

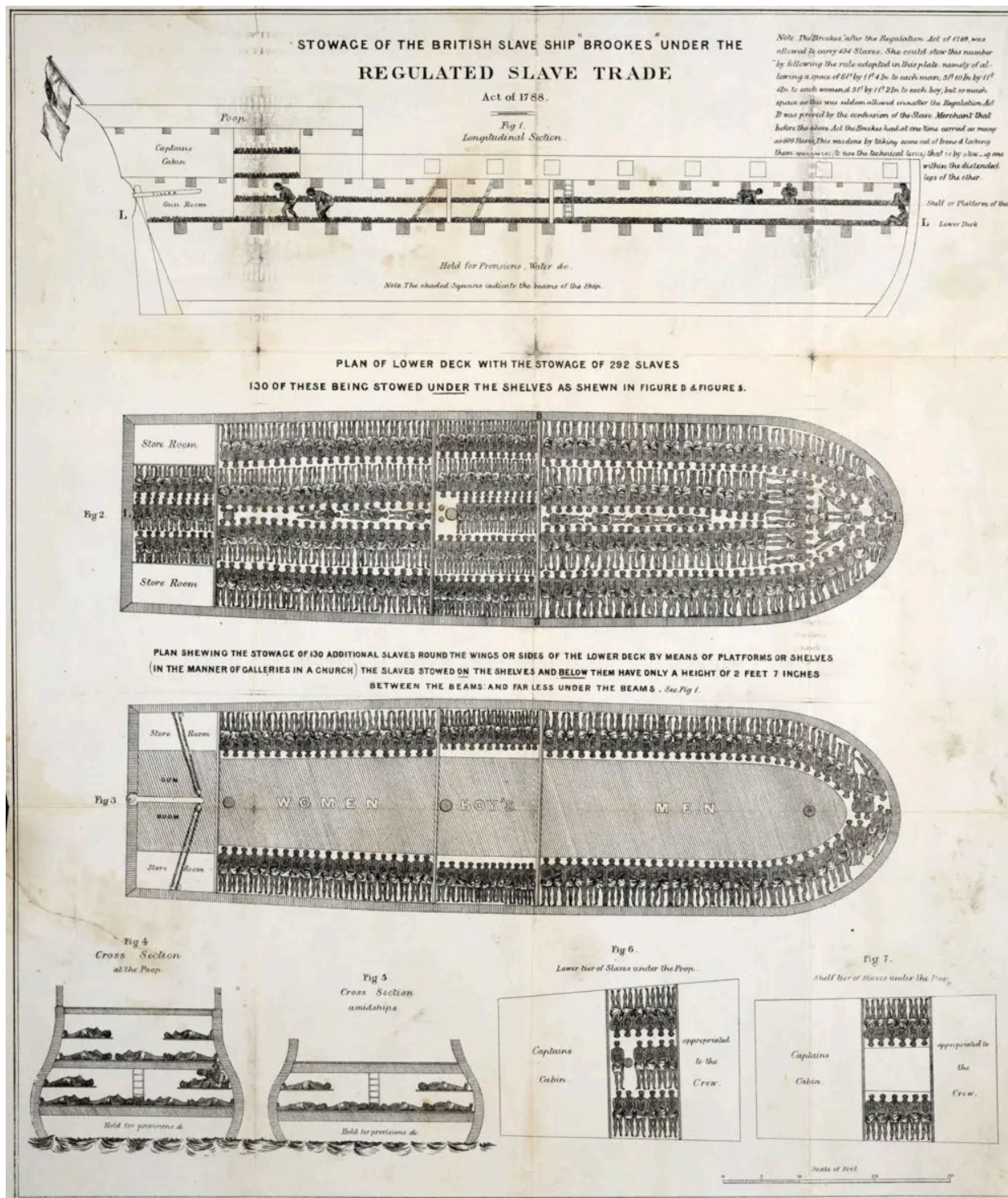
2.6 The Development of Slavery in Colonial America

2.6 英属殖民地的奴隶制

The Development of Slavery in Colonial America 美国殖民地奴隶制的发展

Slavery became a fundamental institution in colonial British North America, though its development varied across regions. All British colonies participated in the Atlantic slave trade to some degree, responding to abundant available land, growing European consumer demand for colonial goods, and a decreasing supply of indentured servants. The first Africans arrived in Virginia in 1619, and by the late 1600s, a significant shift occurred from reliance on white indentured servitude to racial slavery.

奴隶制成为英属北美殖民地的一项基本制度，尽管其发展在各地区有所不同。所有英属殖民地在一定程度上都参与了大西洋奴隶贸易，以应对大量可供开垦的土地、欧洲对殖民地商品不断增长的消费需求，以及契约仆役供应的减少。首批非洲人于1619年抵达弗吉尼亚，到17世纪末，出现了从依赖白人契约奴役到种族奴隶制的重大转变。



"Stowage of the British slave ship Brooks under the regulated slave trade act of 1788, 1789," via Wikimedia.

