

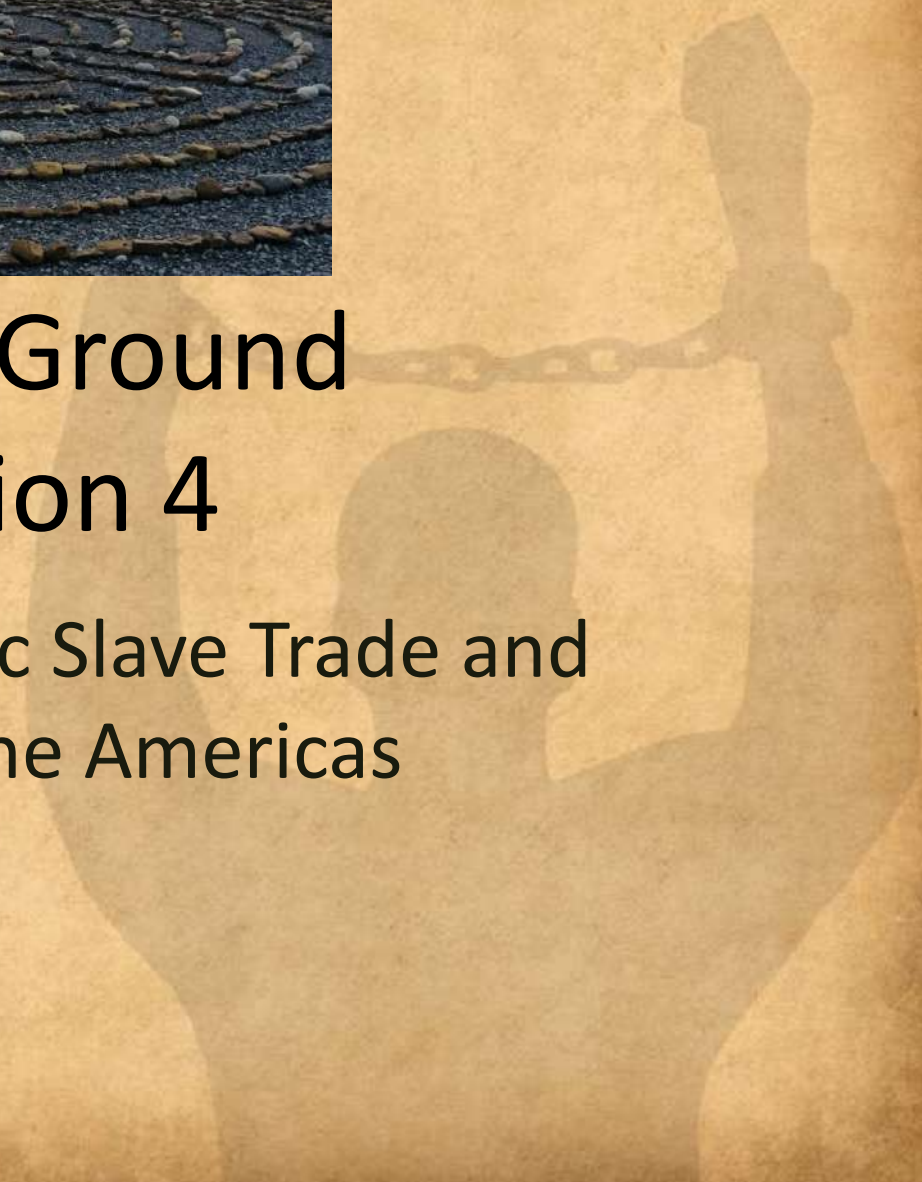
Advertisement for enslaved people, 1810. The text reads: "TO BE SOLD, On Tuesday the first Day of August next, A CARGO OF NINETY-FOUR PRIME, HEALTHY NEGROES, CONSISTING OF Thirty-nine MEN, Fifteen BOYS, Twenty-four WOMEN, and Sixteen GIRLS. JUST ARRIVED, In the Brigantine DEMBIA, from SIERRA LEON, by DAVID & JOHN DEAS."



Sacred Ground

Session 4

The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and
Slavery in the Americas

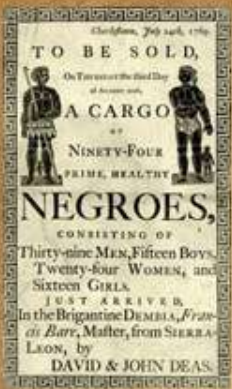




Europe's Role

How and why did the slave trade start?

