# Horrors of the middle passage

* Author olaudah equine: he is from benin (now Nigeria) from the Ibo tribe, sold into slavery in 1756 to the british
* He was transported to the coast, upon reaching slave traders checked that he was sound (fit)
* He said he would trade places with the meanest slave in his own country, rather than experience the slavery of whites
* On the ship he saw multitudes of black people of every distinction
* On the ship he saw some of the blacks who brought im on board and had been receiving their pay
* He drunk liquor for the first time on the slaveship
* The whites offered him something to eat, when he refused, they tied him down and flogged him severly
* He thought the whites wer savages, because he had never saw such brutality
* He arrived in Barbados at bridge town
* Everything he saw in Barbados was new to him
* How they sold slaves: a signal is given and buyers ryush into the yrd where th slaves are confined, and pick the parcel they like best
* Friends and family were often and most likely split and sold to different buyers, never to see each other again

# Capitalism and slavery, british commerce and the triangular trade

* Author eric Williams
* Adam smith: the discovery of America and the cape route to india are the two greatest events recorded in the history of mankind
  + One of the principal effects of the new market for European commodities was to raise the mercentali system to a degree of splendor and glory which it couold not attain other wise
* The 17th and 18th century were the centuries of trade, the 19th century was the century of production
* William wood: the slave trade was the spring and parent whence all others trade flow
* Postlethwayt: the slave trade is the first principal and foundation of all the rest, the mainspring of the machine that sets the wheel in motion
* Triangular trade: England and france and colonial America supplied the exports and ships; Africa the human merchandise; plantations the colonial raw materials
* Slave ship sailed from white country with manufactured goods > exchanged at a profit for African negroes > traded the negroes to plantations
  + This trade gave a triple stimulus to british industry
* By 1750 there was hardly a town in England that was not directly or indirectly connected and supported by the triangular trade
  + This colonial trade directly financed the industrial revolution
* The American commerce and naval power structure was placed on a foundation of African labor
* Josia child: one Englishman with 10 blacks in the west indies accounted for four men in England to be employed
* Dalby Thomas: one person on a sugar plantation was 130 times more valuable to England than one at home
* The triangular and west indies trade represented 1/7 of total british trade during the years 1714—1773
* Barbadoes (166 squared miles) was worth more to british capitalism than new England, new York, and Pennsylvania combined
* Dalby Thomas: the glory and grandeur of England has been advanced more by sugar than by any other commodity (Even wool)
* Colonial trade was a rigid monopoly of the white country
* The white country needed to keep the colonial countries subservient
* The mercantile system: foundated on subservient colonies to britain, only use Britain ships, only sell to Britain, and only buy from Britain
* Navigation laws: aimed at the dutch, scotch, and irish, who tried to break the british monopoly
  + Negroes from Africa and sugar from the west indies were the principal commodities enumerated by the navigation laws
  + Navigation laws was anti free trade law, forcing a monopoly for the british

## Ship building

* Advocates of shipbuilding said the abolition of slavery would annihilate british mariners
* The sugar colonies were more important than the bread colonies
  + More English ships sailed to the sugar colonies than all other colonies combined
* Ship building in England received a direct stimulus from the triangular trade
* Ship building hated the idea of the abolition of slavery
* Fish was the most important of food supplies because it provided employment for ships and raining for seamen
* The # of ships entering the pot of London tripled and the tonnage quadrupled between 1705 and 1795
  + This caused the creation of organized crime, involving some 10K people
* Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow became great seaport towns due to the triangular trade, shipping, and shipbuilding
* In Bristol, there is not a brick in the city that was not connected with the blood of slave
* The west indian trade was worth to Bristol 2x as much as all other overseas commerce combined
* what the west indian trade did for Bristol the slave trade did for Liverpool
* liverpools probable loss from the abolition of the slave trade was estimated at 7.5 million pounds
* the union act of 1707 allowed scotland to participate in colonial trade

## the goods of the triangular trade

* wool: the cargo of a slave ship was incomplete without some wool
* cotton: what the building of ships for the transport of slaves did for Liverpool, the manufactur of cotton goods for the purchase of slaves did for Manchester
* Manchester nor france or Normandy could produce the cotton colors of india
* Woolen goods, silks, and cotton werepopular imports to Africa
* Manchester and indian cotton completed for the African continent market

## Sugar refining

* The processing of colonial raw materials gave rise to new industries in england, especially sugar processing
  + The sugar refining process transformed the crude brown sugar into white sugar
* The division of labor between the agriculture operations in the tropical climate, and the industrial operations in the temperate climate continues today
  + The ban on refining in the islands is a direct result on the ban of iron and textile manufacture in the whiteland; without this ban shipping would be destroyed, as well as the industries of England

## Rum distillation

* A by product of sugar is molasses, from which rum can be distilled
  + Rum was used to get people drunk, and while they were drunk, to stupidly trade

## Pactotille

* Sundry items and gewgaws, e.g. beads of coral, strings of amber, silver bells, and bracelets, etc.

