURY

1502 First enslaved Africans in the Americas.

1564-1569 Sir John Hawkins, the first English slave trader, makes four voyages to Sierra Leone River, taking a total of 1200 Africans across the Atlantic to sell to the Spanish settlers in the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

17TH CENTURY

1607 Colony of Virginia is founded – the first permanent English settlement in North America. Virginia soon becomes one of the main areas for the arrival of enslaved Africans. Kingston and Port Royal, Jamaica.

1625 Barbados becomes an English Caribbean colony.

1655 England seizes Jamaica from Spain.

1672 The Royal African Company is formed to regulate the English slave trade.

1698 Royal African Company monopoly is ended. The slave trade is opened officially to private traders.

18TH CENTURY

1702-1713 War of the Spanish Succession. In 1713 Britain gains all of St. Kitts, and the right (asiento) to import enslaved people to Spanish America is granted to the South Sea Company.

1705 The Virginia General Assembly declares: 'All Negro, mulatto and Indian slaves...shall be held to be real estate. If any slave resist his master...correcting such slave, and shall happen to be killed in such correction...the master shall be free of all punishment'.

1719 Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* is published.

1720 The South Sea Bubble: South Sea Company share prices become enormously inflated before collapsing in September, resulting in a stock market crash.

1729 Ignatius Sancho is born (probably on board a slave ship).

1730-1739 First Maroon War in Jamaica. British agree a treaty with the Maroon leader Cudjoe in 1739.

1735-36 Tacky's slave rebellion in Antigua.

1745 Olaudah Equiano (author of *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African*) is born.

1756-63 Seven Years War. Britain gains Dominica, Grenada, St Vincent and Tobago.

1759 William Wilberforce, the abolitionist, is born in Hull.

1760 Slave rebellion in Jamaica led by Tacky.

1760 Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, is born.

1770s The abolitionist campaigner Granville Sharpe collects evidence showing that slavery is incompatible with English Law.

1772 The Somerset case in London. Chief Justice Lord Mansfield rules that enslaved people in England cannot be forced to return to the West Indies.

1772-73 John Stedman joins a military expedition to suppress a slave rebellion in Surinam, South America and is appalled by the inhumanity shown to Africans. In 1796 he publishes a full account of his experiences that becomes a classic of abolitionist literature.

1775-83 American War of Independence. France seizes Grenada, Tobago and St Kitts from Britain but retains only Tobago after the Peace of Versailles.

1778 The Knight vs Wedderburn legal case in Edinburgh rules that enslavement is incompatible with Scots law.

1783 The Zong case: 131 Africans were thrown overboard from the slave ship Zong, but the case is heard as an insurance dispute not a murder trial. The case causes outrage and strengthens the abolition campaign.

1786 Thomas Clarkson's 'An essay on the slavery and commerce of the human species' is published and makes an immediate impact.

1787 The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is founded.

1788 In response to growing concern about conditions in the 'Middle Passage' the Dolben Act limits the number of enslaved people a ship is permitted to carry. Even with these restrictions, conditions remain dreadful.

1789 Olaudah Equiano's *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African* is published.

1789 The French Revolution begins in July. Its ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity spark discontent in the slave colonies.

1790 William Wilberforce presents the first abolition bill to the House of Commons, but it does not pass. Toussaint

1791-1804 A slave uprising in St Domingue in 1791 starts off the Haitian Revolution, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture with an army of ex-slaves. The revolution eventually leads to St Domingue becoming independent Haiti in 1804.

1792 House of Commons votes in favour of the abolition of the slave trade but the bill is rejected by the House of Lords.

1793-1802 French Revolutionary War between Britain and France effectively delays the abolition campaign.

1794 France abolishes slavery and frees all enslaved people in her colonies. Legislation is passed by US Congress to prevent US vessels being used in the slave trade.

