

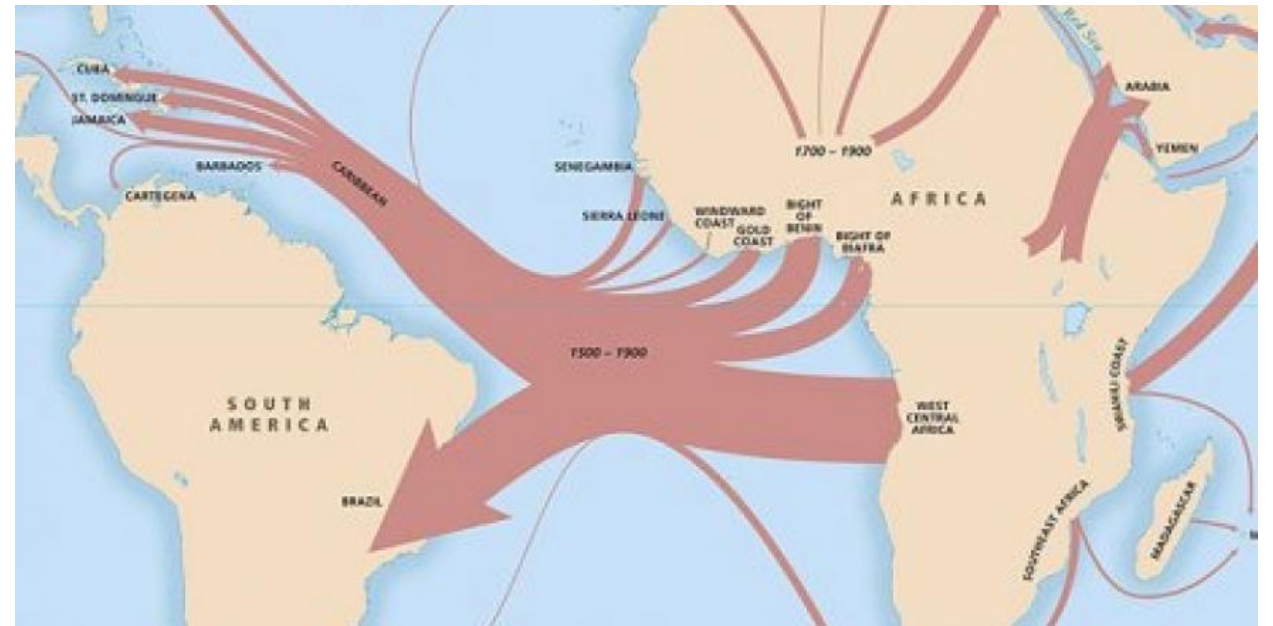


Slavery/ Slave Trade (Disenfranchi sement)