- Portugal and Spain (15-16th century)
 - Prince Henry the Navigator explored coast of West Africa by 1460, since North Africa was already occupied by Muslims
 - Initially sought gold, but found profit in slaves
 - The Spanish gave permission for Great Britain to sell slaves to Spanish colonies
- Dutch (17th century)
 - Dutch West India Company controlled richest sugar crops in Brazil
 - Copper trade
 - Responsible for the largest per capita to slave trade and transport
- English (late 16th-17th century)
 - Captain John Hawkins, under the rule of Queen Elizabeth I, led first English slave ship voyage in 1562
 - first British settlement in Jamestown, Virginia 1607



African Journey into Slavery: From Capture to Transport

- **Capture**
 - Mostly African “slavers” were paid to barter for slaves or capture young males and females from villages
 - Captured Africans were chained together and placed in Goree sticks for group transport
 - Transport to the coast could take months
- **Holding on the Coast**
 - Captured Africans were taken to “slave castles” along the African coast
 - Elmina Castle on Ghana’s coast
 - Goree Island of Senegal’s coast
 - Wait time for transport from a couple of weeks to several months

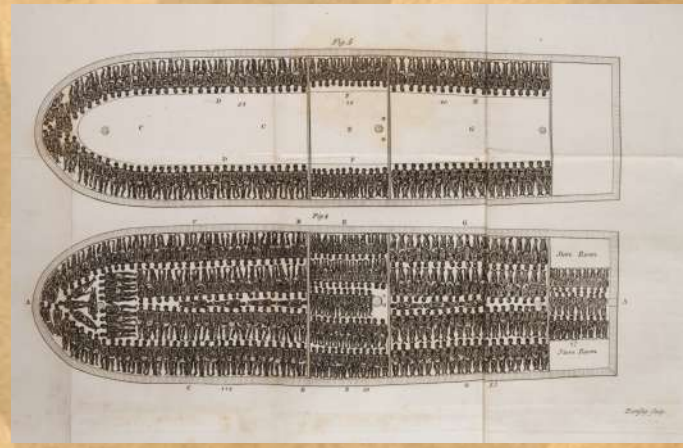
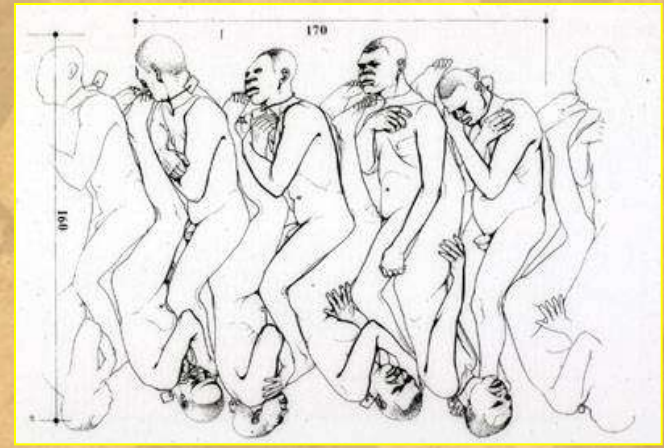


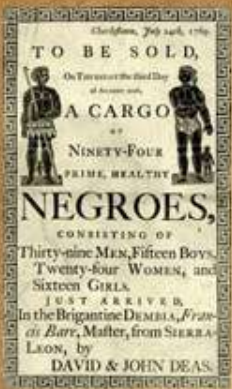
The Door of No Return...



The TransAtlantic Middle Passage

- Africans were transported unclothed and held in chains throughout the journey
- Depending on the weather, the passage could take 3 – 6 months
- 12-30% of transported slaves did not survive the Atlantic crossing
- 5-10% of the African slaves did not survive their first year of enslavement in the Americas
- In the lower “cargo” areas of the ship, African men were allotted 6 feet by 1.4 feet; women 5 feet by 1.4 Feet; girls 4 feet by 1 foot.