- 1795-96** Second Maroon War in Jamaica, ending in defeat for the Maroons. Trelawney Town, chief residence of the Maroons. Repro ID E9983
- 1795** Fédon's Rebellion in Grenada causes enormous damage to plantations. Enslaved people seize control of large parts of the island before being defeated by British troops in 1796.
- 1795** Rebellion in St Vincent results in expulsion of Black Caribs from the island in 1796
- 1796** Napoleon seizes power in France and soon restores slavery in the French colonies.

19TH CENTURY

- 1802** First West India dock opens.
- 1802-03** Toussaint L'Ouverture, leader of the Haitian Revolution, is taken prisoner by French in 1802 and dies in captivity in 1803. Plate commemorating the abolition of the slave trade. Repro ID PY7367
- 1803-15** Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France. Vienna Settlement confirms British control of St. Lucia, Tobago and the Guiana colonies.
- 1804** On January 1, St Domingue is declared the republic of Haiti, the first independent black state outside Africa.
- 1807** The Transatlantic Slave Trade is abolished by the British Parliament. US also bans the slave trade, to take effect the following year. Britain declares Sierra Leone (in West Africa) a crown colony.
- 1808** The British West Africa Squadron is established at Sierra Leone to suppress any illegal slave trading by British citizens. Between 1810-65, nearly 150,000 people are freed by anti-slavery squadrons. HM Brig Acorn, 16 guns, in chase of the piratical slaver Gabriel. Repro ID PX9195
- 1810** Britain negotiates with Portugal for the abolition of the South Atlantic slave trade.
- 1815** End of the Napoleonic Wars. At the Congress of Vienna Britain puts pressure on France, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain to abolish slave trade.
- 1816** Bussa's slave rebellion in Barbados, inspired by the Haitian revolution, causes huge damage in the harvest season before being brutally crushed.
- 1817** Spain signs a treaty with England agreeing to end the Spanish slave trade north of the equator immediately, and south of the equator in 1820.
- 1817** Slave Registration Act forces all slave owners to provide a list of all the enslaved people they own every two years.
- 1820** US law makes slave trading a crime equal to piracy, punishable by death.
- 1823** Black actor Billy Waters dies penniless in the St Giles workhouse. **1823** Slave rising in Demerara is brutally suppressed by British forces: 250 enslaved people die, and Rev John Smith of the London Missionary Society is sentenced to death for his part, causing outrage in Britain.
- 1823** Anti-Slavery Committee formed in London to campaign for total abolition of slavery.
- 1831** Major slave revolt called 'The Baptists' War' breaks out in Jamaica, led by Baptist preacher Sam Sharpe, and is brutally suppressed.
- 1831** Nat Turner leads a slave rebellion in the US.
- 1831** *The History of Mary Prince* is published in London and becomes an important part of the anti-slavery literature.
- 1832** The Great Reform Act introduces new Members of Parliament from groups who are more likely to oppose slavery.
- 1833** Abolition of Slavery Act – Britain abolishes slavery and provides for the emancipation of enslaved people in the British West Indies, to take effect in August 1834. The Act declares that the former enslaved people must serve a period of apprenticeship before receiving full emancipation. Originally this period was set at six years, but it was later reduced to four.
- 1833** William Wilberforce dies on 29 July, three days after the bill to emancipate enslaved people is passed.
- 1838** Emancipation of enslaved people in British territories. Colonial assemblies pass laws against vagrancy and squatting to support the planters' interests.
- 1839** A group of 49 enslaved Africans on board the slave ship *Amistad* revolt off the coast of Cuba. The ship lands at New London, USA, where the Africans are taken into custody. American abolitionists take up their cause and in March 1841 the Supreme Court upholds their freedom.
- 1840** J.W.M. Turner's controversial painting 'The Slave Ship' (also called 'Slavers Throwing Overboard the Dead and Dying – Typhoon coming on') is put on display at the Royal Academy in London. The same exhibition also includes Auguste Biard's painting 'Scene on the Coast of Africa'.
- 1865** The Thirteenth Amendment marks the abolition of slavery in the USA at the end of the American Civil War.
- 1865** The largest and most famous uprising by black Jamaicans. In a riot in Morant Bay the crowd attacks the police station and the local militia killing 17 Europeans and wounding 32. Over a few days a number of plantations are also attacked. The authorities react violently and declare martial law. The ringleaders are executed and around 400 blacks are killed.
- 1886** Abolition of slavery in Cuba.
- 1888** Abolition of slavery in Brazil.