By Anyssa-Cheyenne Biggs

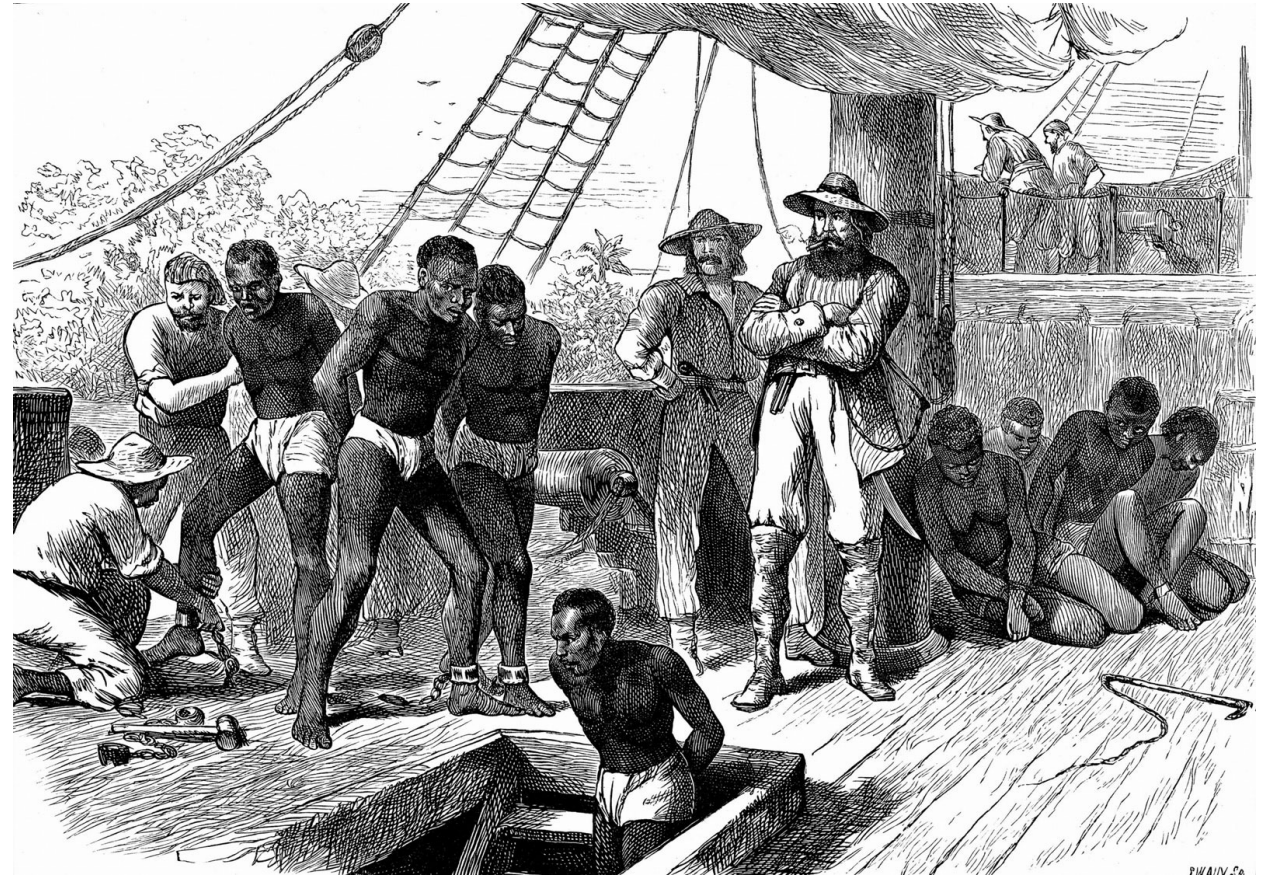
What was significant/interesting about the Trans-Atlantic slave trade?

It was the largest forcible long-distance development of humans in history, and it molded the principal statistic well-spring for the re-peopling of the Americas following the collapse of the Amerindian population prior to the mid-nineteenth century. The Americas (North, Central, and South America) were the destination for the lion's share of subjugated Africans transferred overseas, who were mostly forced to labor in the European-run colonies' manors and mines.



What else was shown/done as mandatory for the acquiring for slaves?

The majority of European expansion into the Americas occurred in tropical and semi-tropical regions. This suggests that a few goods that were previously unknown to Europeans, such as tobacco, gold or sugar, are now more readily available to Europeans. The problem was that they didn't have enough work, and the available supply of free European transients, indentured employees, and detainees couldn't fill the gap, creating the need for coercive labor. Africa, with the least developed idea of social personality, was the obvious target.



Why were the slaves constantly of the same African race ?

