

Logos 3: 19 April 2006

Piero Scaruffi

www.scaruffi.com

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Slavery and Religion

Slavery in the ancient world

Christianity, a religion for slaves

**Islam and the birth of the
international slave trade**

**The sugar economy and Christian
slavery**

Slave-trading kingdoms of Africa

The Atlantic slave trade

Abolition after one million years



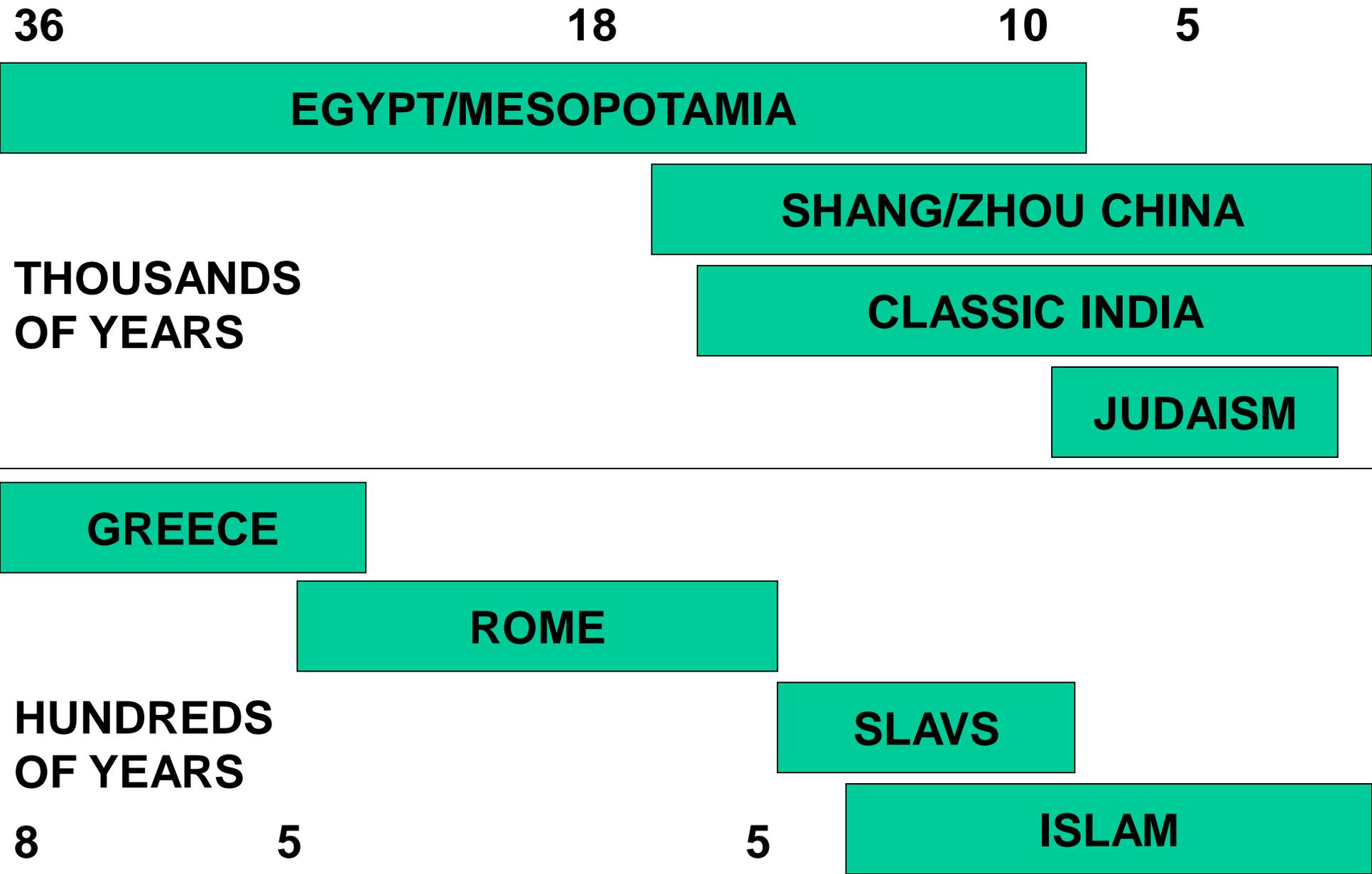
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Chronology



36

18

10

5

EGYPT/MESOPOTAMIA

SHANG/ZHOU CHINA

CLASSIC INDIA

JUDAISM

**THOUSANDS
OF YEARS**

GREECE

ROME

SLAVS

ISLAM

**HUNDREDS
OF YEARS**

8

5

5

The Origin of Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Ownership (by one man or an institution)**
 - **Trade (buy and sell)**

The Origin of Slavery

- **Ownership**
 - **Farming society**
 - **Value of labor**
 - **An animal is a good**
 - **A woman is a good**
 - **A human is a good**
 - **Society as a whole is a good**

The Origin of Slavery

- **Different forms of the same concept: ownership**
 - **Domestication of animals**
 - **Monandry**
 - **Slavery**
 - **Religion**

