

#ref #flo #hw

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## 1 | And the great experiment begins..

- tracing liberty, democracy and ext challenged by tracing oppression, exploitation, and racism
  - which is good, cus it makes us examine the role of slavery more directly?
- argues, slavery is more than an exception
- cant dismiss liberty and equality either!
- both developments, liberty & equality and slavery were going on at the same time
- **this was the paradox**
  - how could this happen? big question for colonial historian

free ships make free goods

- cardinal doctrine
  - goods were produced by slave labor

"americans bought their indepenndence with slave labor"

- racism, liberty only applies to light skinned people, but doesn't fully account for the paradox?
- "the man who depended on another for his living could never be truly free"
- jefferson
  - hated debt
    - becuase it limiteed his freedom of action
    - he could not free his slaves as long as he was in debt

his animosity towards hamilton was because of hamiltons pro-British foreign policy, which would place the government in the debt of native american creditors

- jeffery, jeffery ison
  - almost obsessive about debt
  - country of debtors was ripe for tyranny
  - the citizens of a republic must be free from the control of other men and that they could be free only if they were econollically free
    - by virtue of owning land on which to support themselves
  - didn't like artificers!
- people belived that people in the dregs of society arrived at that position through their own vice and misconduct
- andrew fletcher
  - big libery guy, also big slave guy
  - didnt like the church for setting up hospitals cus it permitted the non working man to live
  - all the non-working men were proposed to be maid into to slaves to men of property
  - argues that it is in the masters best intrest to treat slaves well, unless slaves are behaving poorly
    - jesus...

but did share fletcher's distrust of men who were free in the name while their empty bellies made them

- made them slaves to anybody who would feed them?
- jefferson did not want the "idle poor" to be reduced to slavery
- problem: freeing slaves -> half a mil "idle poor"
  - the idea: slaves were accustomed to compulsory labor and would not work without it
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