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**Slavery in America: Origin, Struggle, and
Resistance 1619-1865**

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Dedication:

We dedicate this work to :

Our beloved parents .

Our Families members "Barbar and Hassani ".

Our dearest friends "Mabrouka, Zahira ,Saliha ,and Zolikha .

Acknowledgment

Acknowledgment

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General Introduction:

Slavery refers to the condition in which individuals are owned by others who controlled their life, where they live and what they work. It is also a form of exploitation. Its special characteristics include the idea that a slave is a property; that he or she is an outsider, or a foreigner. That coercions can be used at will; that their work is at the complete disposal of a master; that they do not have the right to their own reproductive capacities. A slave is a human being classed as a property and who was forced to work.

The existence of slavery and the slave trade were outdated practices in the human history. It had happened in many different forms, and it was not always easy to differentiate it from other form of coerced labour. It had existed throughout history in various periods and different places as the ancient Greek, Roman.... etc. .

The history of African people in America started with one of the most regrettable of all human endeavors along history, the institution of slavery. With the discovery of the New Land, and the opening of the European plantations, Africans were the only group in the British New World colonies, who had no will in their destinations and destinies. Europeans began to settle there, established colonies, and large plantations. At first they relied on the native people and European indentured servants to work the fields, but soon they turned their attention toward the African continent as a source of cheap labour, and this marked the beginning of the slave trade.

Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, slavery was practiced in America, it started when the first black Africans were brought to the North British American colonies in 1619, as a cheap labour to help in the vast plantations. They worked in the production of tobacco crops and later cotton. In 1793, the invention of the cotton gin and the increased demand for this product in Europe, increased the use of slaves in the Southern states, and they became a foundation of their economy. From 1619 to the Emancipation proclamation and ending with the civil war 1860s, African Americans instead of acting they were acted upon. They were unable to carry over anything. In the 17th century, Europeans settlers depended on the American Indians as a servant. However, with the growing demand for extra labour force, Africa was the way out for cheap labour. About 12 million Africans were forcibly brought to the New Land, and these Africans were transported in the cruel journey known as "The Middle Passage". The life of African slaves was difficult; they were not permitted to have a

community based on their own African traditions. Later on, slaves started to resist against their masters used various ways.

In June 1776, the declaration of Independence was adopted in order to explain to the world why the British American Thirteen colonies were declaring their independence from Britain and became a free state. Thomas Jefferson, the American potential president, was among a five-men to draft the document.

In the late 18th century the anti-slavery movement began in the North to free the slaves and give them their right as human beings. Additionally, the Northern states aimed to end slavery in America, whereas the Southern states strongly objected the abolition because their economy depended on slaves.

On January 1st, 1863 president Abraham Lincoln, one among the anti-slavery Republican president signed the Emancipation Proclamation that granted freedom for African American slaves. Many Southerners were convinced that if slavery would not be permitted to expand into new territories, it might be abolished. A great debates over the institution of slavery raised, and divided the country between North and South and led to the bloodiest American Civil War (1861-1865) that came to put an end to slavery.

In order to discuss the experience of African slaves in the New World, especially in the British American colonies. This dissertation examines in its three chapters slavery and its existence in America moving toward its end there.

The first chapter tackles the origin of slavery and its existence in the history of human mankind, the early European contact with the African continent and slavery, which deals from the practice of slavery among Africans moving to the discovery of the New World followed by the need for cheap labour force, represented as the transatlantic slave trade. It also describes the conditions of transporting of slaves across the Atlantic Ocean.

Chapter two, deals with the life of enslaved African in the colonies, their way of life and the relation which existed between them and their masters . It also provides the sexual abuses over enslaved women and their resistance to the harsh treatment. In addition, this part explores the contribution of slavery in the American history.

The third chapter examines the Declaration of Independence and Jefferson Idealism, extended to the status of slavery in the New Nation Constitution. Moreover, it illustrates the abolitionist movement's views against slavery that led to the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War, which marked the end of slavery in America.

Chapter one

Introduction:

The African continent is a vast place with different raw materials. It is considered to be one among the strong suppliers of goods to the world. Like most regions of the world, slavery and forced labour had existed in many societies and kingdoms for thousands years (1619-1985). Initially, the practice of slavery in Africa occurred between its western and northern parts. Actually, the West part of Africa was related and with the other part of the world indirectly through its relation with the Northern part, but after the European exploration, this situation started to change through establishing stations and proceeded with trading with slaves.

1- A General Overview about Slavery:

Slavery is an institution refers to the condition in which individuals are owned by others who control where they live and where they work, to the extent they would separate them from their relatives. It depends on the principles of property law which allow the enslaved victims to be classified as property owned, bought and sold. Generally, the person becomes a slave as a result of their capture, purchase, or birth.