## Metalurrigcal indsutries

* Fetters, chans, padlocks, guns, iron bars, brass, copper, lead, etc

# Prophets and rebels in the fight to free an empires slaves: king sugar

* Just as oil drives the middle east, slavery and sugar drove the European economy
* Over 60% of all slaves brought anywhere in the Americas were taken to the carribbean to farm sugar
* Great houses: where whites stayed on the plantation
  + Great and huge feasts were given to visitors that could last several weeks at a time
* The colonies were thought of as a place to start over, so poor people ran to the Americas
* James Stephen left the white country for barbados, he attended a trial whereby 4 slaves accused of killing awhiteman were convicted and sentenced to be burned alive
  + Being burned alive was common execution for blacks in the carribbean
* The seaside codrington plantation (owned by the church of England) in barbados left plentiful records about blacks in bondage
* The names of slaves reflected their job
* Nearly 1/3 of Africans died within 3 years of entering the west indies; if you lasted longer than 3 years it was deemed you were fit enough to work in the field
* Cultivating and harvesting the crop was brutal work
* Slaves worked in shifts of 12 hours, standing over boiling couldrons
* A whiteman who killed a slave was only subject to a $15 fine
* Drivers (Black slaves) are intrusted with the power of the whip over their brethren
* Slaves were branded with a mark on their chest for tracking purposes
* Carribbean slavery was far more deadly than slavery in the American south partly due to the hardships of cultivating and farming sugar
* On average due to poor nutrition, the carribbean male black was 3 times shorter than those in the American south
* The majority of slaves in the fields of plantations were woman because all of the skilled jobs went to men
* Slave woman’s fertility was gone by the mid 30s
* When slavery ended in the U.S. 500k slaves grown to a population of 4 million plus,
  + In british west indies,2 million became 670k
  + More than twice as many slaves were shipped to jaimica than to all 13 colonies
* The church of England owned the codrington plantation, and specifically the missionary arm of the church