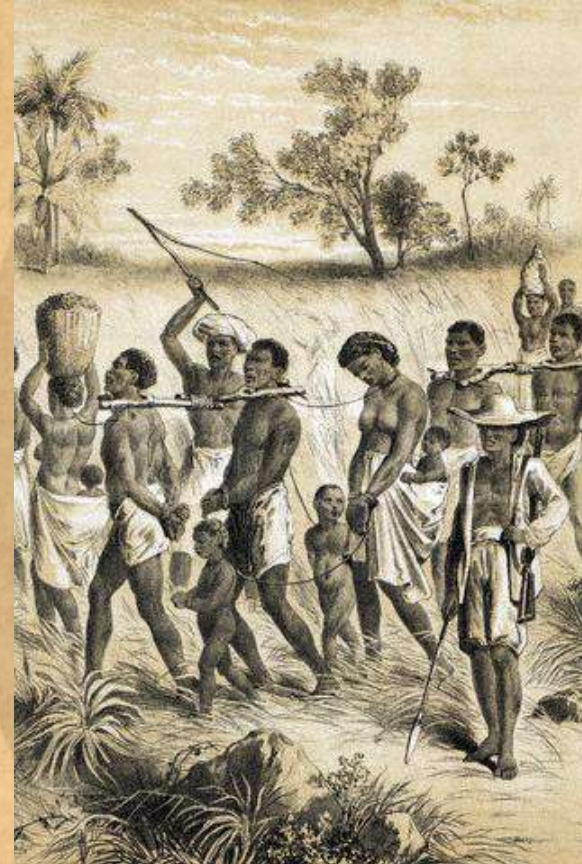
Conservative Number of people enslaved

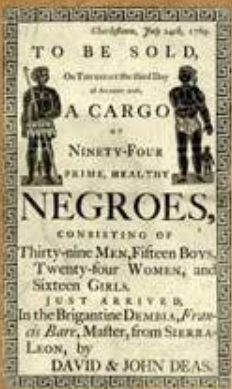
30 million taken from their homes

30 million die during capture phase

30 million die during middle passage

10 million survive to make it over the ocean





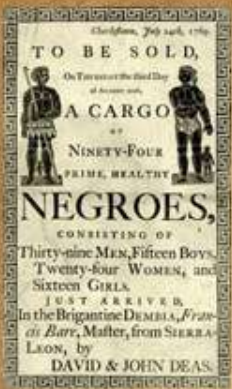
Slavery in the Americas 1451 - 1867



Number of enslaved people delivered to:

Brazil	4,000,000
Spanish Empire (including Cuba)	2,500,000
British West Indies	2,000,000
French West Indies (including Cayenne)	1,600,000
British North America and United States	500,000
Dutch West Indies (including Surinam)	500,000
Danish West Indies	8,000
Europe (including Portugal, Canary Islands, Madeira, Azores, etc.)	200,000
Total:	11,328,000

Source: Hugh Thomas, *The Slave Trade: The Story of the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1440-1870*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997, p. 804.