The Origin of Slavery

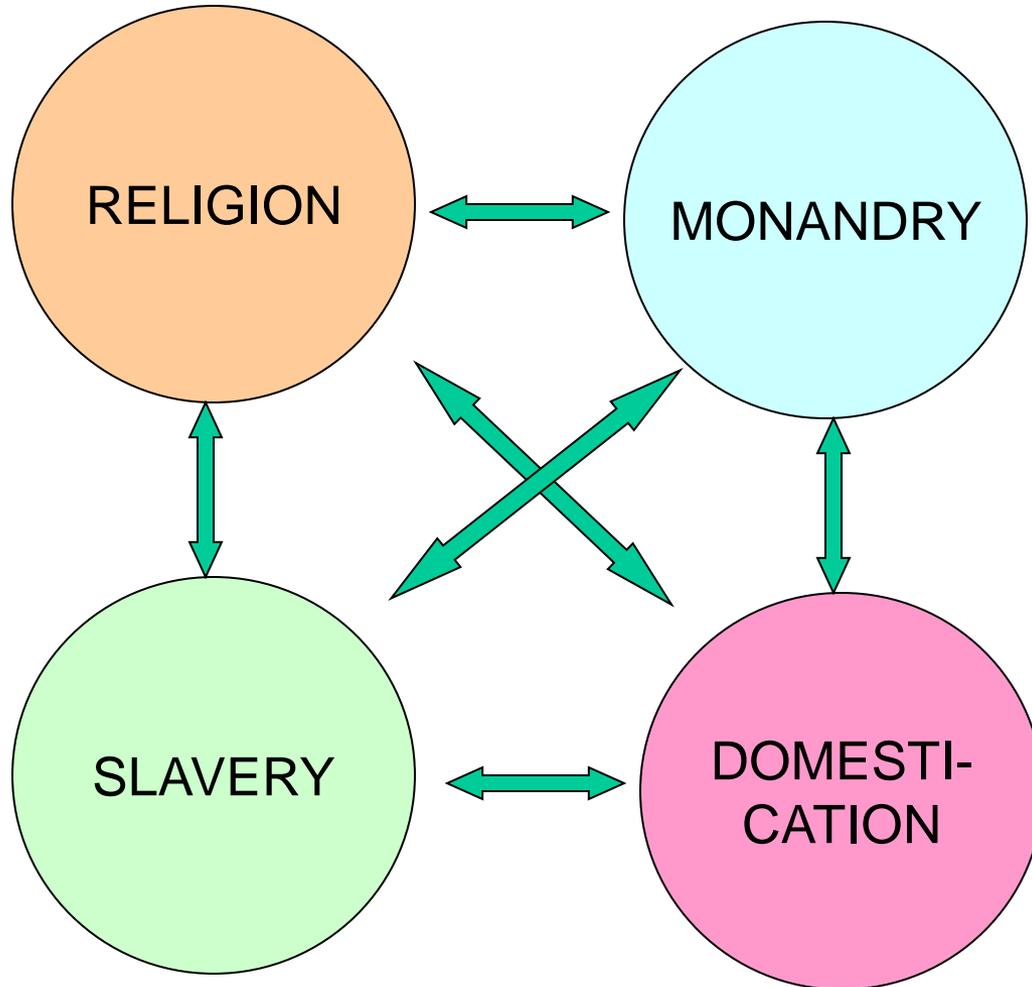
- **Religion is a unique feature of the human species.**
- **So is slavery (no other animal sells/buys members of its species).**
- **It probably emerged at about the same time as organized religion.**
- **Just like religion implies that a citizen is property of a god, so slavery implies that a slave is property of a citizen.**
- **Are the origins of slavery related to the origins of god, and viceversa?**

The Origin of Slavery

- **Domestication, monandry, religion and slavery emerge at about the same time**
- **The symmetry between religion and slavery**
 - **Cities belong to gods**
 - **Slaves belong to cities**

The Origin of Slavery

- **Ancestral symmetries of ownership**



The Origin of Slavery

- **According to the oldest creation myth of the Sumerians, humans were born slaves of the gods.**
- **First came slaves, then freemen**

The Origin of Slavery

- **Slavery is an easier psychological state than freedom**
- **Believers in religion can live unconscious lives and credit the outcome of events to their gods**
- **Slaves can live unconscious lives and credit the outcome of events to their masters**
- **Slaves follow orders that come from conscious masters**

Ancient Slavery

- **Mesopotamia**
 - **All early civilizations were built on slave labor (Mesopotamia, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Central America, Africa)**
 - **People became slaves by being**
 - **born to slave parents**
 - **an insolvent debtor**
 - **captured in war**
 - **sold into slavery by their parents**
 - **kidnapped by “pirates”**
 - **The slave trade was an accepted way of life, legal, respected, recognized by all societies**

Ancient Slavery

- **Mesopotamia/Egypt**
 - **Slaves**
 - **Locals, traded at local markets**
 - **Captives of the conquered peoples**
 - **Mostly belonging to kings and priests**
 - **Slaves appointed to positions of prestige**

Ancient Slavery

- **Mesopotamia/ Hammurabi (Babylonia, 18th c BC)**
 - **The Amelu: free citizens (government officials, priests, soldiers)**
 - **The Mushkinu: the middle class (merchants, shopkeepers, schoolmasters, laborers, farmers, artisans)**
 - **The Slave (captured in war, purchased, or born in a household)**
 - **allowed to own possessions (including other slaves), do business in their own name and purchase their freedom**

Ancient Slavery

- **China**
 - **Shang dynasty (1766-1122 BC)**
 - **Endogenous: only Chinese were slaves (not a racial phenomenon and not an international trade)**
 - **Only the government possessed slaves and they were mostly criminals**
 - **A rebellious army of slaves dethroned the last Shang emperor**

Ancient Slavery

- **China**
 - **Zhou dynasty (1122 - 403 BC) was still a feudal society based on slavery**
 - **K'ung Fu Tzu/ Confucius (6th c BC) defended slavery**
 - **Hierarchical stations in human society were natural and symbiotic**
 - **The lot of a slave in a good society is preferable to that of a master in a society marked by chaos and immorality**

Ancient Slavery

- **India/ Vedas (1,500 BC)**
 - **Mauryan empire: the karmakaras and the bhrtakas were regarded as free laborers (artisans?) working for a regular wage, whereas the dasas were slaves (mostly household servants)**
 - **Dasa originally a tribe enemy of the Aryans in the Rig-Veda**
 - **How to become a dasa**
 - **Birth**
 - **War**
 - **Debt**
 - **Crime**
 - **Still mentioned in Ramayana and Mahabharata**¹⁹

Ancient Slavery

- **India/ (Manusmrti, 100 BC)**
 - **No slavery but caste, which is hereditary**
 - **Caste (varna):**
 - **Brahmin = Priest Caste;**
 - **Ksatriya = Rajanya/Ruler/Warrior Caste;**
 - **Vaisya = Commoner Caste;**
 - **Sudra = Servant/Slave Caste; and**
 - **Avarna = Outcaste/ Untouchable/ Dalit/ Candala/ Dog-eater (basically Dravidians)**
 - **“ The king should make the Vaisya and the Sudra carry out their own innate activities diligently; for if the two of them should slip from their own innate activities, they would shake this universe²⁰ into chaos.” (Manusmrti 8:410-418)**

