

Africa and African Diaspora

Brianna P.
AFN 122 / Spring 2020
Prof. Remi Alapo

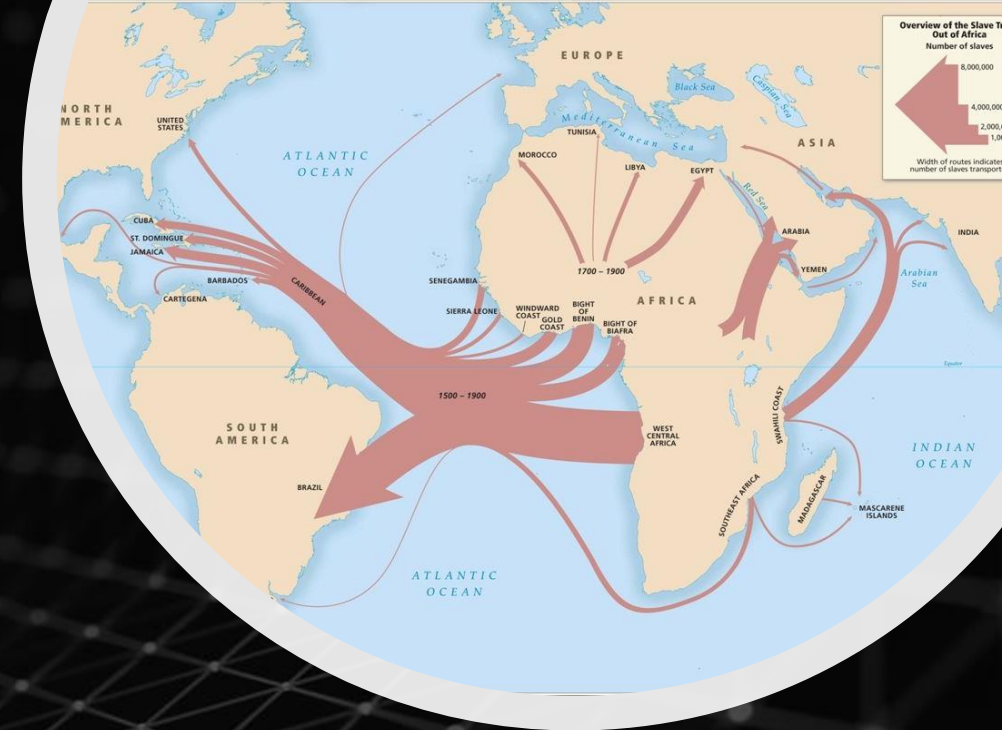


The African Diaspora

The African diaspora has mainly spread throughout Atlantic and Arab trade to continents such as Europe, Asia and America.

Even though Africa is the second largest continent in the world, it has been economically negatively impacted during the period of slavery, because most of the African men have been taken as slaves.

The previous Africans who went to the United States were treated as enslaved servants, but they became slaves over time after they had been deprived of their civil rights.



Cont'

- Africans began to arrive in a large number in the United States in 1502, two decades after the first African to be in contact with Europeans on U.S Territory.
- They came to serve as indentured slaves, much like their precedents.
- Along with the white people of Europe, they worked in plantations.
- The biggest difference is that although the poor white people wanted to come and work in the plantations, the Africans were forced and come to work only primarily to pay off the debts they owed to their





- Africans were favored over other races in regions where Britain had territories because of their strong body and ability to withstand European diseases.
- They were tougher and cope more effectively with the American climate than the native Americans could.
- Africans have also been more obedient and less demanding.



African Slaves in The United States

- African slaves had been sent to America with just one reason, to work in plantations.
- Because of their perceived obedience and resistance, however some people found their way to the northern states.
- In most other northern states the weather did not allow the cultivation of plantations.
- The few slaves who went to these states were treated more like servants.
- They tended to their master's flower yards and tended to horses.