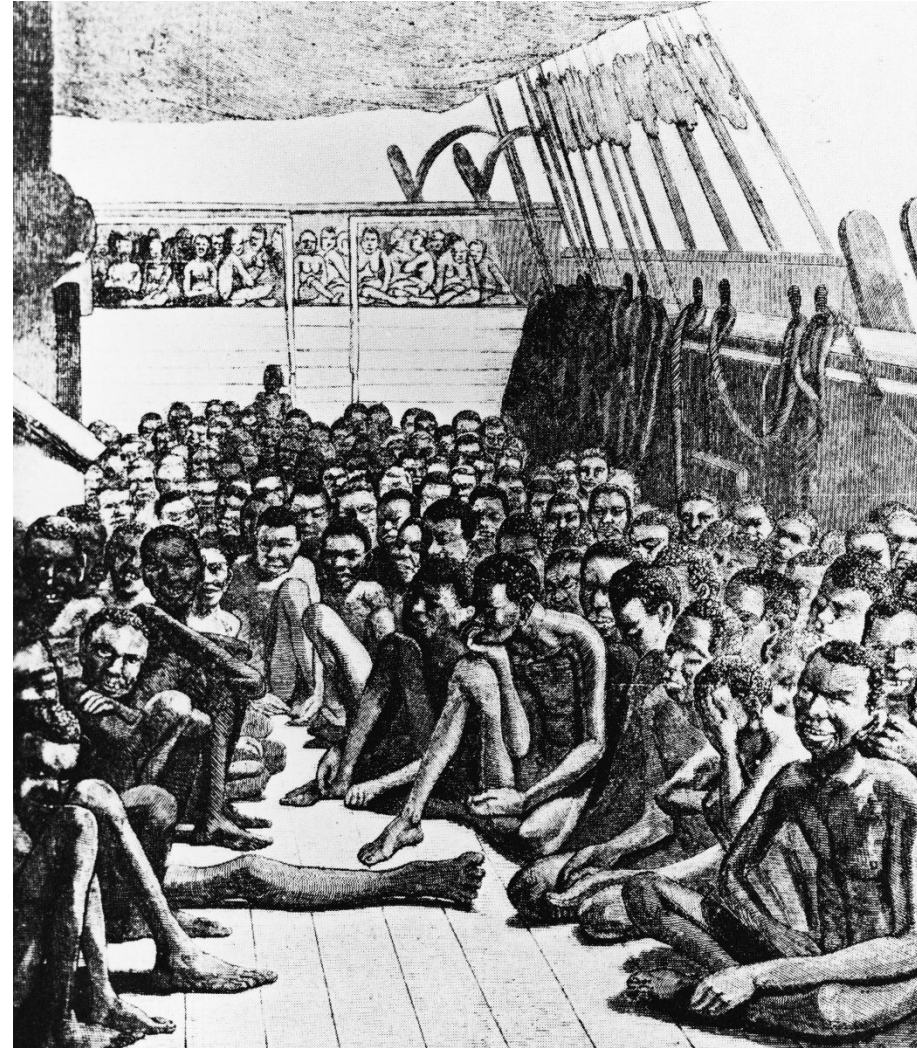
- A proposed response was based on the varied values of social hierarchies across the Atlantic, as well as how they described their personalities. Neither Africans nor Europeans would enslave members of their own social orders, but in the early modern period, Africans had a somewhat smaller understanding of who was fit for tyranny than Europeans. Without this remarkable contradiction, there would have been no African servitude in the Americas, because it was cheaper to oppress other Europeans than to send ships to further and harsher Africa. In this sense, the contrast revealed the astonishing rise of the commerce, as Europeans riding the pinnacle of ocean-going invention found more ready sellers in Africa. Essentially, the transaction exploited a chasm between current pan-Europeanism and a lack of pan-Africanism.

Continued...

- The vendors who exchanged slaves on the coast to European transport captains, such as the Vili dealers north of the Congo and the bunches that provided slaves, such as the Kingdom of Dahomey, the Aro organize, and assist south, the Imbangala, all had strict thoughts around who qualified for oppression. The gender builds, criminal behavior classifications, and prisoner-of-war traditions were among them. Hence, the composition of slaves obtained on the Atlantic coast reflected who Africans were willing to offer as much as who Euro-American manor proprietors wanted to purchase.