Ancient Slavery

- **India/ Manusmrti**
 - **There are seven ways that slaves come into being (Manusmrti 8:410-418) :**
 - **Taken under a flag (of war)**
 - **Becoming a slave in order to eat food**
 - **Born in the house**
 - **Bought**
 - **Given**
 - **Inherited from ancestors**
 - **Enslaved as a punishment**

Ancient Slavery

- **India**
 - **Slavery discouraged by Buddhism and Jainism**
 - **Buddha (born into the warrior caste) welcomed people of all castes, including the untouchables.**
 - **"Birth does not make one a priest or an untouchable. Behavior makes one either a priest or an untouchable" (Buddha)**

Jewish Slavery

- **Old Testament (950-300 BC)**
 - **Slavery is first mentioned in the book of Genesis**
 - **Jews were slaves in Egypt**
 - **God is presented as the redeemer God, who delivers his people from slavery (e.g. Exodus 6.6)**
 - **Jews are forbidden to take their fellow countrymen as slaves**

Jewish Slavery

- **Leviticus: debt slaves**
 - **25:39** If your brother becomes impoverished with regard to you so that he sells himself to you, you must not subject him to slave service.
 - **25:40** He must be with you as a hired worker, as a resident foreigner; he must serve with you until the year of jubilee,
 - **25:41** but then he may go free, he and his children with him, and may return to his family and to the property of his ancestors.
 - **25:42** Since they are my servants whom I brought out from the land of Egypt, they must not be sold in a slave sale
 - **25:43** You must not rule over him harshly

Jewish Slavery

- **Leviticus: "bondslaves" (foreigners):**
 - **25:44 As for your male and female slaves who may belong to you, you may buy male and female slaves from the nations all around you.**
 - **25:45 Also you may buy slaves from the children of the foreigners who reside with you, and from their families that are with you, whom they have fathered in your land, they may become your property.**
 - **25:46 You may give them as inheritance to your children after you to possess as property. You may enslave them perpetually. However, as for your brothers the Israelites, no man may rule over his brother harshly.**

Greek Slavery

- **Athens**
 - **Doulos: "one in subjection"**
 - **A free man can be enslaved to pay a debt**
 - **A free man can be enslaved for crimes**
 - **Aristotle: slavery is a natural phenomenon**
 - **Aristotle declared all non Greeks to be slaves by birth**
 - **Alcidamas (4th c BC): "God has set everyone free. No one is created doulos by nature"**

Greek Slavery

- **Athenian laws protected slaves**
 - **Athenian slaves fought together with Athenian freemen in the Battle of Marathon (490 BC), and there is a separate battle-monument for the slaves and allies**
 - **Many classes of slaves in Athens:**
 - **Domestic slaves**
 - **Freelance slaves (apprenticeship)**
 - **Public slaves, who worked as police officers, ushers, secretaries, street sweepers, etc.**
 - **War captives (andrapoda), mostly kept in chains and used for forced labor (e.g., mines)**

Greek Slavery

- **Sparta**
 - **The most slave-dependent culture in the history of the world (seven slaves for each Spartan citizen, according to Herodotus)**
 - **Most helots were descendants of enslaved Messenians (from the war of 640 BC)**
 - **Helots lived in their master's household but were owned by the state**
 - **The Spartans initiated their young men by having them go out and kill some helots**

Roman Slavery

- **Roman Republic**
 - **Mostly prisoners of war**
 - **Approximately 1/3 of the population in the 1st century AD**
 - **Most of the gladiators were slaves.**
 - **Spartacus (a gladiator) formed an army of slaves that battled the Roman army in the Servile War (73BC)**

Roman Slavery

- **Roman Empire**
 - **Under the Empire laws restricting the power of masters over their slaves and children came into being and were steadily extended**
 - **The Stoics taught that all men were manifestations of the same universal spirit, and thus by nature equal**
 - **Christians**
 - **No abolitionist movement**

The Christian Revolution

- **St Paul: exhortations to Christian slaves to be loyal and obedient to their masters, so they can be won to Christianity with good conduct**
 - **“Slaves, obey your earthly masters in everything... since you know that you will receive an inheritance from the Lord as a reward. It is the Lord Christ you are serving” (Colossians 3:22)**
 - **“There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; for all of you are one in Christ Jesus” (Galatians 3:28)**
 - **“Whatever good we do, we will receive the same again from the Lord, whether we are slaves or free” (Ephesians 6:5-9)**

The Christian Revolution

- **St Peter:**
 - **“Slaves, submit yourselves to your masters with all respect, not only to those who are good and considerate, but also to those who are harsh.” (Peter 2:18)**
- **Most Christians in Rome were slaves**
 - **Pope Clement I (term c. 92 - 99), Pope Pius I (term c. 158 - 167) and Pope Callixtus I (term c. 217 - 222) are traditionally described as former slaves**
- **But little ideological opposition to slavery**
- **A good Christian is a slave of Jesus**
- **Christianity proves the political power of masses of slaves**

American Slavery

- **Mayas (1st-10th c) & Aztecs (14th c)**
 - **Prisoners of war**
 - **Criminals**
 - **Slaves used for human sacrifice or as domestic servants**

Medieval slavery

- **Slavic pagans 6th-9th centuries AD**
 - **Slavic peoples taken prisoner by the Khazars, Kypchaks and other steppe peoples and smuggled to the slave markets in Crimea**
 - **During the wars between the pagan Slavic states and Christian states of Europe, many prisoners of war from both sides were sold as slaves**
 - **After the conquest of North Africa and Spain by Muslims, the Islamic world became a huge importer of slaves from Eastern Europe**
 - **Slave trade routes were established between slave trade centers in the pagan Slavic countries and Arab Spain**