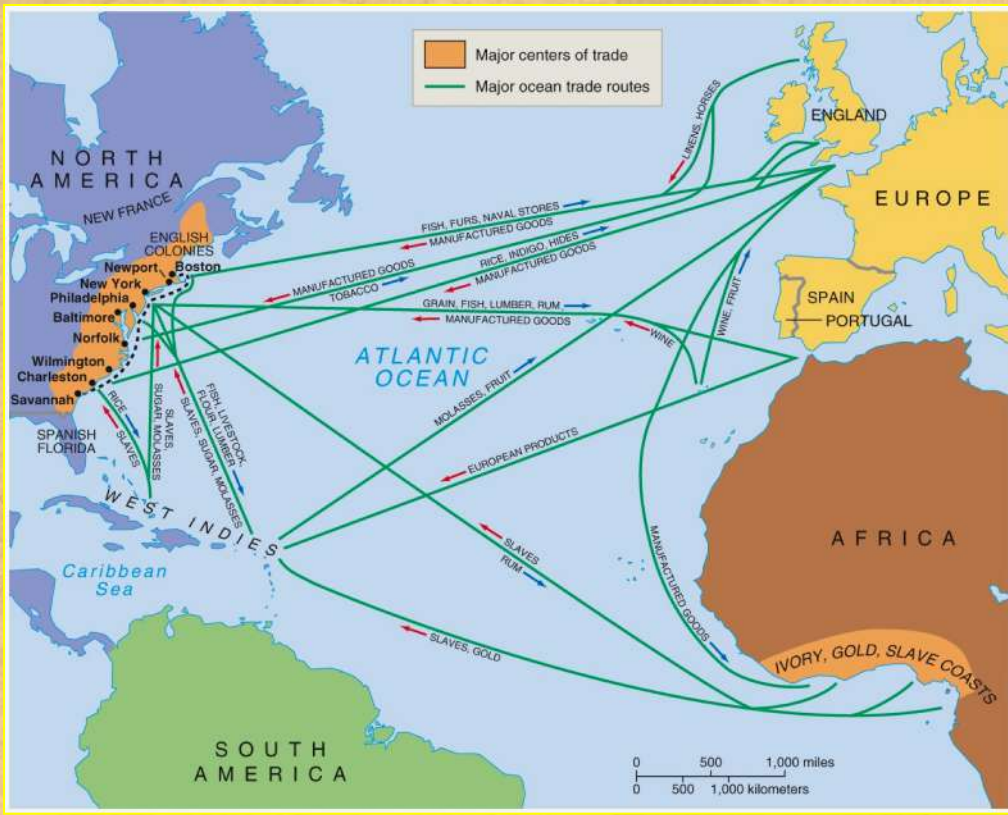
Transport of African Slaves



MAP 4-4 THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1440-1867

Charleston, July 24th, 1766.
TO BE SOLD,
 On Thursday the first Day
 of August next,
A CARGO
 OF
NINETY-FOUR
 PRIME, HEALTHY
NEGROES,
 CONSISTING OF
 Thirty-nine MEN, Fifteen BOYS,
 Twenty-four WOMEN, and
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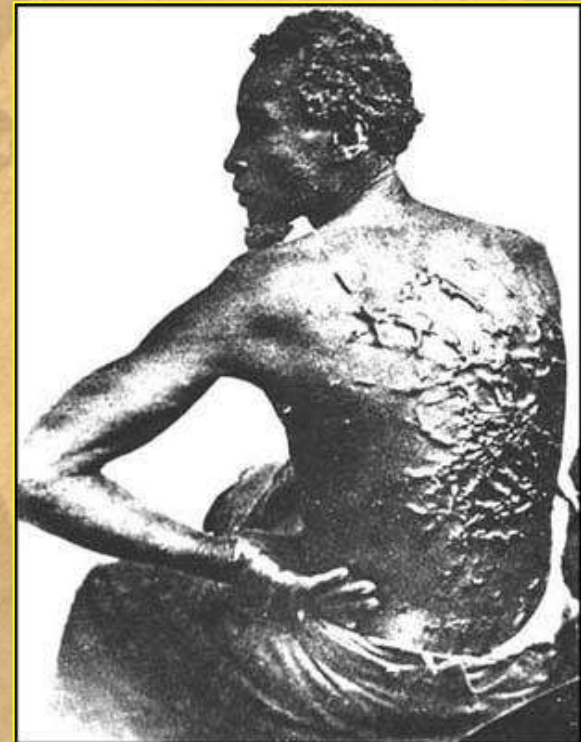
The Triangular Slave Trade





Slavery in American Colonies...

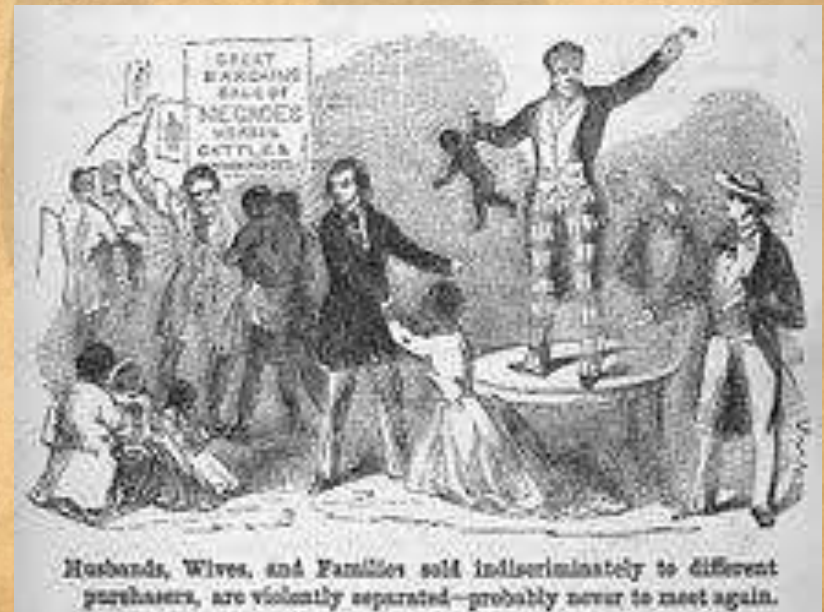
- **1619** - The first documented slave for life. Slavery in America started in 1619, when the privateer The White Lion brought 20 African slaves ashore in the British colony of Jamestown, Virginia. The crew had seized the Africans from the Portugese slave ship Sao Jao Bautista.
- **1636** - Colonial North America's slave trade begins when the first American slave carrier, Desire, is built and launched in Massachusetts.
- **1640** - John Punch, a runaway black servant, is sentenced to servitude for life. His two white companions are given extended terms of servitude.
- **1641** - Massachusetts is the first colony to legalize slavery.
- **1643** - The New England Confederation of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven adopts a fugitive slave law.
- **1650** - Connecticut legalizes slavery.