The concept of slavery differed from one society to another. Enrico Dal Logo and Constantina Katsari in their article "The study of ancient and modern slave system" described slavery as follows: "in fact, is an institution whose practice has covered most of the documented history around the globe. Thus, very few societies have remained historically untouched by it, while at different times and in different degrees, most have seen a more or less strong presence of slaves employed for a variety of different purposes within them " (3).

Hence there have not been many strives to deny the reality of the concept and most investigators would find any such attempt dangerously unreasonable, and the only argument is about the definition of slavery not its existence.

The academic attempts to construct universal theories about slavery had been almost as arguable as the social and legal debates over the concepts of slavery in different societies. Many have theorized that the slave is essentially a property, a human being owned by another human being; others have theorized that the slave is essentially a deracinated human, one who is considered so much as outsider to the society in which he or she lives that he or she is considered to have no kin.

The institution of slavery and the slave trade was an ancient practice, and it existed in almost each continent around the world. As Orlando Patterson stated:

There is nothing notably peculiar about the institution of slavery. It has existed from before the dawn of human History right down to the twentieth century, in the most primitive of human societies and in the most civilized. There is no region on earth that has not at some time harboured the institution. Probably there is no group of people whose ancestors were not at one time slaves or slave holders. Slavery was firmly established in all the great early centres of human civilization (Perbi 1).

Instead of focusing on slavery as an economic system, Orlando Patterson, in his book "Slavery and Social Death (1982), viewed slavery as a concept of socio-political relationships and power dynamics in human societies .for example, he wrote that "all human relationships are structured and defined by the relative power of the interacting persons "(1). Moreover, he used the Marxist theory, statistical and quantitative analysis, and extensive research to compare the institution of slavery from the ancient Mediterranean medieval, colonial and post-colonial periods. Unlike the specific historical context, Patterson argued that slavery was at a fundamental level a relation of domination. He compared many slaves holding societies across time and space in order to define slavery as "one of the most extreme forms of the relation of domination, approaching the limits of total power from the view point of the master, and of total powerlessness from the view point of the slave "(1).

Patterson argued that slavery was not primarily as an economic system. This was actually one of his critics of the Nieboer –Domar hypothesis “the structured origins of slavery ". It was instead defined by three types of oppressive relationships that together constituted a “Social Death”. The slave's labour or services allowed to be employed in a new system of control under conditions that started by the subjugation of slaves that was underpinned by violence, and the ability of their masters to physically coerce them. In addition, the involvement of slavery in "natal alienation ", i.e. a complete removal of family and community ties leaving them without any form of legal, and social protection, or the ability to inherit or pass on rights or property. Finally, slaves were considered socially debased (dishonoured), and their masters were social elites (honourable) (12-34).

The nexus focus between slavery and society was also echoed by Claud Meillassoux, who revealed that 'one captive does not make slavery '. Slavery for

Meillassoux could be best understood as a far-reaching system which need to be continually renewed through conflicts between different civilizations and cultures. Kidnapped individuals were withdrawn from their social entity and were gradually de-socialized and de-personalized, acquiring an 'alien' status within their new host society (Meillassoux 99-115).

The problem with defining the institution of slavery according to John Edward Philips in his article "Slavery as a human institution" is the no existence of slavery. Instead, there are only a limited number of captives held for a limited period of time under certain conditions considered by themselves or other to be slavery. However those conditions differed widely not only from one society to another, but also from time to time within the same society and perhaps with the same slave at different times in his or her life(28).

2- The Origin of Slavery in Africa and the Early European Contact with Africans:

Slavery had been an important phenomenon throughout history. It had been found in many places, Africa was among the other societies that engaged in this trade.

2-1- The Cruelty of Civilization:

Slavery entered human history with civilization, hunter-gatherers and primitive farmers had no need for slaves they simply grew food for themselves. Slavery evolved independently in the Americas, Africa and Asia, but Greece and Rome were the first major slave societies. The legal patterns, social practices and attitudes established there had a large impact on the culture that came after. Even more importantly, it was Greece and Rome that first had to confront the basic dilemmas that slavery raised. These include the nature of freedom and the mix of coercion and freedom that was a central elements of the lives of everyone regardless to their formal status, the impossibility of having complete control over another human being, and of course, the moral implications of his ownership(Keith Bradely and Paul Cartledge I).

Evidence of slavery predates written records, and it existed in many cultures. In fact, slavery was rare among hunter-gatherer populations. Later on as they were gathered in cities, the need for more labor to work in the plantations became a necessity.

It is a curious fact that so far we can trace back the history of man and investigate the existence of slavery. The obvious status lay in the almost incessant wars which were early carried on between tribes and nations. When these wars ended, prisoners were either slain or reduced to slavery. Every ancient civilization uses slaves such as slaves in Babylon (18th century BC). Actually, the Cod of Hammurabi from Babylon from the 18th century BC illustrates bitters details of the various rewards and penalties for surgeons operating on free man and slaves, the Hammurabi code of law (1780BC) referred to slaves as follow :

15-If anyone take a male or female slave of the court of a male or female slave of a freedman, outside the city gates (to escape), he shall be put to death .