Medieval slavery

- **Slavic pagans 6th-9th centuries AD**
 - **Both Christians and Muslims were reluctant to become slave traders**
 - **The slave trade was monopolized by Spanish Jews who transferred the slaves from pagan Central Europe through Christian Western Europe to Muslim countries in Spain and Africa**
 - **This trade came to an end in the 10th century after the Christianization of Slavic countries.**

Medieval slavery

- **Venezia/Venice**
 - **A thriving centre of the slave trade**
 - **A commercial empire originally built on timber and slaves**
 - **The maritime empire of Venice dominated the Mediterranean slave trade**
 - **Only rivals were the Jewish merchants**
 - **Slav captives taken from the shores of the Black Sea were sold to Turks and Arabs**
 - **Christianity made no difference**

The International Slave Trade

- **Islamic slavery: clemency leads to demand**
- **The sugar economy: mass production leads to demand**

Islamic slavery

– Slaves in the Quran

- "A slave, the property of another, has no power over anything" (Sura 16.75)
- "Your slaves are your brethren upon whom Allah has given you authority" (Hadith 3.721)
- "Slavery is justified... it is not permissible to enslave a free Muslim, but it is lawful to enslave the infidel, and it also makes it lawful to take his offspring into captivity." (Mufti Ibn Timiyya, Vol 31, p 380)
- "Muhammad had many male and female slaves. He used to buy and sell them, but he purchased more slaves than he sold, especially after God empowered him by His message..." (Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, "Zad al-Ma'ad", Part I, p. 160)

Islamic slavery

– Names for slaves

- **Riqab = someone who is owned/watched**
- **Abad/ibadi = devout servant**
- **Asra = prisoner of war**
- **Ma Malakat Aimanukum = "your right hand's possession"**

Islamic slavery

- **From public to private slavery**
 - **Slaves originally used mainly in southern Iraq to clear the salt crust for agriculture and plantation labor.**
 - **Following a slave rebellion in Baghdad (9th century), there developed a reluctance to allow large concentrations of slaves for plantation agriculture, and slavery became a domestic phenomenon**

Islamic Slavery

- **Islamic slavery**
 - **The founder of Islam and his companions owned slaves**
 - **Islam for both freemen and slaves (like Christianity)**
 - **A slave can be a Muslim brother (like in Christianity)**
 - **The Muslim slave is superior to the free pagan (unlike Christianity)**
 - **Degree of respect and protection for the Muslim slave**
 - **Slavery was not a hereditary institution**

Islamic Slavery

- **Islamic slavery/ Umayyads**
 - **Muslims prompted to free slaves who convert to Islam**
 - **Enslaving of Muslim freemen forbidden**
 - **Within the Arab empire: slavery maintained, enslavement banned**
 - **Continuous re-supply of slaves due to the expansion of the empire**

Islamic Slavery

- **Islamic slavery/ Safavids**
 - **When the empire stabilizes...**
 - **Dearth of slaves for the growing economy of the empire**
 - **Boom in the trade of slaves with the non-Islamic lands**
 - **Slaves transported for the first time over long distances**
 - **Establishment of trade routes**
 - **The source of slaves for the Islamic world became external (unlike Rome)**

Islamic Slavery

- **Recruitment of slaves**
 - **Capture (most of the early slaves)**
 - **Tribute from vassal states**
 - **Offspring (children of slaves)**
 - **Purchase**

Islamic Slavery

- **Abbasids (750-945)**
 - **Nubia provided most slaves via state tribute or large network of trading posts to the rest of Africa (exported to North Africa, Arabia and Persia)**
 - **Slavs (Saqaliba) either captured in raids or sold by Venezia/Venice (mostly sold to Islamic Spain)**
 - **Turks of the Steppes (exported to Persia and Mesopotamia)**
 - **Caucasians (exported to Syria)**
 - **High death toll**
 - **Abbasid rulers (except three) were sons of non-Arab slave women**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Slave's bill of rights (males only)**
 - **Master must provide health care**
 - **Master must provide pension**
 - **Master must not abuse the slave**
 - **Master must set slave free if he converts**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Slave's bill of limitations**
 - **Cannot marry at will**
 - **Cannot own property**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Slave women for harems**
 - **(Slave women for prostitution prohibited although widespread)**
 - **Slave men for domestic and military use**
 - **Both men and women: entertainment (singers, dancers)**
 - **Both men and women: members of the domestic household (or of the state administration)**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Value of slaves**
 - **Females (most valuable)**
 - **Eunuchs**
 - **Young males**
 - **Old males (least valuable)**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Non-Arab slaves were often more educated than their Arab masters**
 - **"Luxury" slave women (e.g., Shaghab, mother of caliph al-Muqtadir) acted as cultural intermediaries between the Abbasids and their non-Arab subjects**
 - **Slaves helped the Arab civilization catch up with the manners of the "civilized" world**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slavery**
 - **Slave armies (9th c)**
 - **Evolution of the slave palace guard (7th c)**
 - **Slaves not influenced by tribal allegiances**
 - **Ibn Khaldun: slaves embodying a higher moral standard than the Abbasid court**
 - **Mostly white slaves (main exception: Morocco 1672-1757)**
 - **Islamic world saved twice by slave armies**
 - **Mamluks (Turkish pagans and Christians from the Black Sea) stopped the crusaders**
 - **Mamluks stopped the Mongols**
 - **Slave kings in Egypt and India (Delhi Sultanate)**
 - **Ottoman infantry corps of the Janissaries (Christians from the Balkans)**

Islamic Slavery

- **Mamlukes (9th century)**
 - **children of non-Muslim slaves from the steppes (Turks), raised in isolation (Cairo monastic barracks), instructed about Islam and trained as soldiers (mounted warriors)**
 - **Sons of Mamlukes were forbidden to become a Mamluke (not hereditary)**
 - **Decline caused by gunpowder (16th century, by Ottoman Turks)**