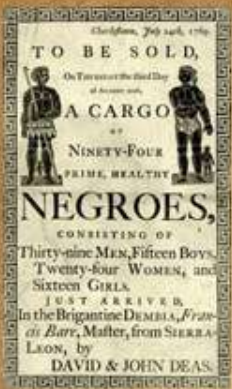




Slavery in American Colonies...

- **1657** - Virginia passed a fugitive slave law.
- **1660** - Charles II, King of England, orders the Council of Foreign Plantations to devise strategies for converting slaves and servants to Christianity.
- **1662** - Hereditary Slavery Virginia law decrees that children of black mothers “shall be bond or free according to the condition of the mother.”
- **1664** - New York and New Jersey legalize slavery.
- Also in 1664, Maryland is the first colony to take legal action against marriages between white women and black men.
 - The State of Maryland mandates lifelong servitude for all black slaves. New York, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Virginia all pass similar laws.





Slavery in American Colonies...

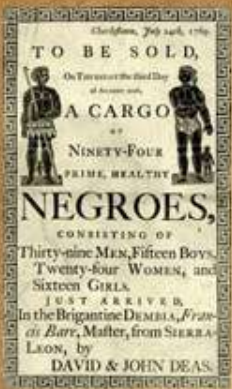
- 1667 - Virginia declared that Christian baptism will not alter a person's status as a slave.
- 1668 - New Jersey passed a fugitive slave law.
- 1674 - New York declared that blacks who convert to Christianity after their enslavement will not be freed.
- 1680 - The State of Virginia forbade blacks and slaves from bearing arms, prohibited blacks from congregating in large numbers, and mandated harsh punishment for slaves who assault Christians or attempt escape.
- 1682 - Virginia declared that all imported black servants are slaves for life.
- 1691 - Virginia passed the first anti-miscegenation law, forbidding marriages between whites and blacks or whites and Native Americans.
- 1705 - The Virginia Slave Code

Negroes bought in 1846			Negroes sold		
Oct 10 th	Rachel	450 10	Dec 26 th	Rachel	600 00
Dec 22 nd	Lampson	535 80	Jan 20 th	Lampson	725 ..
Jan 18 th	Lear	600 ..	Jan 23 rd	Lear	650 ..
Sept 28 th	Joseph	450 ..	Feb 3 rd	Joseph	775 00
Oct 29 th	Washington	475 ..	Jan 4 th	Washington	700 ..
Oct 16 th	Reubin	500 ..	Jan 18 th	Reubin	725 ..
Oct 3 rd	Joseph	540 ..	Dec 11 th	Joseph	620 ..
Dec 18 th	George	450 ..	Jan 18 th	George	625 ..
Sept 18 th	Betsy	400 ..	Jan 26 th	Betsy	625 ..
Dec 17 th	Catherine & child	520 ..	Jan 28 th	Catherine & child	650 ..
Dec 1 st	Matilda	475 ..	Jan 4 th	Matilda	600 ..
Nov 16 th	Clacy	325 ..	Jan 4 th	Clacy	400 ..
Nov 21 st	Lydian	406 ..	April 3 rd	Lydian	300 ..
Oct 5 th	Pressilla	265 ..	Jan 4 th	Pressilla	600 ..
Feb 13 th	Jim	240 ..	Mar 25 th	Jim	300 ..
..	Clator	400 27 th	Clator	465 ..
..	William	625 ..	Feb 19 th	William	650 ..
.. 16 th	Solly	540 ..	Mar 22 nd	Solly	575 ..
		8796 00			10585 00



Slavery in American Colonies...

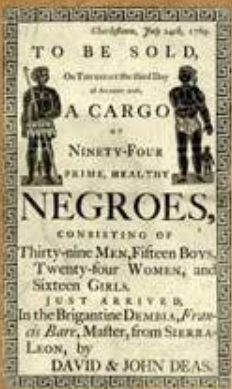
- **1705** - New York declared that punishment by execution will be applied to certain runaway slaves.
 - Massachusetts made marriage and sexual relations between blacks and whites illegal.
- **1706** - New York declared blacks, Indians, and slaves who killed white people would be subject to the death penalty.
- **1708** - Black African slaves outnumber whites in South Carolina
- Between **1774 and 1804**, all the northern states abolished slavery
- By **1860** The African slave population had reached nearly 4 million, with more than half living in the cotton-producing states of the South.