16-If any one receive into his house a runaway male or a female slave of the court ,or a freedman, and does not bring it out at the public proclamation of (the police), the master of the house shall be put into death (Keith Bradly and Paul Cartledge 7).

Slaves as an institution existed in Greece since the 17th century BC. Actually, both states of Greece Sparta and Athens acquired slaves, but they varied in terms of the states. The former considered them as serfdom rather than slaves; they were living in their own land and forced to work it for their masters. By contrast, Athens slaves had no ordinary rights, their conditions were different and based on the work they do. In addition, slaves in Rome from the second century BC, the picture of slavery is somewhat changed in Rome. It was recognized and regulated by laws. Slaves had different status in the Roman society (physicians, notaries, public writers, and tradesman), and they were purchased in different prices according to their capacity of being useful or able to minister the pleasures of their masters (H. Miller 23-24).

Slaves in the Middle Ages (6th -15th century), in the earliest part of the middle ages, slaves could be found in many societies among them the Cymry in Wales and the Anglo-Saxon in England and also among the Arab societies both in North Africa and Asia , and the Portuguese were the first Europeans who arrived the Sub-Saharan Africa in the 15th century. They established trading stations in the coast of Guinea in order to buy captive Africans.

2-2 -The Practice of Slavery among Africans:

The institution of slavery as it existed in Africa was practiced from prehistoric time to the modern era. However in other parts of the world slavery has taken different shapes.

In Africa, many societies considered slaves as property, but others recognized them as dependents who eventually would be integrated into the families of slave owners. Others allowed slaves to accomplish positions of military or administrative power. Usually, both slaves and slave owners were black Africans, although they were from different ethnic groups. Traditionally, slaves were brought to do certain jobs such as menial, domestic servants, as wives, concubines or to enhance the status of the slave owners.

Early 869AD, slave trade flourished between Muslim traders and western African kingdoms. The major aspect of this trade was that Muslims were selling goods to the African kingdoms, who were paying with their own people, and what characterized the exchangement that it was done peacefully.

On other hand, European traders did not need to savagely kill the entire tribes in order to press their tribute in slaves and the kings would gladly sell their own subjects. The African rulers, who were involved in the slave trade, voluntarily or unwittingly found themselves in this gigantic trade and they were trapped in it. Those who wanted to eliminate or reduce trade in slaves and preferred to develop other aspects of a trading economy, found themselves helpless. Rulers who would not provide the Europeans with slaves they desired were then bypassed by all the European traders. Besides losing the revenue from this trade, their own military position was weakened. Any ruler who did not trade slaves for guns could not have them. Without guns, they would have difficulty in protecting themselves and their people. Any ruler who could not provide adequate self-defense could be captured and sold into slavery. Once again, the Africans found themselves enmeshed in a vicious system from which there seemed to be no escape. The only possibility for escape would have been the development of some kind of African coalition, but each petty ruler as too concerned with his own power to be able to contemplate federated activity. European greed fed African greed, and vice versa.

In the African continent as many other parts of the world, slavery was the result of warring groups and the taking of prisoners. Such captives were in little use often some bother when kept close to their homes because they could easily escape. Therefore, they were usually sold and transported to more distant places. Conflict was not the only reason which led to slavery in Africa. In various African communities, slavery became one among the few ways of obtaining wealth (Perpi 2- 5).

2-3-The Discovery of America and the Need of Labour:

After the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, and the growing wealth of Spain, The European nations eagerness want to share the riches of the New World and seek to take part and benefit from the New Land. Claiming that gaining land in the New World was actually making it yours. The European countries could only do this by establishing colonies there of their own people. By the 17th century many European people were ready to move and settle in America for different purposes, some wanted to become rich, other hoped to find safety from religious or political persecution.

European set up many colonies in America, in 1607 french,Spain, Dutch and British reached Virginia which became a settlement, by the time the number of settlement had increased and gained a large stretched of lands. Settlers first grew different crops to fed themselves, at the beginning there were small farmers and became vast areas, cultivating the large plantation needed more labour force, Initially planters relied on native people and European. But native people could easily escape and European servants would be free when their contract finished, so planters look for new source of cheap labour. European merchants turned their attention to the African continent slaves. When the Portuguese arrived in West Africa, they found a flourishing economy which had already developed its own bustling trading centers. A strong trade opened up between the Portuguese and the West Africans. Slaves were only one of a great variety of exports, and guns were only one of a large variety of imports. One of the ways in which slave trade came to weaken the West African economy was that slaves became almost the exclusive African export. The more the Africans sought to fulfill the Europeans' need for slaves, the more they needed guns with which to procure slaves, and to protect themselves from being captured and sold into slavery. Therefore, the Euro-African trade, instead of further stimulating the African economy, actually limited production of many items and drained it of much of its most productive manpower.

