

#ref #flo #hw

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
- jefferson wanted to teach his slaves as part of his plan for freeing them
- cimarrons and stuff,
 - they didn't like the spanish, teamed with people
 - robbed em
- virginia made englishmen out of all kinds of people?
 - natives had all the rights of others
 - slave or not?
- virginia actually killed a lot of the people when they went there
 - via disease
- market was not going well
- virginia kept inheriting immigrants
- described as "a sink to drain England of her filth and scum"
- rebellion happened!
- virginia inherited england's social problem
 - solution: restrict liberties of those who did not have the proper badge of freedom
- then, laws set in place to allow people to keep their servants for as long as possible
- 1670, voting was limited to landholders and householders
- solution put an end to the process of turning natives into englishmen?
 - the rights of the englishmen were preserved by destroying the rights of the africans
- slavery "came" to virginia unthinkingly
 - people just bought the cheapest option
 - laws were passed to discriminate
 -
- argues that all the good came out of slavery

thus began the american paradox of slavery and freedom, intertwined and interdependent, right rights of

#review the end... unclear on it