Station 2 – Image 1



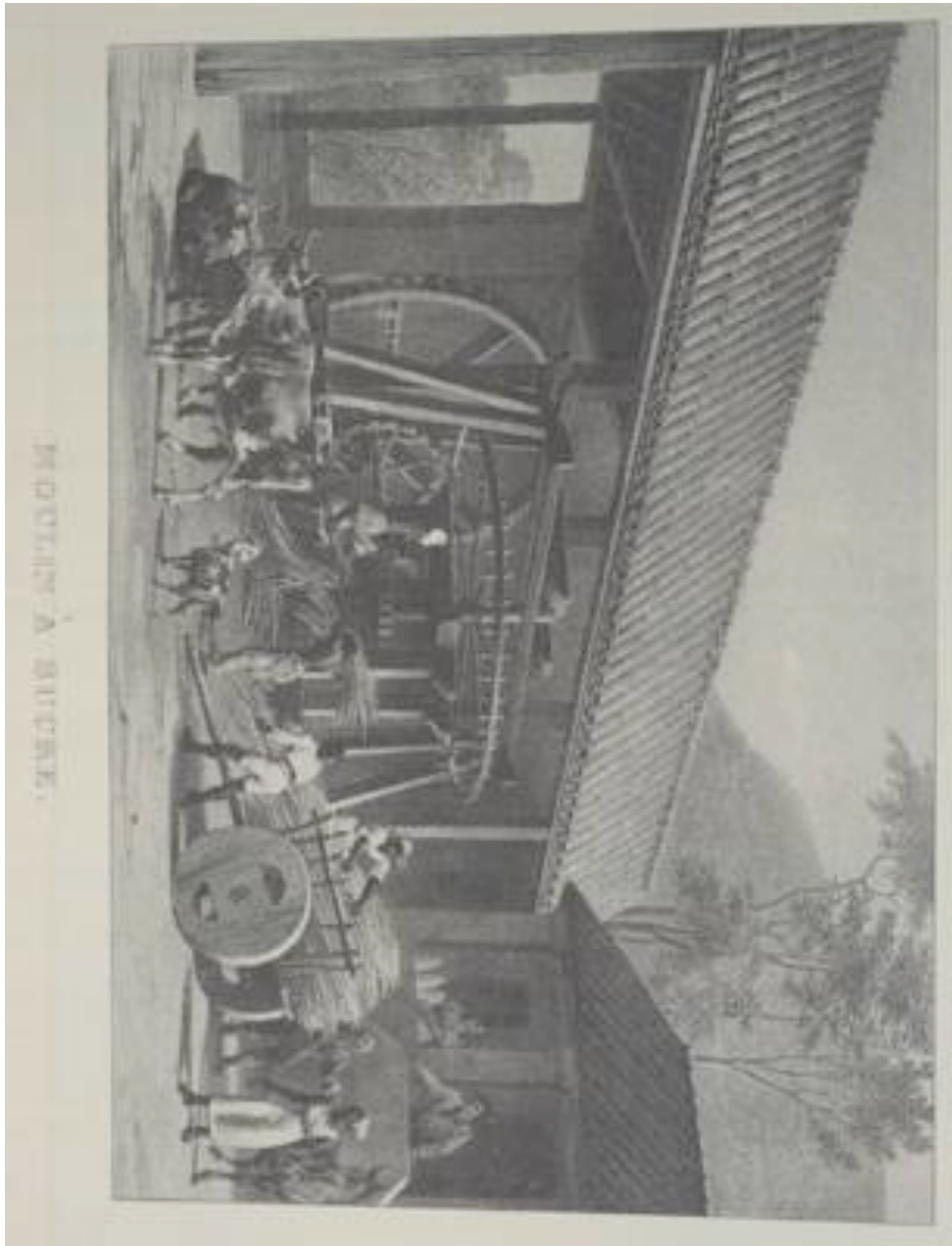
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Station 2 – Image 2