In the early African European contact, African slaves were carried to Portugal and other parts of Europe to be used as exotic domestic servants. In some cases, they were also used as farm labourers. Parts of Portugal were suffering from a distinct shortage of farm labourers, and Africans filled the void.

Even so, European labour needs could not support much of a slave trade for long. The enclosure system was under way, changing farming techniques, and it had created a labour surplus. However, the emergence of capitalism financed explorations in different parts of the world including Africa, Asia, and the western hemisphere. African sailors were involved in most of these explorations including Columbus's voyage in 1492. Initially, the New World gold provided the economic basis for even more rapid European expansion. When the New World came to be viewed by the hungry

capitalists as having a potential for agricultural exploitation, New World labour needs expanded astronomically. At first these needs were filled by labors from Europe as Britain or by exploiting the native Indian populations. When these labour sources proved to be insufficient, the exploitation of the slave labour from Africa was seen as a solution.(William D. Phillip, JR .131).

3-Slavery from a Religious Point of View

Slavery in the 15th century was not based on skin color throughout Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Americas. Slavery existed in the Christian society as well as in the Muslim world. Actually, race was not considered by the Greeks and the Romans as a basis of slavery. For example, slaves were mainly prisoners, criminals or slave rids. Unlike the European who came after them.

Before they traded in slaves, Europeans held some various negative stereotypes of Africans. Racism (skin color) was one feature that the European had against Africans. the Portuguese and the Spanish who were the first Europeans to contact the Africans believed that they must be inferior ,because, as they felt, they were not Christians. Mathew Kachur in his book "Slavery in the America" stated that, "The English word slave has no connection to skin color. The word first appears in the English language about 1300. It comes from the Medieval Latin "sclavus", which does not only mean slave, but also a Slav. The Slavs were people of Eastern Europe who were conquered in the 800s, and often sold as slaves "(23).

In order to justify the enslavement to the people of Africa, Europeans claimed that they were helping the Africans through chaining them together and shipping them across the ocean into another world under Christian masters. In fact, slavery was accepted as a part of the Christian society in the mid1700s. Theoritically speaking, Christian would seem to go against slavery. Jesus Christ once said that "Whatever you wish that men would do to you, so do to them ; for this is the law "(24).

As the Roman believed that slaves were a property of their master in this world, the Christian Empire also supported and kept its beliefs. For a Christian master, it was quiet legal to have a Christian slave; besides, the Church as a whole was a slave owning organization. However, the persecution period did not make Christian caused slavery, and the essential Christian opinions of arguing the virus of compliance on citizen and slaves supported through the advent of Christian emperors. Slave owners were contended not to mistreat their slaves, whereas slaves were advised to live sorrowful in this world as a preparation for the next

world, following Jesus as an example ,who suffered in silence without the use of power to fight back.

As far as Islam is concerned, it does not back up slavery. Actually the concept of a slave is restricted to one case in Islam that is when Muslims are involved in wars, and they had captives. Additionally, Islam supported freeing slaves, and considered it as a form of repent.

Slavery existed in Islam, Muslims did own, buy, and even sell slaves, they gained them from black Africans and were commonly practiced in the Ottoman Empire and in North Africa, while Muhammad peace be upon him, the founder, and the prophet of Islam, had black aids, then his followers discouraged enslaved free Muslims (Robin Blackburn 36). However, Islam aimed to get rid of slavery in a gradual way.

Religion had always been a complicated area when discussing slavery. Throughout the history of slavery, it was first debated in the white community whether slaves should be baptized and allowed to practice Christianity at all. Later, Christianity was used by slave owners as an attempt to control slaves as well as justify the institution of slavery itself.

4-Slavery in the British American Colonies:

By the discovery of the New Land, French, Britain , and other European countries started to take part there, and established colonies. At the beginning they relied on native people and then they turned their attention to the African continent.

4-1-An Overview of the British American Colonies:

The American thirteen colonies began as a group of British colonies on the East Coast of North America (1607-1776). The names of these colonies were chosen by the founders and proprietors, and they included Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Province Plantations.

The thirteen colonies had similar political constitutional and legal systems, and they were divided into three regions: the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies. Each region prospered by trading with England using the natural resources and different types of soil and the surplus of raw materials. The New England colonies included Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and this region was

characterized by its cold climates and abundant forests, rocky soil and large port in Boston. Those colonies were based on religious principles and values. During the 17th century, New England colonies became a religious refuge for protestant followers of John Calvin, whose belief differed from that of the Church of England. Another example is embodied on the pilgrims, established the Plymouth colony in 1620 to escape persecution in England. The puritans wanted to "purify" the Church of England. They simply wanted to move away from the church because they were treated badly.