the Trade of African Slaves by the numbers

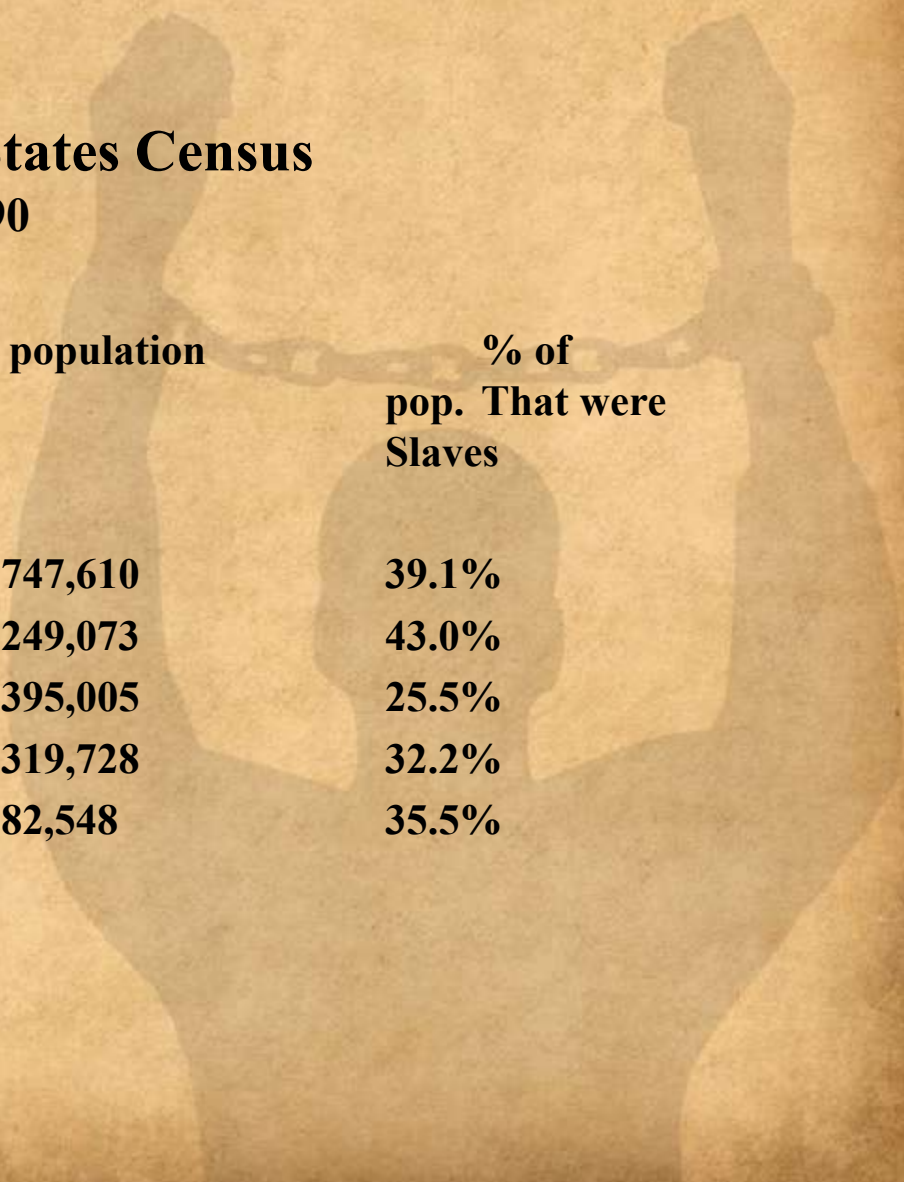
- From approximately 1526 to 1867, some 12.5 million slaves were shipped from Africa, and 10.7 million arrived in the Americas.
- The first slave transport ship from Africa set sail in 1526
- During the decade of the 1690's approximately 30,000 African slaves were transported annually to the American colonies.
- By the decade of 1820's, approximately 80,000 African slaves were transported annually.

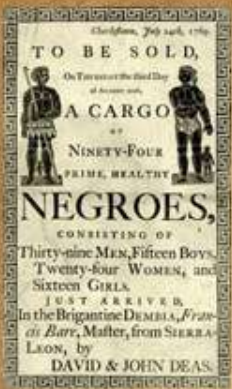




First United States Census 1790

State	Crops	Total population	% of pop. That were Slaves
• Virginia	Tobacco	747,610	39.1%
• South Carolina	Rice, indigo, cotton	249,073	43.0%
• North Carolina	Tobacco, cotton	395,005	25.5%
• Maryland	Tobacco	319,728	32.2%
• Georgia	Rice, indigo, cotton	82,548	35.5%