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Station 2 – Image 3



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Station 2 – Image 4



Station 2 – Image 5



See copyright information on Instructional Kit Classroom Practice – Human Races (Las Castas)

Station 3 – Image 1

An Overview of Black History Compiled & Edited by Phillip True, Jr.

by [John Henrik Clarke](#)

In South America the slave revolts were most successful in Brazil and other areas where there were large areas of thick forest and wooded hills. Many Africans escaped the auction blocks and headed for the forests and hills where they were able to form separate African communities. These escaped Africans were later referred to as "Maroons."

The large number of Africans imported into Brazil came from diverse tribes in Africa, but under the pressures of slavery, they managed to settle their cultural differences and work together for liberty. Scattered communities of these escaped Africans existed throughout the America, not only in the swamps and forests of Brazil but also in the hills of Haiti and Jamaica in the Caribbean.

Africans in Brazil established two separate states, Bahia and Palmares. The Bahia slaves surrendered under military pressure from the Portuguese. Palmares, however, existed for at least 110 years, until 1695. It remained a rough-hewn African republic, until other Europeans living on the edge of Palmares helped the Portuguese government lead a superior military force to the area, destroying the state. The heroic stand the Africans took in defense of their state is a proud page in the story of how Africans pursued liberty away from home.

In other parts of South America, in the countries now called Guyana and Surinam, there was an uprising in the area of Berbice that became known as the "Berbice Revolt." These revolts were referred to as the "Bush Negro" rebellions. The important thing about the revolts mentioned here is that they occurred before the American Revolution. Therefore, these Africans in the Americas led the first revolts against tyranny in the New World.

The Caribbean Islands, like the plantations of South America, were incubators for revolts by slaves pursuing liberty in the New World. Because of the need for slave labor in the plantation system, coupled with the economic recovery of Europe after 1492, slavery was most harsh on islands that produced the largest economic benefits for Europeans.

The first revolt of African slaves, where the record is clear, occurred in Cuba in 1527, but most of the organized revolts started on the islands of Haiti and Jamaica. The greatest Caribbean revolts in pursuit of liberty took place in Jamaica, prior to the Haitian Revolution. The Jamaicans fought longer and harder than the Haitians, but they failed to gain their independence because the British had a small internal force in Jamaica. There were also numerous mulattos who had not decided where their loyalties lay. The mulattos did not join in the African revolt because they assumed that they would be fighting against their white fathers.

The Africans in Haiti were able to gain their independence and establish a free state because France, which had many other military entanglements, did not have a sufficient number of able troops to send to Haiti and put down a revolt.

The South American and Caribbean revolts in pursuit of liberty were successful partly for reasons of geography but more importantly because of African cultural continuity. Many slaves who were captured in the same general area, i.e., West Africa, maintained their African religion, language, and cultural continuity. In the United States, however, slaves were generally bought in small lots and resold by the end of the week. Families and cultural continuity were broken to such an extent that after a month in the United States, many slaves could not even identify other slaves who arrived with them on the same boat.

The revolts by slaves in South America and the Caribbean started 100 years before 1619, when slaves formally arrived in the British colony that became known as the United States, and before the arrival of the Mayflower in 1620.