Slavery in 19th Century

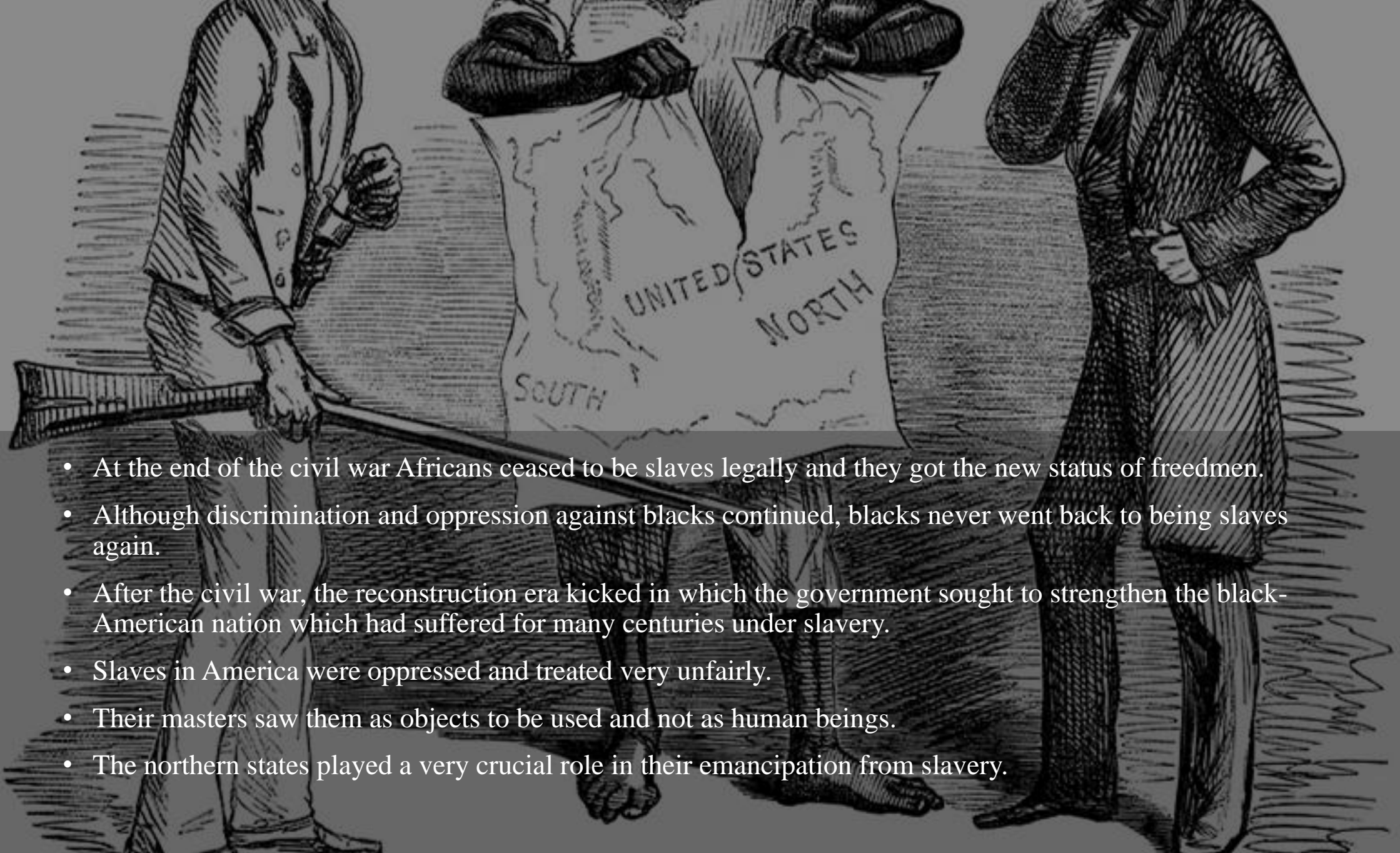
- Slavery was a complicated matter in the first half of the nineteenth century for the Africans who had been freed during the revolutionary war had quietly begun to influence their rivals in the southern states to fight for their liberty.
- It was not until the outbreak of the civil war that the anti-slavery movement was gaining momentum in the southern states.



Cont'

- Two northern anti-slavery facilities worked to help the southerners fight for their freedom and their rights.
- The garrison camp uses ideology to struggle for the abolition of slavery while the Liberty Party sought to shift slave status through the constitutional reform.





- At the end of the civil war Africans ceased to be slaves legally and they got the new status of freedmen.
- Although discrimination and oppression against blacks continued, blacks never went back to being slaves again.
- After the civil war, the reconstruction era kicked in which the government sought to strengthen the black-American nation which had suffered for many centuries under slavery.
- Slaves in America were oppressed and treated very unfairly.
- Their masters saw them as objects to be used and not as human beings.
- The northern states played a very crucial role in their emancipation from slavery.

- Looking inside and beyond, slavery was once a issue that affected Africans adversely.
- Currently, slavery is something of the past because there is no more slavery observed around the planet.
- Slave is mistreated and considered as lesser of human beings than their owners.
- Looking forward, it is fair to expect that there will be no more slavery because the world is being digitalized and human labor is being replaced by robots.
- Human beings, like Africans actually know their rights and they can not be infringed anymore. It is a fact that slavery is a done deal that will never affect Africans again except those in diaspora.



Conclusion

- The knowledge of Africa and African diaspora is very significant due to first, it allows one to learn and understand the factors that contribute to the African diaspora.
- In the European farms, they were overworked and mistreated.
- Secondly, the knowledge is very significant as it help us know the impacts of African slavery, like it lead to the blacks to intermarry with the nonblack people whereby their children are blended to the indigenous population.





- Lastly to know about the Africa and African diaspora helps one to understand the African history and how the African diaspora came up.
- Conclusively, the African diaspora refers to people with African origin; these people currently live in different continents of the world such as America, Asia, and Europe.
- They were sold and made slaves but their slavery have impacted the history of African continent in many ways like during the time when they were captured the economy of Africa declined since the young people who were supposed to develop it were taken away but then today the economy is greatly improving.

References

- Arthur, J. A. (2016). *The African diaspora in the United States and Europe: the Ghanaian experience*. Routledge.
- Berlin, I. (2016). *The Origins of Slavery*. Gilderlehrman.org. Retrieved 30 March 2016, from <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/origins-slavery/essays/origins-slavery-0>
- Forret, J. (2012). *Slavery in the United States*. New York: Facts on File Publishers
- Maris-Wolf, T. (2014). "Of blood and treasure": Recaptive Africans and the politics of slave trade suppression. *Journal of the Civil War Era*, 53:83.
- Nielsen, K. E. (2012). *A disability history of the United States*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Paulus, S. B. (2014). America's long eulogy for compromise: Henry Clay and American politics, 1854-58. *Journal of the Civil War Era*, 28:52.
- Strickland, J. (2014). Teaching the History of Slavery in the United States with Interviews: Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938. *Journal of American Ethnic History*, 33(4):41-48.
- Thomas, S. R. (2014). *Dark matter: a century of speculative fiction from the African diaspora*. Hachette UK.