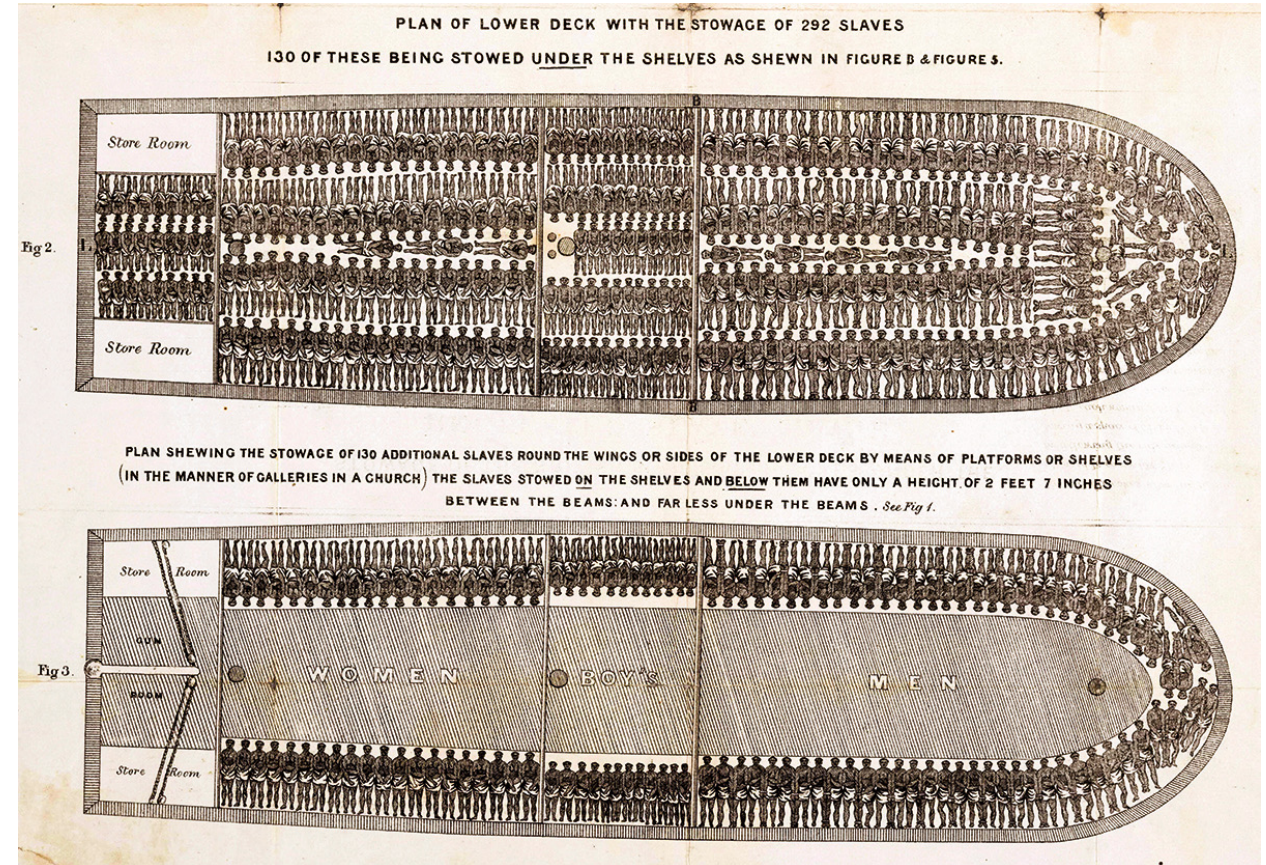
Why didn't they fight back?

They reacted regularly by fighting back half the time. Research shows, 10% of slave trips have had major riots, increasing the costs of a trip, meaning fewer slaves entered the business than would have been the case without resistance. Some chains were clearly more prone to disobedience than others in Upper Guinea around Senegambia and Sierra Leone and have fewer slaves shipped until it becomes financially reasonable to attempt to do so.



How were the routes determined on who was transported where?

Wind and ocean streams run through the North and South Atlantic. One big whirlpool rotates clockwise north of the equator, while the other revolves anticlockwise south of the equator. The northern wheel, which formed the northern European slave trade, was dominated by the English, whilst the southern wheel kept up with the fast-paced flow to Brazil. Despite the fact that both systems had various covers, slaves were driven out mostly from West Africa, whereas the final statement indicated primarily from Angola. The majority of Africans were sent to Brazil and the British Americas, while the French imported half as many slaves as the British.



