Hist. 2c, F’11, L 3:
The Atlantic Slavery System

0. Crashing, Honors, Film today 3pm, DSP
   • Goals: *1st true global economy
     *Human costs of this system

1. Wendy: Dutch & British Chartered Co.s

2. Slavery in statistics & images
   Walk-in Music: Slave Songs in the US (1850s)
   www.pbs.org/wsi/slavery/experience/education/
   Hammer ring (2:35), Soldier’s Joy (2:09), …
   Ghana 2008: Reenactment of African Slave Camp Music

Two early models of empire
(Spanish Reconquista and Portuguese seafaring trade)

Old patterns extended

• Spanish New World and Philippines: the encomiendas
• Portuguese trading fort (Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya)

European latecomers
• Piracy (Sir Francis Drake)
• Joint-stock companies
• Settler colonies/commerce
• Settler colonies (religious)

First Wave of Colonization
Assignment for Tue. (L4)

- Chap. 15 (689-98): Slave Trade
  “What explains the rise of the Atlantic slave trade?” \( \rightarrow \) causes (list them after Strayer)
- Part V: A European Era?
  What “caused” predominance of Europe?
- Chap. 16: Atlantic Revolutions
  Make a table of causes of each (5)
  (North Am, Fr, Haitian, Spanish Am.)
  - Try to fit them into categories

Mnemonic Acronyms for (World) History

- PERSIA-T
- SPRITE
- SPICE “tm” (Ryba Epstein, Illinois)
  - EIEIO (Prof. Marcuse)
  Themes vs. Causes

Model of Historical Causality

- Economics
- Environment
- Opposition (peOple)
- Int’l Situation
- Ideology/Information (media)
- Elites/Leaders
- Culture/Institutions

Comic of the Day: Causes

Economics vs. People vs. Information

Clicker Q 1: Slave Duties

In Islamic lands the most common form of slavery was
- A. plantation worker
- B. miner
- C. forced military enlistment
- D. domestic servitude.

Slavery History

- Existed since dawn of recorded history
  - e.g. construction in ancient Egypt (pyramids)
- Etymology
  - Latin “servus” (serf)
  - 10th century (?00s): Slaves/slaver=s/ slaves of east central Europe
- Types:
  - Domestic (reproductive) \( \rightarrow \) Productive (indentured servitude)
  - Slavery as status vs. chattel slavery
- Timeline European – African slavery:
  - ancient Rome/medieval feudal system: serfs bound to land
  - Portuguese: 1441 from Africa to Lisbon
  - Spanish: 1505/19 for agriculture in Hispaniola
  - British colonies: 1619 to Jamestown (tobacco plantations)
Clicker Q2: Numbers of Slaves

The Atlantic slave trade peaked at ________ captives shipped during the 1700s.
A. 20 million  
B. 6 million  
C. 1 million  
D. 500,000

Slavery Stats [see Equiano, 227ff]

- 1519-1880s: 9,300,000 total [8.5-12.5 million]
  - Strayer: 10.7=12.5-1.8
  - 1700-1800: 6+ mio.=2/3 of total
    -> the worst century
  - 50,000-90,000 per year (1,000-2,000 per week)
    - 1760s: 63,500
    - 1770s: 58,000
    - 1780s: 89,000
    - 1790s: 76,000 (why did the number drop?)
  - In 1780s & '90s: 50% in British ships

Changing magnitude of slave trade

Which cause accounts for decline after 1770s?

Clicker Q3: % to US?

Over the entire period 1500-1870, what percentage of African slaves went to the British colonies/US?
A. 6%  
B. 20%  
C. 35%  
D. 45%

The Distribution of Slave Imports in the New World, 1500–1870

Treaty of Tordesillas - 1494
- 1481: papal Bull Aeterni regis granted land south of Canary Islands to Portugal
- 1494: T.o.T. divided globe between Spain and Portugal
- Awarded Brazil, Africa (1529: and Asia) to Portugal

A Triangle Trade?
£1800 for trip
£200 for guns
170 slaves @ £120
+provisions
100% mark-up = £40,000 back home

Amerindians in Brazil
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 in Africa, 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

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

Giovanni Cavazzi portrays Queen Njinga
(ruled 1660-1663)

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

Clicker Q 6: Africa vs. Americas
Slaves in Africa were typically:
A. born into that condition
B. members of particular ethnic groups
C. prisoners of war
D. used in agriculture
E. Male

[slide not used: answer is C]

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), then and now

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

Clicker Q 4: 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%
Middle Passage: The Brookes
489 shown
Up to 609

Clicker Q 5: Plantation Slavery

The Atlantic slave trade allowed middle-class Europeans to enjoy
A. coffee
B. sugar
C. tobacco
D. All of these

[slide not used: answer is D]

Arrival in Americas

The Case of the Zong: 132/417 in 1781

Slave Auction

Slave market in Rio
Marking Ownership

Clicker Q 5: Life Expectancy

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

[slide not used: answer is B]
Slave Occupations: Sugar

Crushing Sugar Cane I

Crushing Sugar Cane II

Crushing Cane III: Dutch Caribbean

Sugar Mill

Domestic Slave Occupations
Control

Discipline: Whip

Endemic Physical Violence

Resistance: Runaway Communities (Maroons, Quilombo)

1700s, Brazil: Sugar declines → Mining

1800s, Brazil: Coffee