Islamic Slavery

- **African Islam**
 - **700: Zanzibar becomes the main Arab slave trading post in Africa**
 - **1325: Mansa Musa, the king of Mali, makes his pilgrimage to Mecca carrying 500 slaves and 100 camels**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slave trade**
 - **Ottomans:**
 - **Caucasians**
 - **Slavs captured by the Tatar raiders in Crimea (Crimea conquered by Russia in 1783)**
 - **Devsirme (rural Christian boys of the Balkans) groomed to serve in the military and in the administration (grand viziers, generals)**
 - **Eunuchs from Slav countries and Ethiopia (Habash), Greeks (Rum), West-Africans (Takarina), Indians**

Islamic Slavery

- **Slave trade**
 - **Ottomans:**
 - **The state is both run and protected by slaves (civil administrators and soldiers)**

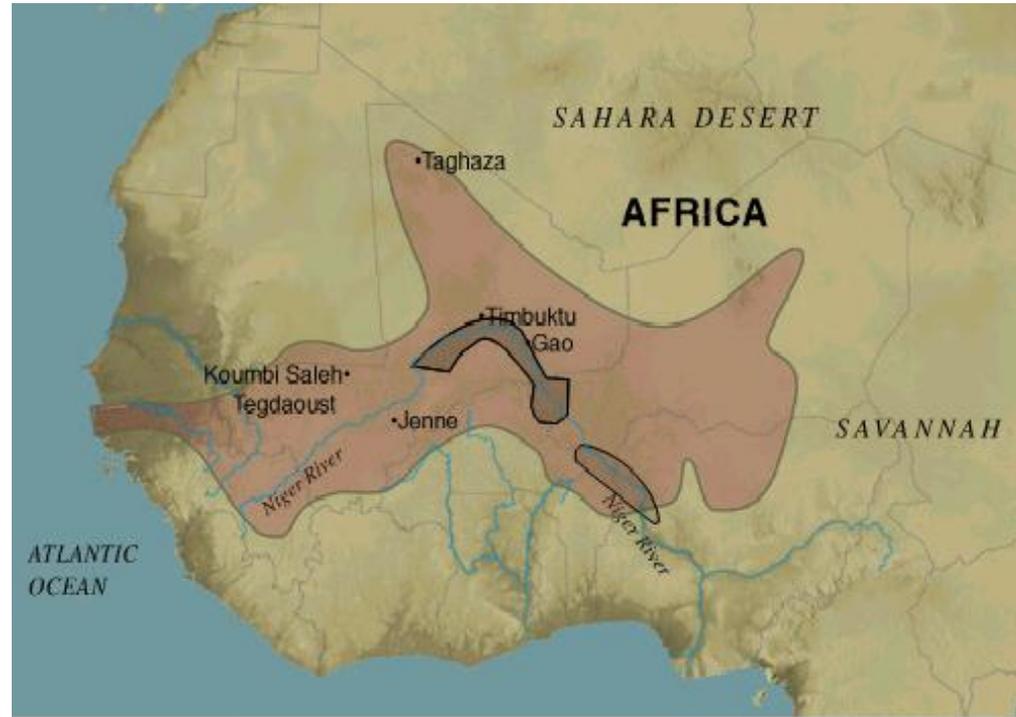
African Slavery

- **West Africa in the 15th century: well-established states and highly-developed commercial networks**
- **Class, language, religion, gender, and ethnicity divided Africans**
- **Three main cultures in West Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai**
- **Political power centered in the region (Mali) near the meeting of the headwaters of three river systems: Senegal, Gambia and Niger rivers**

African Slavery



Mali empire, 14th c



Songhai empire, 16th c

African Slavery

- **A slave-based economy**
 - **Most West African societies did not recognize land ownership, thus slaves were among the few valuables that individuals could own and trade**
 - **A different economic system: private property of people (revenues from from whatever product the people produce) instead of European-style private property of land (revenues come from taxation and rent)**
 - **In Europe ownership of land was often the precondition to ownership of slaves. In Africa ownership of slaves was the way to exploit (collectively owned) land**

African Slavery

- **Slave-based politics**
 - **Only the kind owned land (all the land)**
 - **Status and wealth in West African kingdoms was based on the number of dependent people (kin, subjects and slaves)**
 - **Slavery (domestic slave ownership as well as international slave trading) was an established institution in West Africa since ancestral times**
 - **Wars among kingdoms were not about territory but about slaves**
 - **The goal of African wars aimed at acquiring slaves was the same goal of Eurasian wars aimed at acquiring land**

African Slavery

- **Overland trade with Europe from Roman times**
- **Gold from West Africa to Byzantium**
- **Gold was probably the first motivation for Europeans to develop ships capable of reaching West Africa and coming back**

