What caused Atlantic slavery – and antislavery?

0. Administrative: Education Abroad presentation; registering Clickers; extra credit films
1. Atlantic Slavery II (cont’d)
2. [The Antislavery Movement—just started at end]
   • [note for pdf version: anything in [ ] added after lecture]

Walk-in Music: Rough Guide to the Music of China

Treaty of Tordesillas - 1494
- 1481, the papal Bull Aeterni regis grantland south of the Canary Islands to Portugal
- T.o.T. divided globe between Spain and Portugal
- Awarded Brazil, Africa (and Asia) to Portugal

Amerindians in Brazil
[the individual ships didn't necessarily go in a triangle]

How suitable for plantation labor?

Decimation of Amerindians
- Bartolome de las Casas (1474-1566)
  - Dominican missionary
  - Bishop of Chiapas
- Charles V (1500-1558)
  - decreed protection
  - 1550 Conf. Valladolid

Conquistador B. Diaz: “We came to serve God and his Majesty, to give light to those in darkness, and also to acquire that wealth which most men covet.”

Portuguese arrival in 1485

Who is in control?
King of Kongo receives Dutch
• King Alvaro, 1642
• Until 1600s: Africans controlled terms of exchange
• Entire period: most enslavement by Africans

Giovanni Cavazzi portrays Queen Njinga (ruled 1660-1663)

Queen (Ngola) Njinga of Mbundu/Angola (born c. 1583-1663)

Ana de Sousa Njinga negotiates, 1657
• She did not accept floor mat
• Maintained dignity

Clicker Q 1: Enslavement Reasons
Slaves in Africa were typically...
A. born into that condition
B. members of particular ethnic groups
C. prisoners of war
D. freed on their thirtieth birthday

Slave Coffle in Africa
“Tasting the Sweat of an African”

1725 engraving in 1764 how-to publication: “An Englishman licks the Negro’s chin to confirm his age, and to discover from the taste of his sweat that he is not sick.”

Luanda, Angola, f. 1575

Portuguese Slave Fort: Elmina (Ghana)

East Africa: Mombasa

• Fort Jesus, built 1593-94
• Why did Atlantic slave trade switch from west Africa to east? (When?)

Clicker Q 2: Middle Passage

• On average, about ______ percent of captives died on the Middle Passage trip from Africa to the Americas (over the entire period 1500-1870s).
  A. 3 - 5%
  B. 5 - 10%
  C. 10 - 20%
  D. 20 - 30%
  E. More than 30%

After standardization of practices during 1600s, as low as 1%
Clicker Q 3: Life Expectancy

- Most enslaved Africans died within ______ years of arriving in the Americas.
  A. 1 - 2
  B. 5 - 6
  C. 10 - 15
  D. 15 - 20

[the correct answer is in the textbook—I discussed why our stereotype is wrong]
Discipline: Whip

Endemic Physical Violence

Resistance: Runaway Communities (Maroons, Quilombo)

1700s, Brazil: Sugar declines

• Mining

1800s, Brazil: Coffee

Comic of the Day

• Which causes?
  Econ. vs. People vs. Information (Knowledge)
Economics vs. Ideology/Culture

- Which came first, which is more important?
- Karl Marx (1818-1883):
  "materialist conception of history":
  - to survive, we must produce and reproduce not only individually, but socially as well.
  [historical materialism, "mode of production"]
- Chicken vs. Egg? Economics comes first...
  (Prof thinks so—or does it?)
  "Culture matters" vs. culture is primary