What did the slaves endure on these ships?

It was a difficult time for them. The males were tied for long periods of time, while the genders were isolated, kept nude, and squeezed close together. Throughout the slave exchange period, soiled conditions assured severe infections and an exchange of contaminated viruses, implying that 10-20% of those who started out did not survive the voyage, despite occasional outbreaks of robust resistance. The squad faced the same bleak survival prospects, not to mention the perils of being in situ, which were few and far between. The average trip lasted about two months, although some trips lasted as little as three weeks.

How did this horrible lifestyle end?



Despite the obvious financial desire to continue, Voyages argues that a profitable exchange ended or may have ended abruptly. When Brazilian and Cuban authorities began capturing slave ships towards the end of 1850, other countries clamped down on the trade and stopped supporting it. This was mostly due to a growing awareness of Europe's insider-outsider divide, which coincided with a mounting effort to suppress the exchange. After the major activity was seized in 1792, activity fell steadily throughout the 1800s. The last convict to the Americas was returned to France in 1952, and the contract labour exchange ended in 1917.



Brief info of the effects of the trade

In Africa, the slave trade had disastrous consequences. Warlords and tribes who benefited financially from the slave trade created an environment of lawlessness and violence. Throughout much of western Africa, depopulation and a persistent fear of enslavement rendered economic and agricultural progress nearly impossible.



How is Africa today ?

- Yet, African economies are responding to the rising demand for commodities by a rapidly industrializing power through diplomacy, rather than brute force. China appears not to wish to gain formal political control in the region.
- Increasing Chinese investment in land, infrastructure, and mines has increased the share of African exports of mineral products, especially oil.
- It's important to note that Africa will be the most populous region in the world by middle 2000s, with a projected population of over 3 billion.
- African policymakers might be able to stimulate economic development more than a century ago if they invest commodity windfalls in health and education of future generations.
- Considering that the slave trades are largely responsible for Africa's significant poverty, then observing development within Africa today would indicate a parallel to the past intensity of the slave trades.

Presentation explained...

Africa went through many struggles throughout the 1500s even till now and the slave trade made a big difference. Many effects from the trade include racism worldwide even though we are supposed to have more or better freedom then before. A movement we have today which is #blacklivesmatter also falls into place with the effects of this time because some people still are stuck in the ways were we are seen as lesser value or as nothing and we are sticking together or forced to fight for ourselves and to be treated with equal value. This is not the only movement throughout history till now but it shows the most recent expressing the issues still going on

Citations/ resources

- "Africa Before Slavery - Timeline - Jim Crow Museum - Ferris State University." Ferris State University, www.ferris.edu/HTMLS/news/jimcrow/timeline/africa_before.htm. Accessed 18 Nov. 2021.
- • "African Societies and the Beginning of the Atlantic Slave Trade (Article)." Khan Academy, www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/precontact-and-early-colonial-era/before-contact/a/african-societies-and-the-beginning-of-the-atlantic-slave-trade. Accessed 18 Nov. 2021.
- • Elliott, Mary, and Jazmine Hughes. "A Brief History of Slavery That You Didn't Learn in School." The New York Times, 9 Nov. 2021, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/19/magazine/history-slavery-smithsonian.html?mtrref=undefined&gwh=95BF72D59518B99F39CEBCDA96F6F6FE&gwt=pay&assetType=PAYWALL.
- • Klein, Martin. "The Study of Slavery in Africa | The Journal of African History." Cambridge Core, www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-african-history/article/abs/study-of-slavery-in-africa/1E00E275798581C538D030C7492E3FFE. Accessed 20 Nov. 2021.
- • "Understanding the Long-Run Effects of Africa's Slave Trades." VOX, CEPR Policy Portal, voxeu.org/article/understanding-long-run-effects-africa-s-slave-trades. Accessed 20 Nov. 2021.