On the other hand, the Mid-Atlantic colonies included New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York. The first settlers of the Mid-Atlantic colonies soon discovered that the land was good for farming, and the weather was perfect for agriculture with its moderate climate. It located along with the Appalachian Mountains and the areas of consists of costal lowlands, harbors, bays and many wide rivers. Settlers made money not only through agriculture but also through trading goods in the major market town. The region was attractive for people from different European countries because of its rich resources. The farmers relied on market towns as the main place to trade their livestock and their crops.

The Southern colonies, included Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, which were on the east of the Appalachian mountain including the piedmont region. it makes up part of the Atlantic coastal plains land form which consists of good harbors and many rivers. The climate of the southern region is very much different than that of the New England and Mid-Atlantic region in that is very humid, which allows for great farming. Plantations cover the large areas in the southern region. Crops such as tobacco, sugar, indigo and others grew in the plantation on large scale. In addition to farming, the southern economic depended on the buying and selling of the wood product used from the vast amounts of trees as well as slavery. Planters had to rely on slaves and indentured servants to ensure their success, and these slaves were treated well or cruel depending on their owners.

Bryn O'Callaghan in his book "Illustrated History of USA", declared that, the American colonies needed a bigger workforce, and indentured servants were introduced to meet the growing demand for cheap labour. (14). They were contracted to work from 5 to 7 years in exchange for transportation, food, clothing and lodging but were not paid any wages.

With Europeans increasing demand for more products such as(cotton, sugar ,rice ,tobacco and indigo), which were available in the New land, the need for plantation labor increased too. As a result, European attention moved directly to the African continent, and

Africans became the major and the only source of the New World plantation labor. Both the African slaves and the European indentured servant worked together in the field of plantation, but they had different positions. The white servants were indentured for fixed years, and were treated badly by their masters, but they would be free one day. Meanwhile, African slaves did not have that hope, their service would remain for the whole life (O'Callaghan 15).

Between 1400 and 1900, the African continent experienced four simultaneous slave trades; the trans-Saharan slave trade, the Red Sea, Indian Ocean slave trade, and the largest and most well-known Trans-Atlantic slave trade. The latter began in the fifteenth century, where slaves were shipped from West Africa, West-Central Africa, and Eastern Africa to the European Colonies in the New World. Kachur claimed that " it is estimated that at least 11.8 million people were captured and shipped from Africa to Americas. Many died during the slave ship voyage across the Atlantic ocean. About 10 million survived and were sold in the Americas from 1519 to 1867. Nearly one-third of those people went to Brazil, while only about 3.8 percent (391,000) came to North America" (8).

4-2 –The Transatlantic Slave Trade :(The Triangular Trade)

Transatlantic means across the Atlantic Ocean, and it refers to the period when slaves were traded from Africa to the New World, according to Paul Lovejoy, over 7.4 million slaves were taken across the Atlantic from 1600 to 1800 (with another 2.3 million being transported across the Sahara, Red Sea and Indian Ocean during the same period). These African slaves were kidnapped and shipped in inhuman manner, and they were subject to abuse at the hand of the crew .

The captives were chained together in their hands and necks and forced to march for a long distance reaching the coast where the Europeans settled. Many of those slaves died during the voyage and others were terribly scared as it was the first time for them to see the sea and white men. In fact, slaves did not have any idea about what would happen to them. Some believed that they would be eaten by those white men and others preferred to kill themselves rather than being taken away for an unknown distance.

Between 1700 the transatlantic slave trade reached its peak. The Portuguese began trading in slaves in the West African coast ,and remained throughout out the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Europeans pre-eminent slave traders. By the eighteenth century, the

British, the French, and the Dutch had all established colonies of their own in America, and accordingly they became slave traders. Over time, parallel increases in both national involvement and plantation production massively increased demand for African slaves. According to Curtin, around 60% of all slaves shipped to the New World were transported between 1721-1820, and around eighty percent of the total were landed during the century and a half, 1701-1850 (Curtin 265).



1. The Triangular Trade

<https://www.google.dz/searchq=middle+passage>

4-3-Slaves' Transportation from Africa (The Middle Passage) :

In the 1600 century, Europeans began pouring Africans in their colonies in Brazil and the Caribbean. In 1700s English sailors began calling the voyage of slave ships from Africa to the Caribbean "The Middle Passage " which was the journey of the slave ships from the west coast of Africa ,across the Atlantic to North America. The middle passage referred to the migration of enslaved Africans from Africa to Europe and North America. Europeans traded slaves to America for goods. The middle passage was considered to be the most cruel journey for both the ship and the crew, but it was even harder for the slaves (S. Klein 130). Europeans sent various products such as fish, livestock, flour, and lumber to the New World in exchange for sugar, molasses¹, and other products. Another trade took manufactured goods

¹ Molasses : the thick dark to light brown syrup that is separated from raw sugar in sugar manufacture.

from New England to the African Coast where it was exchanged for slaves. The slaves were then transported to the West Indies on the inhuman "Middle Passage "where they were traded for molasses (Kenneth Morgan 55).