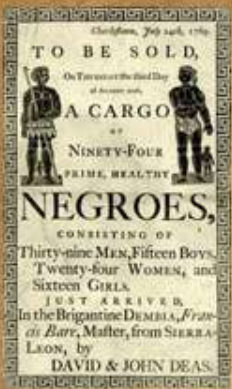




Slave Rebellions and Escape

- Most Noted Rebellions
 - New York Slave Revolt - 1712
 - Stono Rebellion - 1793
 - Nat Turner – 1831
- Escapes
 - Between 1860 -1865, approximately 100,000 slaves escaped via the ***“Underground Railroad”***





Dred Scott v. Sandford

- **March 1857.** *the United States Supreme Court ruled that blacks were not citizens of the United States and denied Congress the ability to prohibit slavery in any federal territory.*
- **1860-1861.** Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, southern states seceded, and the United States Civil War began.
- The 1860 census showed the black population of the United States to be 4,441,830, of which 3,953,760 were enslaved and 488,070 free.
- **1863 January.** President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which made it clear that a Union victory in the Civil War would mean the end of slavery in the United States.





In the Words of the Enslaved...

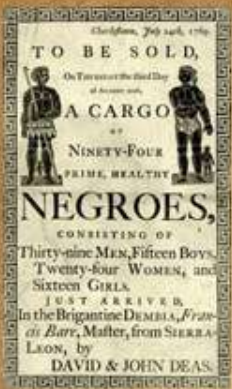
- From Slave **Olaudah Equiano's** narrative (The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano or Gustavus Vassa the African) 1789:

“The noise and clamor with which this is attended, and the eagerness visible in the countenances of the buyers, serve not a little to increase the *apprehension of terrified Africans...* In this manner, without scruple, are *relations and friends separated*, most of them never to see each other again.”



And, In the Words of the Enslavers...

- From **An Account of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa by Alexander Falconbridge**, a surgeon on slave ships (1788)
 - “ Upon the Negroes refusing to take sustenance, I have seen coals of *fire, glowing hot*, put on a shovel and placed so near their lips as to scorch and burn them. And this has been accompanied with threats of *forcing them to swallow the coals* if they any longer persisted in refusing to eat. These means have generally had the desired effect. I have also been credibly informed that a certain captain in the slave- trade, *poured melted lead* on such of his Negroes as obstinately refused their food. . . ”



American Slave Narratives

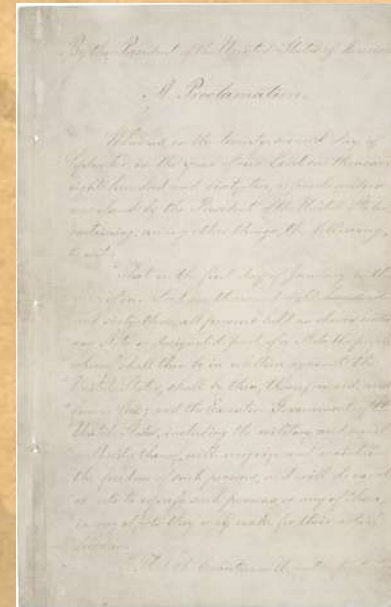
- <https://youtu.be/u2Zpep2L8IM>





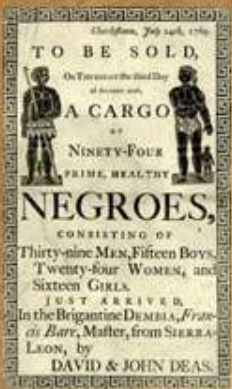
The Immediate Legacy of Slavery

- Emancipation Proclamation – Issued by Pres. Abraham Lincoln on. January 1, 1863
- The 13th Amendment, adopted on December 18, 1865, officially abolished slavery
- Former slaves received the rights of citizenship and the “equal protection” of the Constitution in the [14th Amendment](#)
- They received the right to vote in the [15th Amendment](#)
- It was difficult for former slaves to gain a foothold in the post-civil war economy due to restrictive [black codes](#) and regressive contractual arrangements such as [sharecropping](#).