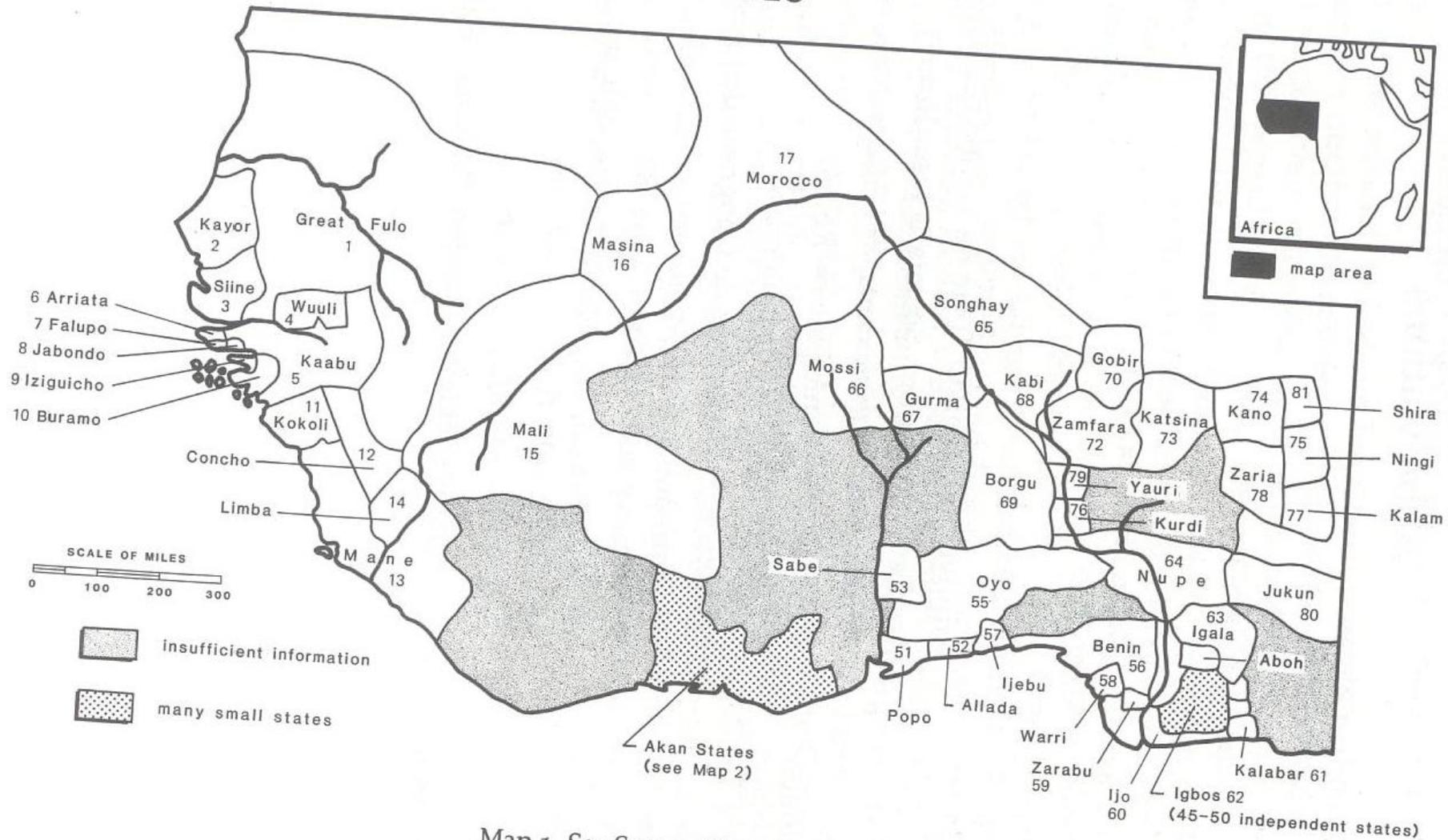
African Slavery

- **Trans-Saharan routes for the slave trade**
- **Precolonial empires such as Dahomey and Ashanti (Benin and Ghana) accumulated wealth and power as a result of the slave trade**
- **The West African kingdoms were gradually incorporated into the European capitalist world**
- **The West African kingdoms welcomed the Portuguese traders**

African Slavery

- **Europeans often acted as junior partners to African rulers, merchants, and middlemen in the slave trade**
- **African naval superiority near the coasts and up the rivers**
- **Fundamental parity: African forces could not attack European ships in high seas, but European forces could not attack the mainland**
- **Africans conducted trade with Europeans on their own terms**
- **European commerce in West Africa took place most often on ships anchored well away from shore**
 - **Diseases (deadly for Europeans)**
 - **Language (unknown to Europeans)**
 - **Know-how (unknown to Europeans)**

WEST AFRICAN STATES 1625



Map 1. See Source Notes for Maps 1-3.