"1789年，依据1788年《奴隶贸易管理法》，英国贩奴船'布鲁克斯号'的装载情况"

Regional Patterns of Slavery 奴隶制的地区模式

All British colonies participated in slavery, though the extent and nature of the institution varied significantly by region:所有英国殖民地都参与了奴隶制，尽管该制度的程度和性质因地区而异：

New England Colonies 新英格兰殖民地

- Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers due to shorter growing seasons and crops requiring less intensive labor

新英格兰地区的小型农场使用的奴隶劳动力相对较少，因为那里的生长季节较短，而且农作物所需的劳动力强度较低。

- Enslaved population typically comprised only about 3% of the total population
被奴役人口通常仅占总人口的3%左右

This transition accelerated after events like Bacon's Rebellion (1676), as colonial elites sought a labor force they considered easier to control. As European demand for tobacco, rice, sugar, and other colonial products grew, so did the demand for enslaved labor to produce these goods.在培根起义（1676年）等事件之后，这种转变加速了，因为殖民地精英们寻求一种他们认为更容易控制的劳动力。随着欧洲对烟草、大米、糖和其他殖民地产品的需求增长，对生产这些商品的奴隶劳动力的需求也随之增加。

- All port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people (up to 25% in cities like Boston)

所有港口城市都有相当数量的被奴役人口（在波士顿这样的城市中，这一比例高达25%）

- Urban enslaved people typically worked as domestic servants, dockworkers, and in maritime trades

城市中的被奴役者通常从事家庭佣人、码头工人和海上贸易工作。

Middle Colonies 中部殖民地

- New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware all participated in the slave trade

纽约、宾夕法尼亚、新泽西和特拉华都参与了奴隶贸易

- Port cities like Philadelphia and New York held significant minorities of enslaved people
像费城和纽约这样的港口城市有相当数量的被奴役人口。
- Diverse economy created varied roles for enslaved workers in both urban and rural settings
多样化的经济为城市和乡村地区的被奴役劳动者创造了各种各样的角色。
- European demand for grain exports indirectly supported the system of slavery
欧洲对谷物出口的需求间接地支撑了奴隶制体系

Chesapeake Colonies 切萨皮克殖民地

The tobacco plantations of Virginia and Maryland drove the development of slavery in this region:

弗吉尼亚和马里兰的烟草种植园推动了该地区奴隶制的发展：

- Tobacco cultivation for European markets required extensive labor
为欧洲市场种植烟草需要大量劳动力
- Declining availability of European servants led planters to turn increasingly to enslaved Africans
欧洲仆役数量的减少，使得种植园主越来越多地转向使用被奴役的非洲人。
- By the early 18th century, chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in the region
到18世纪初，动产奴隶制成为该地区主要的劳动制度。
- Large numbers of enslaved workers maintained the tobacco economy
大量被奴役的工人维持着烟草经济

Southern Atlantic Colonies 南大西洋殖民地

The southernmost British colonies developed plantation systems with the largest concentrations of enslaved people:最南端的英国殖民地发展出了奴隶制种植园体系，这里集中了数量最多的被奴役人口：

- South Carolina and Georgia developed plantation economies centered on rice and indigo for European markets

南卡罗来纳州和佐治亚州发展出以种植水稻和靛蓝为核心的种植园经济，产品面向欧洲市场。

- These labor-intensive crops required large workforces of enslaved people
这些劳动密集型作物需要大量的奴隶劳动力。
- By the mid-18th century, enslaved Africans constituted the majority of the population in these areas
到18世纪中叶，被奴役的非洲人在这些地区的人口占大多数。
- Harsh conditions in rice cultivation resulted in high mortality rates
水稻种植的恶劣条件导致了很高的死亡率

West Indies Connection 西印度群岛的联系

Though not part of the mainland colonies, the West Indies played a crucial role in shaping slavery in North America: 尽管西印度群岛并非北美大陆殖民地的一部分，但它在北美奴隶制的形成过程中发挥了关键作用：

- The great majority of enslaved Africans transported in the Atlantic slave trade were sent to the British West Indies
绝大多数在大西洋奴隶贸易中被运送的非洲奴隶被送往英属西印度群岛。
- Labor practices and legal codes governing slavery often developed first in the West Indies and were later adapted in mainland colonies
有关奴隶制的劳动惯例和法律法规通常先在西印度群岛形成，随后被大陆殖民地所采用。
- Trade networks connected the West Indies to mainland colonies, creating economic interdependence
贸易网络将西印度群岛与北美大陆殖民地连接起来，形成了经济上的相互依存关系。