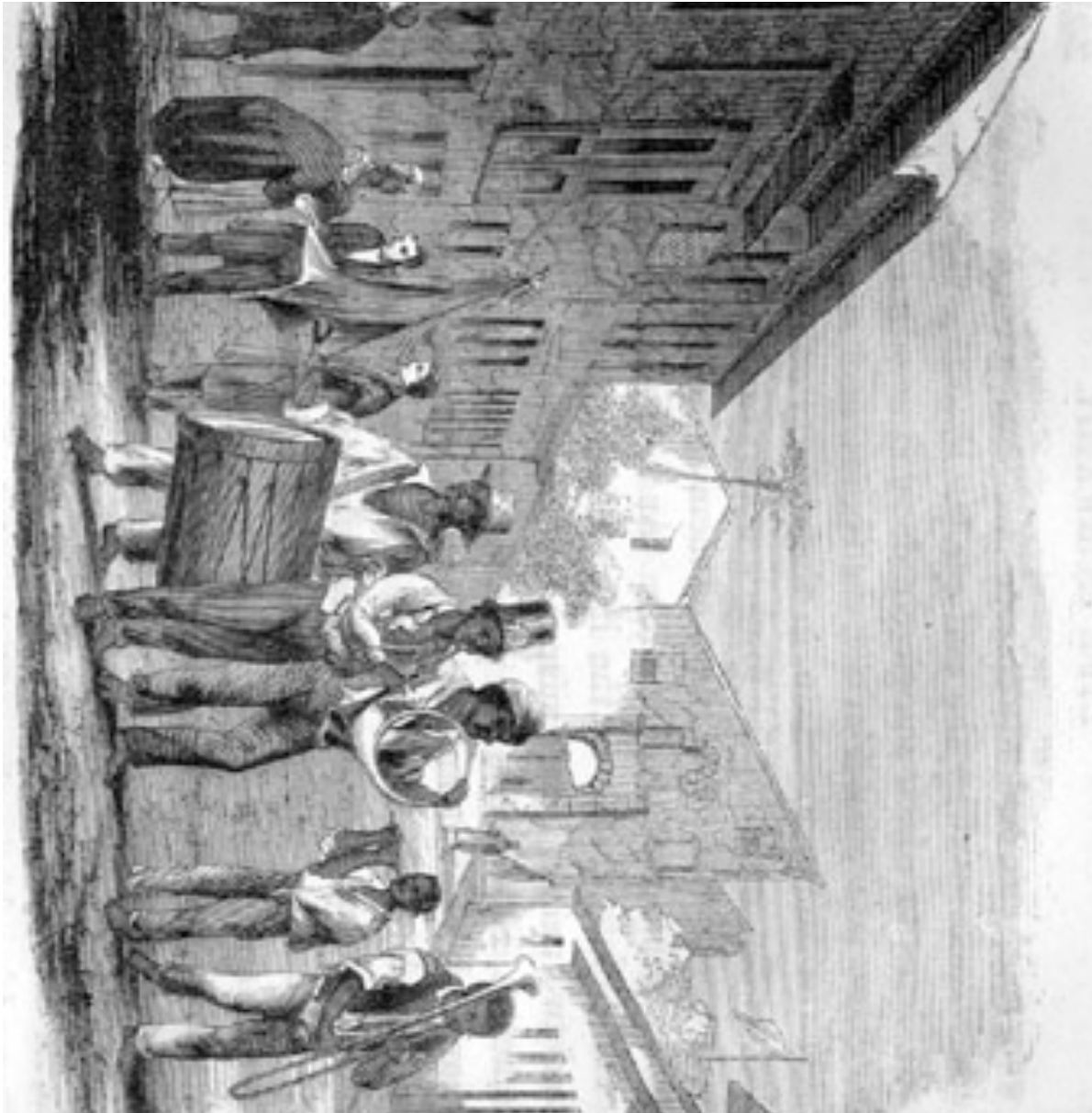
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Station 3 – Image 2