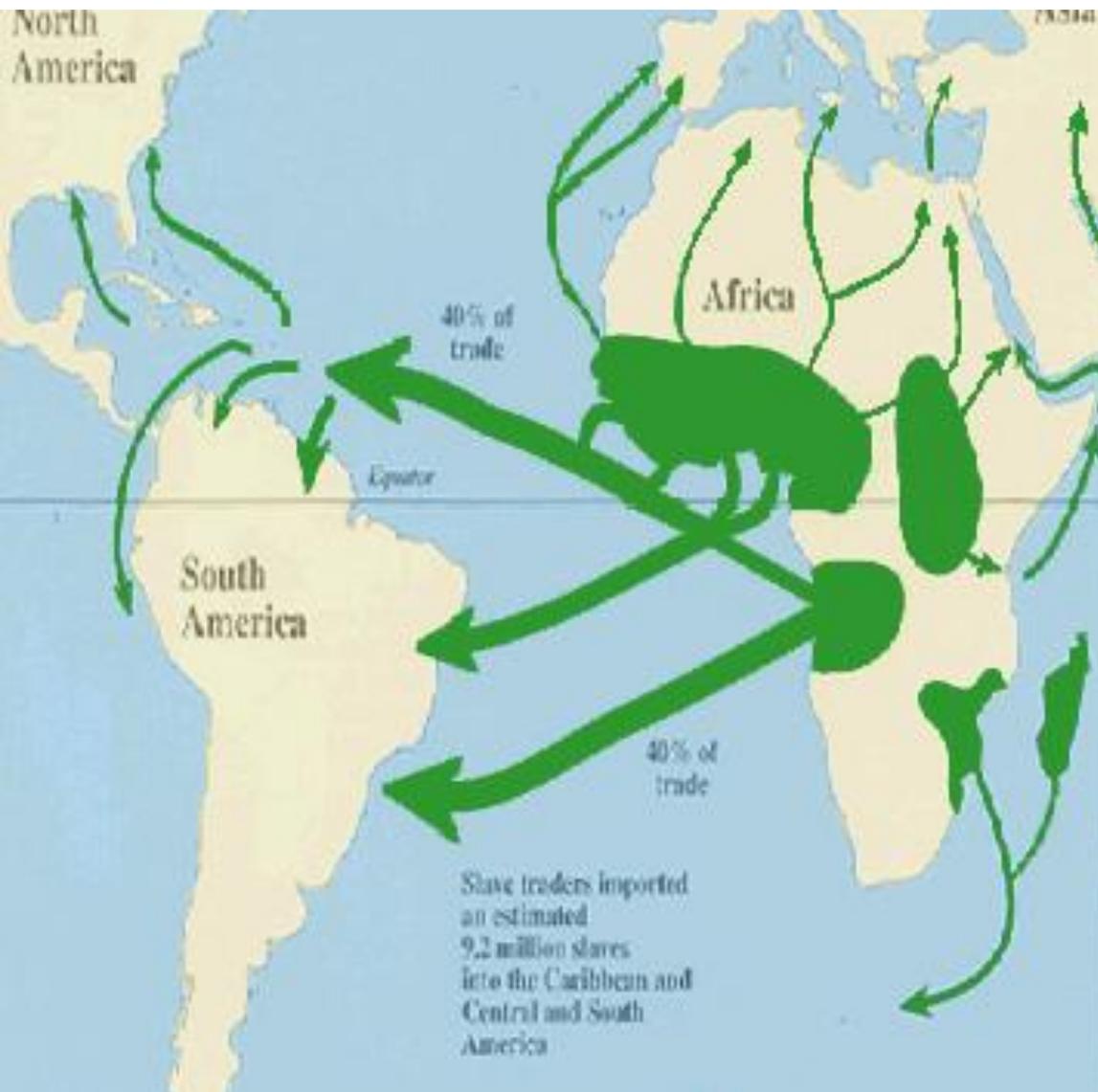
The Sugar Economy and Christian Slavery

- **Sugar consumption in Europe**
 - **1400: exotic rarity**
 - **1700: a necessity, but an expensive one**
 - **1800: 4 kgs/year per person**
 - **1900: 50 kgs/year per person**

The Sugar Economy

- **History of Sugar Plantations 1200-1700**
 - **Muslims in Lebanon**
 - **Italian sea-trading cities**
 - **Cyprus, Crete, Sicily**
 - **Labor-intensive**
 - **Capital-intensive**
 - **Portuguese possessions**
 - **Madeira (1480s): Italian techniques and capital, indigenous labor force**
 - **Sao Tome` (1500s): exclusively slave labor, faster-growing operations**
 - **Brazil (1540s): Amerindian and African slaves, larger and faster-growing operations**

The Atlantic Slave Trade



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Banc-Island*, on tuesday the 6th
of *May* next, at *Abley-Ferry*, a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy

NEGROES,
just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.

—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one-Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country.

The Sugar Economy

- **1482: Portugal founds the first European trading post in Africa (Elmira, Gold Coast)**
- **1500-1600: Portugal enjoys a virtual monopoly in the slave trade to the Americas**
- **1528: Spain issues "asientos" (contracts) to private companies for the trade of African slaves**
- **1650: Holland becomes the dominant slave trading country**
- **1700: Britain becomes the dominant slave trading country**

The Sugar Economy

- **History of Sugar Plantations 1700-1900**
 - **Caribbean islands, 1700s**
 - **Barbados, Jamaica (English): estates over 200 acres, over 100 slaves**
 - **Martinique, Guadelupe , Saint Domingue (French): estates over 1000 acres, over 200 slaves**
 - **USA Plantations, 1800s**
 - **Population not self-sustaining, required constant inflow of new slaves**
 - **Diversification: tobacco, cotton**
 - **Cotton fueled industrial revolution**
 - **Large-scale, capitalist operations**
 - **Specialization and mass production**

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- **By century**
 - **1500-1600: 328,000 (2.9%)**
 - **1601-1700: 1,348,000 (12.0%)**
 - **1701-1800: 6,090,000 (54.2%)**
 - **1801-1900: 3,466,000 (30.9%)**

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- **By origin**
 - **Senegambia: 5.8%**
 - **Sierra Leone: 3.4%**
 - **Ivory Coast: 12.1%**
 - **Gold Coast (Ghana): 14.4%**
 - **Bight of Benin (Nigeria): 14.5**
 - **Bight of Biafra (Nigeria): 25.1%**
 - **Cameroon- Angola: 24.7%**