The Transatlantic Slave Trade 跨大西洋奴隶贸易

The Atlantic slave trade brought millions of enslaved Africans to the Americas, though only a fraction of the total went to British North America: 大西洋奴隶贸易将数百万被奴役的非洲人带到了美洲，不过其中只有一小部分被运往英属北美地区：

- West African regions supplied most captives to the British colonies

西非地区为英国殖民地提供了大多数俘虏。

- The Middle Passage (the journey across the Atlantic) was characterized by inhumane conditions
中间航程（穿越大西洋的旅程）的特点是不人道的条件
- European demand for colonial goods drove the expansion of the slave trade
欧洲对殖民地商品的需求推动了奴隶贸易的扩张
- Different African regions supplied captives, bringing diverse cultural backgrounds to the colonies
不同的非洲地区提供了俘虏，为殖民地带来了多样化的文化背景

 **Watch: AP US History - The Impact of Slavery on Colonial America**

The Evolution of Chattel Slavery 动产奴隶制的演变

As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system:随着动产奴隶制成为许多南方殖民地的主要劳动制度，新的法律建立了一个严格的种族制度：

- Colonial legislatures defined enslaved Africans as property (chattel) rather than persons
殖民地立法机构将被奴役的非洲人定义为财产（动产）而非人。
- Laws made slavery hereditary through the mother's status, meaning children born to enslaved women were automatically enslaved
法律规定，奴隶身份依据母亲的地位世袭，即女奴所生子女自动成为奴隶。
- Legal codes prohibited interracial relationships, especially between white women and Black men
法典禁止跨种族关系，尤其是白人女性与黑人男性之间的关系。
- Descendants of African American mothers were defined as Black and enslaved in perpetuity
非裔美国母亲的后代被定义为黑人，并永远被奴役。
- Free Blacks faced growing legal restrictions, reinforcing a racial hierarchy
自由黑人面临着越来越多的法律限制，这强化了种族等级制度。

These legal developments created a system of racial slavery that:这些法律发展催生了一种种族奴隶制体系，该体系：

- Linked slavery permanently to African ancestry
将奴隶制与非洲血统永久联系在一起
- Established slavery as a permanent, inheritable condition
将奴隶制确立为一种永久性的、可继承的状态
- Justified enslavement based on perceived racial differences
以认知到的种族差异为由使奴役合法化

Resistance and Cultural Persistence 抵抗与文化延续

Despite the oppressive system of slavery, enslaved Africans actively resisted and maintained their cultural identity.尽管存在残酷的奴隶制度，被奴役的非洲人仍积极反抗并保持着他们的文化身份。

Overt Resistance 公开反抗

Africans developed various forms of direct resistance against their enslavement:非洲人对奴役发展出了各种形式的直接抵抗：

- Physical rebellions, such as the Stono Rebellion in South Carolina (1739)
身体反抗，如南卡罗来纳州的斯托诺叛乱（1739 年）
- Escape attempts, including formation of maroon communities in remote areas
逃跑尝试，包括在偏远地区建立逃亡黑奴社区
- Destruction of property, tools, or crops as forms of economic sabotage
破坏财产、工具或农作物，以此作为经济破坏的形式

Cultural Resistance and Adaptation: 文化抵抗与适应：

Enslaved people maintained their culture and religion as forms of resistance:被奴役的人们将他们的文化和宗教作为抵抗的形式予以维系：

- African religions blended with Christianity, preserving African spiritual traditions
非洲宗教与基督教相融合，保留了非洲的精神传统

- Traditional music, dance, storytelling, and art were maintained and adapted
传统音乐、舞蹈、故事讲述和艺术得以保留并加以调整
- African linguistic patterns influenced the development of distinctive speech patterns
非洲语言模式影响了独特语言表达方式的发展
- Food traditions and medicinal knowledge preserved aspects of African cultures
饮食传统和医学知识保留了非洲文化的一些方面

Family and Gender Systems 家庭与性别体系

Enslaved people fought to maintain family bonds and gender roles despite the system's attempts to break them: 尽管奴隶制试图破坏，但被奴役的人们仍努力维系家庭纽带和性别角色：

- Created and maintained family structures despite lack of legal recognition
尽管缺乏法律认可，仍建立并维持了家庭结构
- Preserved traditional gender roles and relationships when possible
在可能的情况下保留传统的性别角色和关系
- Developed extended kinship networks that could survive family separations
建立了能够承受家庭分离的扩展亲属关系网络
- Established naming practices that preserved family connections across generations
确立的命名习俗，这些习俗维系了家族世代代的联系
- Created community support systems for raising children and supporting each other
建立了育儿和相互支持的社区支持体系

These various forms of resistance helped enslaved people maintain their humanity and dignity in a system designed to deny both, while preserving cultural traditions that would endure across generations.

这些不同形式的抵抗帮助被奴役的人们在一个旨在剥夺他们人性与尊严的体制中保持自我的人性尊严，同时保留了代代相传的文化传统。