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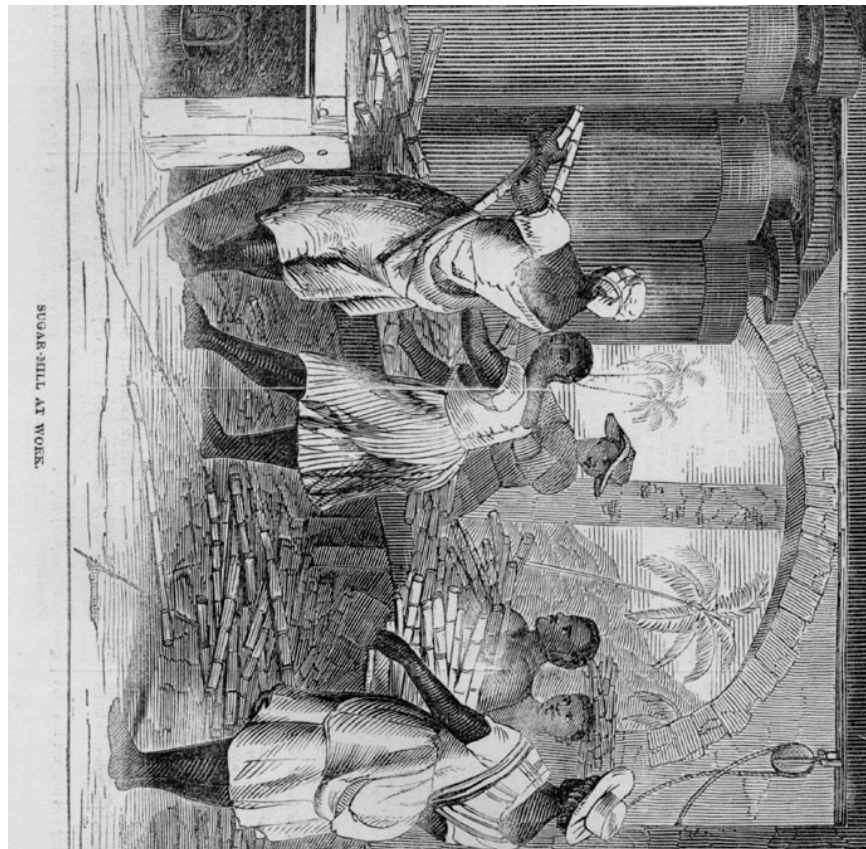
Station 3 – Image 3



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Station 3 – Image 5



An Overview of Black History

Compiled & Edited by Phillip True, Jr. Ch. 21. Early Years in the United States

by John Henrik Clarke

In the United States, the African pursuit of liberty differed in various parts of the country. Freedom for Africans depended on the conditions at the plantations, the impact of the weather, contacts with Africans from the Caribbean, and relationships with other ethnic groups.

The African slaves, who arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, were not chattel slaves. They were indentured servants. Lerone Bennett has explained very graphically in the early chapters of his book, *The Shaping of Black America*, the conditions under which these early arrivals lived. He explains that most of the first indentured servants and those that arrived for the next 100 years were White. He also explains that the Africans could have inherited their chains from Indians or poor Whites, both of whom were indentured servants in large numbers before the arrival of Africans.

The years between 1619 and 1776 sometimes have been referred to as the lost or neglected years in the history of slavery in the United States. During this period, many Whites worked their way out of indenture, some joined the slave system and still others opposed it. The idea of prejudice based solely on color had not crystallized in the minds of poor Whites, who had no vested interest in the slave system. White indentured servants generally had no derogatory attitude towards the Africans. Some of them worked side-by-side on the same farms. There are also many recorded incidents where indentured Whites joined Africans in revolt against the conditions of slavery and in their mutual pursuit of liberty. Lerone Bennett further tells us that Africans in pursuit of liberty often escaped and lived among the indigenous Americans, known as Indians. The best known incident of this nature occurred in the Everglades of Florida.