Ottobah Cugono wrote that " there was nothing to be heard but the rattling of chains ,smacking of whips, and the groans and cries of our fellow-men. Some would not stir from the ground, when they were lashed and beat in the most horrible manner "cited in (Kachur 56).

Women and children remained unchained and spent the voyage in separate quarters. All slaves slept on bare, rough wood. This combined with turbulent motions of the ship, often caused the skin on their elbows to wear down to the bone .

The "loose Packers" and the "tight Packer "were the two different loading philosophies which were popular among slave ship captains. The proponents of the former believed that by carrying fewer slaves, more would survive to be sold in America .Whereas the latter argued that more money would be made by overcrowding the slaves on board the ship, even if this meant some would die to poor health conditions (Kachur 57).

The passage to the Americas usually began with violent capture or judicial enslavement in Africa, followed by effortful journey toward the coast, with many slaves changing hands in rapid succession. Before being purchasing by European traders, slaves generally endured a further period of imprisonment in cramped and primitive quarters. Slaves had no previous experience with Europeans, and they were afraid throughout the process of being taken into an unfamiliar vessel for unknown purposes. Slaves were also terrified of being eaten by their exotic captors (Smallwood 33-64; Miller 379-408).The horrors of the Middle Passage were hard to exaggerate. The slave ships were designed in order to maximize their cargo, forcing bound slaves into extremely cramped berths with limited ventilation, where blood and excrement accumulated over time.

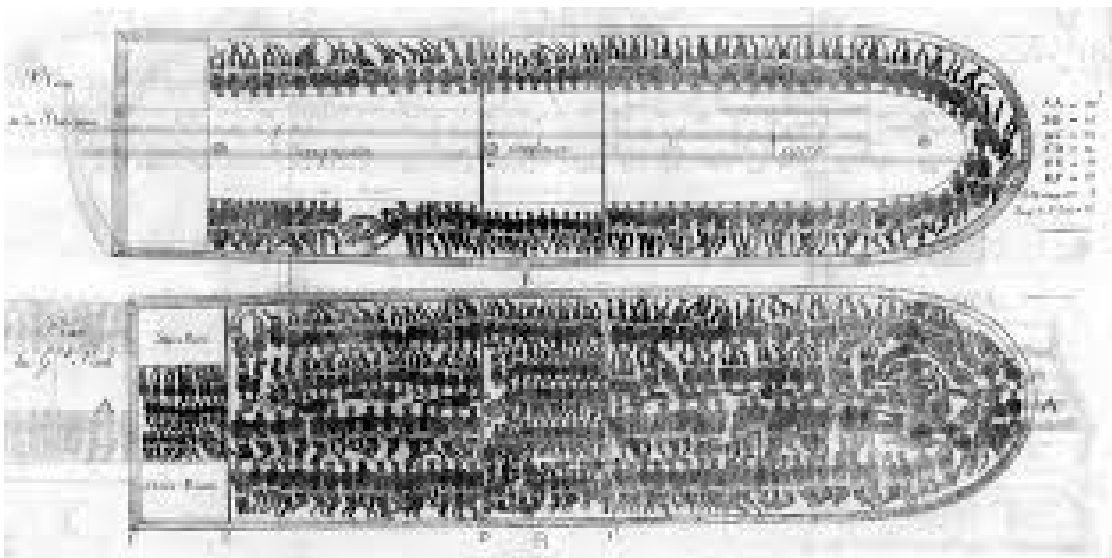
Additionally, slaves over the ships endured different types of diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery ...etc .Females slaves were less likely to be shackled and more likely to be allowed above deck, however, they were subjected to sexual abuse. Nightmare and depression caused some slaves to attempt committing suicide. The crew forced food down the slaves' throats if they refused to eat using special devices. Extensive nets put up to prevent captives from leaping into the sea .Around one in eight slaves died from various causes. The journey lasted between one and two months depending on the final destination, but the ships on the West

African coast spent several months accumulating a full complement slaves, with those who were purchased early in the voyage being trapped on board the entire time. The enslaved Africans who were brought to America faced long-term physical and mental problems (Northrup 107-122; Klein 130-153; Smallwood 65-152; Miller 408-437).



Slaves aboard the ship

<https://www.google.dz/searchq=middle+passage>



A Slave Ship

<https://www.google.dz/searchq=middle+passage>

Conclusion:

The institution of slavery had existed throughout history; ancient civilization practiced it for a long time and European tried to benefit from this New land and they started to establish colonies. The African continent was the way out. In the 15th century, a well known slave trade known as the Trans Atlantic slave trade . In the African continent, slavery primarily was practiced among African peoples. Early 869 AD slave trade flourished between Muslims traders and Westren African kingdom, and by the coming of the Europeans and the discovery of the New World in 1492 by Chritopher Columbus, it became worldwide trade.