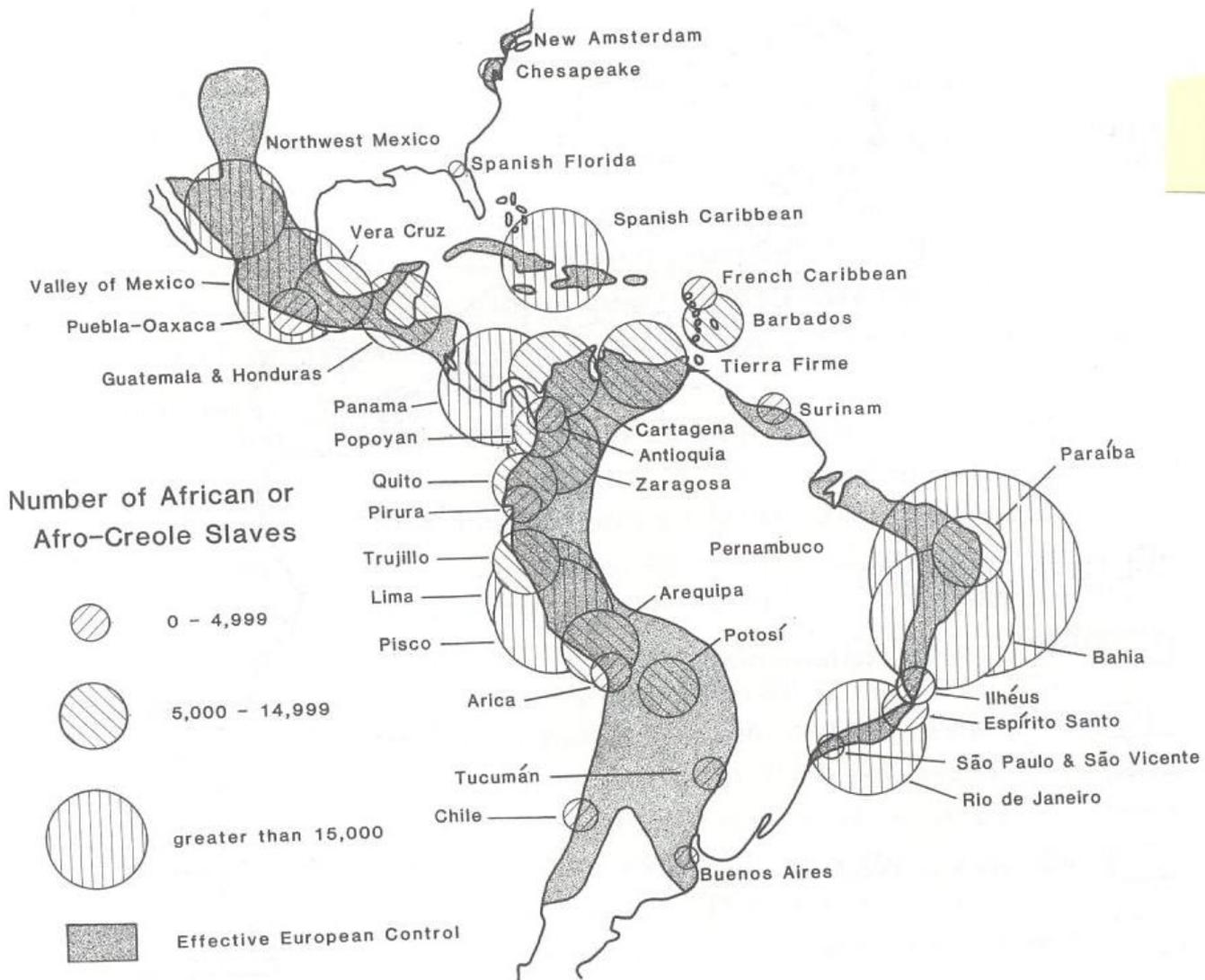
The Atlantic Slave Trade

- **By destination**
 - **Brazil: 4million or 35.4%**
 - **Spanish Empire: 2.5m 22.1%**
 - **British West Indies: 2m 17.7%**
 - **French West Indies: 1.6m 14.1%**
 - **British North America: 0.5m 4.4%**
 - **Dutch West Indies: 0.5m 4.4%**
 - **Total 1500-1900: 11,328,000 100.0%**

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- **By trading country**
 - **Portugal/Brazil: 4.6m**
 - **Britain: 2.6m**
 - **Spain: 1.6m**
 - **France: 1.25m**
 - **Holland: 0.5m**
 - **U.S.A.: 0.3m**

Distribution of Population of African Origin in the Americas 1650



Map 4

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- **Slavery in Africa: prisoners of war used as domestic servants (humane, not racist)**
- **Slavery in Arabia: African captives used as domestic servants and small-business helpers (humane, racist)**
- **Slavery in America: African captives used for plantation labor (dehumanized, racist)**

Racism

- The lasting effect of the Atlantic slave trade



Abolitionism

- **Britain**
 - **1787: Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade**
 - **Quakers, Baptists, Methodists**
 - **1807: Parliament abolishes slave trading in British ships and by British subjects**
 - **1833: “Slavery Abolition Act” outlaws slavery in the British colonies**
 - **1838: all slaves in the British Empire are emancipated**
 - **Except for Indian indentured labor (one million)**

Abolitionism

- **USA**
 - **Anthony Benezet (18th c)**
 - **1775: Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage**
 - **1783: Massachusetts abolishes slavery**
 - **Frederick Douglass**
 - **John Brown**
 - **Abraham Lincoln**
 - **1865: 13th amendment**



Abolitionism

- **Old slave powers**
 - **Portugal: 1761**
 - **Spain: 1811**
 - **Holland: 1863**
 - **China: 1910**
 - **But practiced by Germany, Japan and Soviet Union during World War II**

Abolitionism

- **Argentina: 1813**
- **Chile: 1823**
- **Mexico: 1829**
- **Peru: 1851**
- **Colombia: 1852**
- **Venezuela: 1854**
- **Brazil: 1888**
- **Ethiopia: 1936, by order of Mussolini**

Abolitionism

- **Who abolished slavery?**
 - **Slavery was not abolished because of armed insurrections of slaves**
 - **Slavery was abolished at the same time that machines were beginning to replace cheap, repetitive labor**

Abolitionism

- **Saudi Arabia: 1962 (but still practiced)**
- **Mauritania: 1980 (but still practiced)**
- **Sudan (still practiced)**
- **China: (still practiced in the countryside)**
- **India: (still practiced)**
 - **“India is a source, transit, and destination country for Bangladeshi, Nepalese and Indian women, men, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and forced labor, particularly towards countries in the Middle East” (Amnesty International)**

Abolitionism

- **The effect of abolitionism**
 - **Multi-ethnic societies in the West**

Abolitionism

- **The effect of abolitionism**
 - **The institution of slavery did not strip the slaves of their culture**
 - **Africans were the majority of new settlers in the Americas**
 - **The cultures of the Africans and the cultures of the Europeans merged**
 - **Africans were cultural actors affecting Western societies**
 - **White society absorbed black values**
 - **Music**
 - **Sex**
 - **Language**

Abolitionism

- **The effect of abolitionism**
 - **Africans were active (not passive) participants in the forging of the Atlantic world, both as traders (gold, slaves) and as “immigrants”**

Abolitionism

- **The effect of abolitionism**
 - **The abolition of slavery indirectly opened a new debate: the exploitation of human beings by socio-economic forces (new forms of slavery):**
 - **the proletariat (Marxism)**
 - **the condition of women**
 - **child and forced labor in the global economy**
 - **salaried workers**

Summarizing

- **Origin: human beings are goods**
- **Practiced worldwide**
- **Religion and economics (not politics) drove its evolution**
- **Very few slaves rebelled**
- **Slavery was abolished by non slaves**
- **The real news of the Atlantic Slave Trade was not the slavery itself but the fact that, for the first time in history, slavery was abolished**
- **Conclusion: human beings are not just goods**

Next evening...

- **Women in History**
 - **Goddesses**
 - **Queens**
 - **Priestesses**
 - **Poetesses**
 - **Slaves**
 - **Courtesans**
 -
 - **Presidents and prime ministers**