At one period in history, over half the army of the Seminole Indians consisted of escaped African slaves. There were so many Africans in the ranks of the Indian army that one military officer fighting the Indians, observing that most of the Indian army were escaped slaves, remarked that this was no longer an "Indian" war. This condition continued to exist throughout the Seminole Wars. The heroic stands that Indians and slaves made together, as allies during the formative years of the United States and in what is referred to as the Seminole Wars, is still another chapter in the pursuit of liberty by Africans in America.

The pursuit of liberty by Africans in the United States took several different forms. It began with questions they asked about contradictions inherent in proclaiming a revolution, announcing liberty and justice for all, but not including Black Americans.

The radical Black ministry that began to emerge during the first half of the 19th century, filled with ideas about the American Revolution, saw these contradictions and set in motion several massive slave revolts. There was the Gabriel Prosser revolt in 1800, the Denmark Vessey revolt in 1822, and the best known of all, the Nat Turner revolt in Virginia that occurred in 1831.

During the first half of the 19th century, literature of protest and revolt emerged in such Black edited publications as *Freedom's Journal*; and a newspaper operated by Frederick Douglass call *The North Star*. Douglass, a great leader, was also the most eloquent voice of the African people's pursuit of liberty. In 1829, David Walker issued his famous *Appeal to the Colored People of the World*, summoning them to revolt against their condition.

The continuous attacks by Black Abolitionist on the eve of the Civil War focused on slavery and the conditions of slavery, creating a great deal of anti-slavery sentiments. During the Civil War, Black Americans fought in large numbers on the side of the North, especially the famous black regiment which consisted mainly of New England Blacks. After the Civil War, however, Africans had to pursue liberty in a different manner.

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Station 4 – Image 2

Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maine: 1791-1820: 5 new free states enter the United States: Vermont (1791), Ohio (1803); Indiana (1816); Illinois (1818); Maine (1820)

Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri: 1792-1821: 6 new slave states enter the United States: Kentucky (1792), Tennessee (1796); Louisiana (1812), Mississippi (1817), Alabama (1819), and Missouri (1821)

Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude: 1820: According to the Missouri Compromise of 1820, all territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude will be free of slavery. (The Michigan Territory is already free territory under the 1787 Northwest Ordinance.)

Pennsylvania: 1794: Richard Allen establishes the AME Church in Philadelphia. Philadelphia flourishes as a center of the free black community and abolitionist movement.

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey: 1790: In the original 7 free states, slavery has been or is gradually being outlawed: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey

Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia: 1790: In the original 6 slave states, slavery is entrenched: Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

Louisiana Territory: 1803: The United States buys the 830,000 square-mile Louisiana Territory from France for only \$15 million, doubling the size of the United States.

Florida: 1819: Spain sells Florida to the United States, after Andrew Jackson has laid claim to the territory with repeated military incursions.

Virginia: 1800: Gabriel's Conspiracy, around Richmond, Virginia, follows on the heels on the slave rebellion in Saint Domingue.
1830: Nat Turner's Rebellion is put down in southeastern Virginia

South Carolina: 1822: Denmark Vesey's Conspiracy is uncovered in Charleston

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Station 4 – Image 3



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Station 4 – Image 4



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Station 4 – Image 5



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Station 4 – Image 6



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Station 4 – Image 7

1818.- 19	woolen	shirting	blankets	beds	hats	1819. Jun. summer clothes
Barnaby	5 1/2	7				1
Stannard	9.	3 1/4	4			
Betty Brown	5	7			1	
Beverly.	5 1/2	7		1		
Burwell						
Caesar	5 1/2	7				
Polly.Charles	10.	3.	3 2/3			
Critta.	5	7		1.	1	
Davy senr.	5 1/2	7				1
Davy junr.	5 1/2	7				1
Fanny.	5.	7		1.	1	
Ellen	9	3 1/4	4			
Jenny	11	2 3/4	3 1/3			
Melinda	17.	1 1/4	1 1/3			