Chapter two

Introduction:

Slavery in America was a unique experience in human history. African Americans were treated cruelly, and they were often used as a sign of affluence: a way of displaying one's wealth and of enjoying wealth, rather than as the means for the systematic accumulation of wealth. African slaves were kidnapped and shipped to unknown destiny, and they were forcibly performing different kinds of work under terrible harsh conditions. Slaves brought with them their own culture to the New World.

1- Life of Enslaved African in America

Slavery in America began in the early 17th century when the first Africans were brought to the North of American colony of Virginia, as a cheap labour source to aid in the plantation field. After 1619, slavery spread throughout the American colonies as the Dutch ship brought 20 African ashore at the British colony of Jamestown.

When the slave ships reached its destination to the New Land, the crew prepared the African slaves to be sold in the markets, where most of them were freed from the chains and allowed to clean themselves. When they reached the shore, the crew did everything possible to increase the selling price of the African slaves. After all, the Middle Passage stress could not be hidden easily. One witness described the slaves when leaving the ship as "walking skeletons covered over with a piece of tanned leather "(Kachur64).

The crew sold slaves in different ways. Some of these selling took place aboard the ships; other times, the captain of the ship moved the slaves to a special warehouse on the shore to become easier for the buyers to see and examine. Generally, slaves were sold individually in the public auction which usually took several days.

1-2-The Arrival of Slaves in Virginia (Jamestown) 1619:

In the 1619, a Dutch trader brought the first twenty slaves from Africa and sold them in Jamestown. For many years Europeans used to work as indentured servants; therefore, the African slaves were the minority in the colonies in these days.

The first Africans to be landed in Virginia had probably been captured in wars or raids by enemy tribes before they were sold as slaves. Their harsh experience was similar to the experience of Olaudah Equiano. After serving as a slave, he purchased his freedom and wrote an account for his captivity (Olaudah Equiano 26). In this regard, he said that "The first

object which saluted my eyes when I arrived on the coast was the sea, and a slave ship, which was then raiding at anchor, and waiting for its cargo. These filled me with astonishment, which was soon converted into terrorwhen I was carried on board I was immediately handled, and tossed up, to see if I were sound, by some of the crew; and I was now persuaded that I had got into a world of bad spirits, and that they were going to kill me. Their complexions too differing so much from ours, their long hair, and the language they spoke, with was very different from any I had ever heard, united to confirm me in this belief ... one I looked round the ship too, and saw a large furnace or copper boiling, and a multitude of black people of every description chained together, every one of their countenances expressing dejection and sorrow, I no longer doubted of my fate; and, quite over powered with horror and anguish, I fell motionless on the deck and fainted ... I was soon put down under the decks, and there I received such a salutation in my nostrils as I had never experienced in my life; so that, with the loathsomeness of the stench, and crying together, I became so sick and low that I was not able to eat We thoughtwe should be eaten by these ugly men..... and....there was much dread and trembling among us ,and nothing but bitter cries to be heard all the night from this apprehension, insomuch that at last the white people got some old slaves from the land to pacify us. They told us we were not to be eaten, but to work" (Smith52-53).

Transporting of Africans to America had increased with the spread of agricultural plantation and the high demand for field workers. In Virginia, the planters used the enslaved Africans as cheap labor on their plantations and they employed them as household servants, coachmen, porters, and skilled workers. At first the status of African slaves was indeterminate and they had treated them as an indentured servants.

As the tobacco became the most important crop and was easy to grow in Jamestown, the colonists realized that they needed help because they could not harvest all of the tobacco by themselves. The colonists brought both white people from Europe, and African to help in the plantations in Jamestown. The European came to the New Land because they want to work and live in the new colony whereas the Africans were first brought in 1619 and were sold as indentured servants (Kachur 41).

At the beginning, many European wanted to move to the colonies for the purpose of getting wealth, and they hoped to become rich; others went to the New World to have an adventure. These Europeans were not rich to cross the Atlantic, so they would promise to

work in the colonies for a period of time and live in Jamestown in exchange for a ride on the ship to the colony. These people were named indentured servants; they were useful in the tobacco plantation and they did household chores such as cooking and cleaning.

African indentured servants were usually very cheap. Both African and white indentured servants were given the same treatment. Colonists liked selling African indentured servants because of their increasing supply as less expensive source of inexperienced labor in comparison to white servants. According to David W. Galenson, almost all of the bound labor manpower shifted from white to black(11). Additionally, they wanted to gain more money through buying their products such as rice and indigo in England, and to do that they felt a need for workers. The plantation owners used to keep the African indentured servants for a long time instead of native Americans who knew the land and could easily escape; in contrast, enslaved Africans could not do anything because they were not accustomed to this new land.