# The foot of Vesuvius

* The 1790s in france, revolutionaries removed the heads of state, and started the calendar year over at 1, ten day weeks called decades, and a cycle of 12 freshly named months, that began on the autumn equinox
* The slave revolt ni the French colony St. Domingue in Haiti was the largest and bloodiest revolution the world has ever seen
  + A large group of black POWs met under the night sky in a spot called alligator woods, slaughted a pig, ceremonially drnk its blood, and swore an oath rise up at an appointed time to throwaway the image of gods of the whites who thirsts for our tears
  + At 10pm on august 22 the volcano erupted and drumbeats gave the signal, the slaves set fire to everything and committed horrible acts against the whites
  + For 3 weeks they couldn’t tell day from night
  + Some blacks protected the whites, one was born a slave and set free, became literate and a slave ownerhimself, named Toussaint, proteted his former master until his family was safe, and then joined the revolution
* Slave owners taught each other how to administer slow pain to make an impression
* Slaves heard of the white slaves overthrowing their masters, and were enlightened
* The st. domingue revolution sent shock waves around the world
* St. domingue had 8k plantations and accounted for 1/3 of france’s foreign trade
  + No colony anywhere made such aprofit for a white country
  + It was the largest market for the atlantic slave trade
  + This is in Haiti
  + Prostitution was huge with fierce competition
* The st. domingue revolution sent shock waves everywhere and slave holders began passing legislation
* The black POW in jaimica and st. domingue were networking since the islands are so close
* Missionairies ehlpd calm slaves through the preaching of sub ordination
* Slaves believed the frech king had already freed them,a nd it was the slave owners who would nto uphold the kings decree (pure imagination and hearsay & rumors)
* Mulatto: comes from the Spanish term for a young mule; even though many mulattos were free, they were treated as second class citizens
* The white plants and the workers were also at odds, and often fought each other and killed each other for control of the colony
* Mulattos were allowed t vote at one point, and then the French reversed the decision,c ausing another revolution
* Toussaint, a slave who changed his name to L ouvertue (the opening) quickly became the leader of the revolution
* In 1792 the French gave all mulalttos and free blacks full political rights
* Republican whites and rebel slaes were ofteon on the same team
* On august 29 1793 leger felicite sunthonax proclaimed the end of slaery in st. domingue, in order to keep the city as a French republic
  + On feb 4 1794 by formal decree in paris, france become the first European country to free all black pows in its empire
  + But it was the black pows I nt. Domingue who freed themselves
* War between Britain and france broke out in early 1793 due to france freeing slaves, and british planters being afraid for the british west indies
  + Britain did not want the idea of freedom and liberty to spread to their colonies
* In 1793 the first british forces came ashore in st. domingue
* Overture made a pact with the Spanish to get arms and money to cight the british and then broke of the alliance
  + He hired French deserters to train his troops
* Many of ouvertures men were African born, and made slaves after first becoming pows
* The british doctors did not know malaria and yellow fever were carried by mosquitos and put the british hospital in port au prince next door to a swamp (Where mosquitos breed)
  + Yellow fever virus: which multiplies in the body to attack various internal organs
* British medicine: doses of mercury, diluted vinager, tartar to induce vomiting, draining of blood, cayenne pepper and dough, alcohol, Madeira
* The britishw ould win when fighting in the plains, but lose when fighting in the woods and mountains
* In 1795 on the island of Granada, rebel blacks and mulattos captured the governor, massacred whites, destroyed most of the plantations,e tc
* The british began to hire blacks and import slaves to fight for them, the same way they did in India
  + They were promised freedom after 5 years of service, but of course few would make it to 5 years
* It was white and black british troops and white slave owners aginst overture
* The british were losing and began to look for someone (another white) to take over Haiti so as not to lose face
  + Overture end up winning,a nd the british agreed to leave and have a trading relationship if overture did not invade jaimica

# Casting of the die

* Chattel slavery in north American colonies preceded the arrival of Africans in virgina in 1619
* White, poor, indentured servants were manipulated and held in servitude beyond a stipulated term
* Servants were traded with native Americans
* Servants were kidnapped and exploited, boys and girls
* A month before Africans came, the house of burgesses (Virginia colony) passed a law stating masters could whip their servants and females could not marry without their masters consent
* During the first years of African presence in north America, blacks had a higher status than other servantsbecause they were under international law
* Africans worked out their servitude and bought large parcels of land
* Isabell Williams, married Anthony, resulted in the first black child born in north America in 1624
* As the need for cheap la or increased, they relied on class and color
* Renaissance cultivated individualism and the right to exploit the weak
* Protestant reformation ethic and evangical piety which separated body from soul
* Age of discovery separated and made different the new and old worlds
* Commercial revolution gav a vision of wealth on a global scale
* Woman fall into 3 cateogires: whore, mistress, and wife
* Englishman had to remind themselves what it meant to be civilized (Ronald takaki) in the face of new world temptation
* Protestant ethic: delayed gratification in order to accumulate capital
* Black women had an inclination for white men
* The first judicial decision that specifically referred to race involved a black women “ re: davis” rendered in 1630: a white man was whipped in front of black men for sleeping with a black women
* No African who set foot in Virginia after 1640 had the benefit of indentures or hope of freeing themselves
* Massachusents became the first colony to recognize slavery by statute
* In 1641, Virginia made branding legal for black and white servants
* John Hammond said some woman could work domestically, but other nasty wenches must work in the ground
* Tithable: all those that work in the ground
* Any child born of a slave woman will also be a slave in Virginia
* This let slave masters make slave babies, instead of buying new salves
* Any servant woman who had a baby with her master gets 2 more years, and then sold to the church to work in tobacco fields
* In 1691 in Virginia any free white woman who had a mulatto child must pay a 15 dollar fine or be sold to the church for 5 years
* If a white married a negro/indian, they would be banned from the colony forever
* In Maryland, white woman who married blck men would be slaves too
* In 1705 robert Beverley said slaves are the negroes
* Physical abuse, dismemberment, torture, were all common in slavery
* In 1681 a slave named maria was burned at the stake for attempting to urn down her masters home
* Slaves were beheaded and their heads stuck on a pole as a sign to others
* In 1800 1000 slaves marched on the city of Richmond, lead by nancy prosser and her husband Gabriel
* Jenny slew and Elizabeth freeman successfully sued masschsuents fo rtheri freedom on the grounds the bill of rights applied to them as persons (freemen in 1781)
* In the late 18t century, blacks used the revolutionary war to gain their freedom
* The need fro balck soldiers by the ritish and americans helps, each tried to persuade the black s to join their side in the war
* Phillis wheatly became the first black and second woman to publish a book in America
* By 1830 in the north, slavery was abolished
* Whites were forced to compete with cheap black slavery
* Industrialization reduced the need for slavery
* William lee rose said after 1830 slavery became domesticated
* Slave masteres switched from being curel to becoming protective as long as the slaves were obedient
* New slave codes: slaves must be decently provided for and no cruel or unusual punishment
* This caused the resplendent myt of the big house with the wily mamma and ouse slaves
* This caused obedient slaves to be treated better but disobedient to be treated worse
* Southerners began to encourage organic family units amongst their slaves
* White women were expected t oobey the patriarch just like slaves obeyed the master
* Any disobedience from white/blacks is an attack on white culture
* Linda brent said her master tried to get her to sbmit voluntarily
* Slave narrtives: always try to instill good values of freedom in their children
* Sojourner truth would whip her child before giving the child more food, because she hated asking her masters for more food
* Slaves ahted to give birth to girls, because girls would become sex objects to their masters
* There was little room for compassion because there was no room fo rweakness
* Slave communities enforced moral codes, e.g. a women was loose they wouldmake a song about her (called play the banjo)
* Slave women used contraceptives and abortion to not beer children
* Cult of women/cult o fthe lady: middle class woman striving for upper class status
* Free black women were thought of as a different kind fo humanity
* Driving he main rise of the factory system, the main soruce of lbor was puritan girls waiting to be married
* Black woman could not work in the factories, or more of of any other trades
* The American colonization society worked to repatriate Africans back toa frica
* The magazine the liberator said a womans voice should not be heard in public
* Maria steard a free balck women was the first American born woman to give public speeches
* She blamed America for the degradation of woman
* The cult of true womanhood reduced woman to an image of frailty and mindless feminininity
* In 1851 womans rgihts meeting in akron ohio had a white and balack woman on the same side
* The white woman worked to free white woman and not all woman