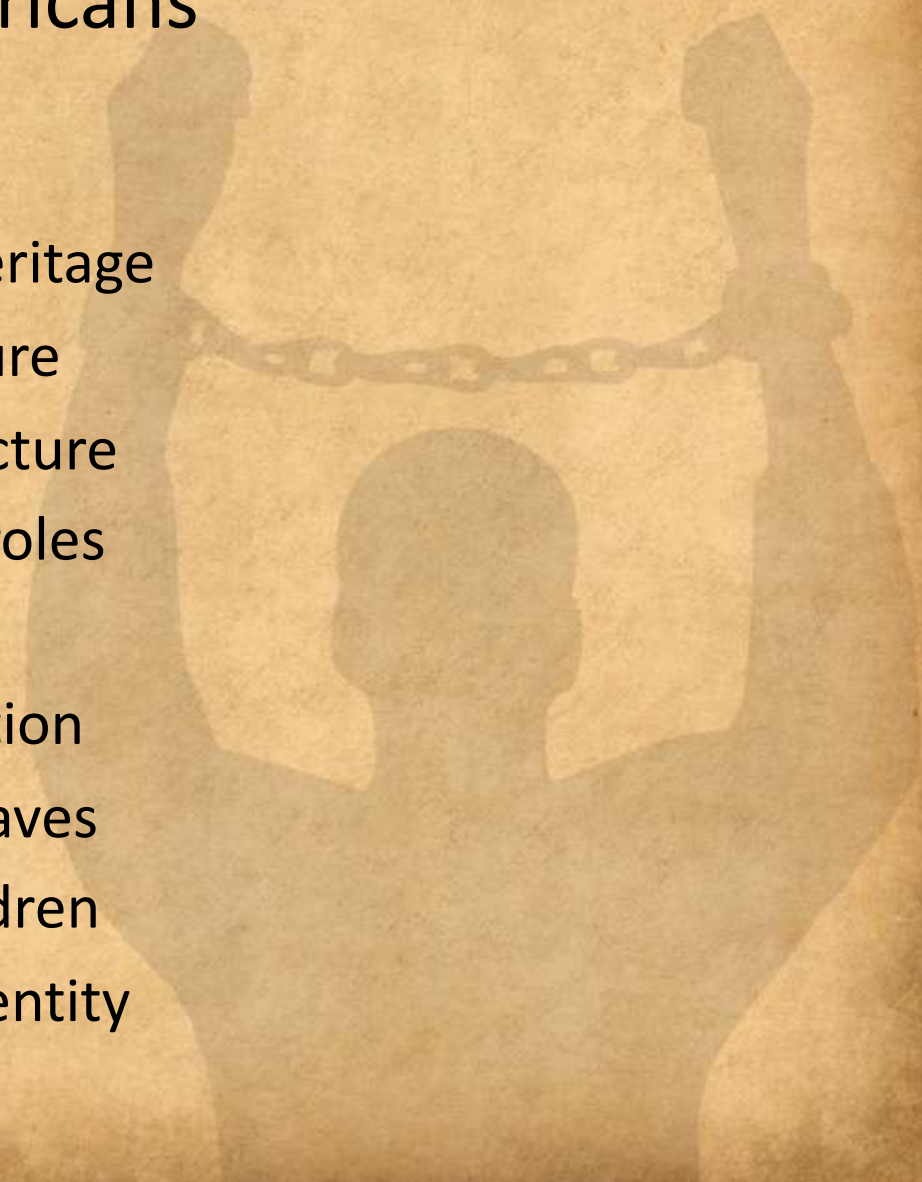


The Emancipation Proclamation
Page One

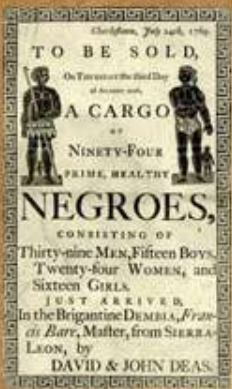
The Socio-Cultural Impact of Slavery for Africans



- Removal from land and heritage
- Loss of language and culture
- Destruction of family structure
 - Breakdown of gender roles
 - Dislocation of children
- Color and status stratification
 - “House” and “Field” slaves
 - The Slave Masters children
- Dislocation and Loss of Identity



The Socio-Cultural Impact of Slavery for Whites



- Supremacy based on color
- False reconciliation of conscious
- Destruction of family structure
 - Slave rape
- Status stratification
 - Slave owners vs. non-slave owners
- Identity distortion – Individual and family relationship to the violent history of slavery



Advertisement for the sale of enslaved people, dated 1783. The text reads: 'TO BE SOLD, On Tuesday the first Day of August next, A CARGO OF NINETY-FOUR PRIME, HEALTHY NEGROES, CONSISTING OF Thirty-nine MEN, Fifteen BOYS, Twenty-four WOMEN, and Sixteen GIRLS. JUST ARRIVED, In the Brigantine DEMBIA, from SIERRA LEON, by DAVID & JOHN DEAS.'

Goree Island, Senegal

My Story...