## Study questions

* Who were the indentured servants
  + Poor whites, boys and girls, blacks before 1640
* What does giddings mean when she states that indenture “tended to pass into a property relation”
  + Servitude developed into one person owning the other
* What do you think giddings meant when she states “Acquisition was what this early multinational corporation, later called America, was all about”
  + The acquisition of land, and the produce of the land, enslavement to reap a profit
* Describe the status of African women in colonial America, give examples
  + African woman were considered uncivilized, unfit, and tithable
  + An African woman’s child is predetermined a slave
  + Free African woman were thought of as a different type of human
  + African woman were seen as sex object
* Discuss the implications of the davis and sweat cases
  + Both cases solidified the illegality of interracial sex, marriage, and child-bearing
* What role did religion play in the evolution of colonial America
  + Religion played a central and strategic role in colonial America by supporting and validating the institution of slavery; teaching obedience and servitude; acquiescing the revolutionary spirit of African POWs; passing laws and implementing punishment; the protestant ethic supported the capitalization of interpersonal relationships
* Describe domesticity or the victoran ideal of a domestic institution
  + The domestication of slavery meant that obedient slaves were treated better, while disobedient slaves were treated worse
  + Slaves could now raise organic families
  + Slaves masters provided protection, physical necessities and minimum brutality in return for obedience and loyalty.
  + This led to new slave codes
* Identify the various forms of resistance employed by enslaved and free African women in america. Be specific
  + African woman would poison the their captors
  + African woman would set fire to their captors property & land
  + African woman would agitate other slaves into revolution
  + African woman would do everything they could for freedom
* Why does giddings say the cult of true womanhood left a bitter legacy
  + For white woman, it was used as a means to circumscribe and make educated and wealthy woman dependent instead of fighting for their rights
  + The cult caused black women to prove they were capable of being “ladies”

# Complicity

* Link: http://books.google.com/books?id=Hax9XBAwkHkC&printsec=frontcover&dq=complicity:+how+the+north+promoted,+prolonged+and+profited+from+slavery&hl=en&sa=X&ei=zw4eVPj7IO3oigLszICoBA&ved=0CB8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=complicity%3A%20how%20the%20north%20promoted%2C%20prolonged%20and%20profited%20from%20slavery&f=false