All the indentured servants had contracts with their masters. These contracts were pieces of paper in which the date of servants to be free was mentioned. The English government would make sure that the masters free their English servants in the date they agreed in. Since African servants had not been part of the government, no one could stop the masters from keeping the Africans as slaves (O'Callaghan 14). Mary Stutuz mentioned that in 1640, John Punch a runaway black servant was sentenced to servitude for life. His two companions were given extended terms of servitude. Punch is the first documented slave for life (25).

2-Enslaved Africans in Plantations:

A slave is a person who is enslaved or owned by another person. After the discovery of the New world in 1492, Europeans hoped to quickly make money from this newly discovered land, and the easiest and fastest way was to grow sugar cane and export large quantity of sugar to Europe. This actually was the driving force behind the slave trade.

Plantations in America were large farms that grew a great amount of crops such as rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, and their essential crop was sugarcane. The owners of the plantations demanded many unskilled workers. However, few Europeans wanted to go to work in American plantations because of the harsh conditions they would confront. Plantation owners tried to use the American Indians as slaves, but they failed because many had died as a result of European diseases. Additionally, Indians could easily escape because they knew the land.

In colonial times, people from the West Coast of Africa were captured and shipped to Virginia and other colonies to work as slaves in colonies. In Virginia, African slaves lived and worked in the plantations or small farms where tobacco was the cash crop (Galenson 12).

2-1-Plantation's Main Crops:

Plantations as a basic and early method of colonization were established as a permanent or semi-permanent colonial base. Colonists grew some products like tobacco, sugar, cotton. In British American colonies, tobacco was the first crop grown in Virginia to bring farmers a profit and became an important crop grown on the slave plantation in the 17 century. In the 18 century, Bristol was the processing center for the tobacco that was imported from the plantations. The tobacco would be arrived as dried leaves and would be processed into a twist, or rope or as snuff. Henry Miller in his article " The Lure of Sotweed: Tobacco and Maryland" argued that tobacco was rare and expensive since the Spanish were the only suppliers when it first was imported into Europe , and it was heavily taxed by the Government. Later on, the production of tobacco increased, and this meant that its import into Europe increased too (1).

Growing tobacco needed a great deal of labour. It also required attention throughout all seasons. In winter, the "hot bed" for seeds needed to be prepared, and in the fields and cultivated. During summer, tobacco was harvested before other crop in the late summer and it needed to be "cured" before it was packed for shipment. At the beginning tobacco planter depended on European indentured servants, but by the 1700, they had turned to enslaved Africans to work the fields. Planter sold their cash crop to buy manufactured goods from merchants in town. Cash was scarce; farmers and merchants often used barter or a credit system in exchange of goods.

To exchange his tobacco for goods, a middling farmer had to take the tobacco back in hogshead to the inspector at a warehouse. By law, there had to be at least 1,000 pounds net tobacco within the hogshead. Tow inspector had to agree that the tobacco was either good or bad. If bad, the tobacco was burned, and if it was good the tobacco was weighed and placed in the warehouse and a tobacco note was issued to the farmer, then he took the note to a merchant to exchange for store or credit or cash. By 1750, the merchants with who the farmer conducted business with probably belonged to a Scottish mercantile firm. These firms imported manufactured goods from Great Britain to the colonies, and transported raw

materials or staple commodities, such as tobacco, rice....etc. Back to Great Britain. A British policy known as "mercantilism" discouraged the manufacturing of goods in the colonies. The colonies supplied raw materials to Great Britain and then purchased the finished goods made there.

Another main crop in British American colonies was cotton. Cotton was arguably the single most important determinant of American history. Gene Dattel stated in his article "Cotton and Race in the making of America " that, cotton production prolonged slavery and slave produced cotton caused the American civil war, the bloodiest conflict which came close to destroying the American nation. Cotton was planted on large scale which was labour intensive and its economy was production requiring a large labour force and the ability to produce large quantities of cotton as cash crop. Cotton plantations were located on the southern region colonies, because of the suitable climate of the region. Cotton cultivation required a tropical or sub-tropical climate. Mild winters and hot, humid summers made it possible to grow cotton plants throughout the year. Large cotton plantation required a mass worker force, planters depended on slavery as a cheap labor to work the fields. Owners of cotton plantation used slaves to keep the cost down. Because slaves were not well fed and not well housed or treated, they were sometimes expected to work 18 hours a day. For more than 150 years, America benefited enormously from cotton picked by African Americans. The economic world of cotton needed a workforce, and white America designated African Americans for their role. America no longer needs cotton, but it still bears cotton's human legacy." It was the combination of cheapness with reasonable quality which enable English cotton goods to capture world markets in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries" (Blackburn 555).

3- Indentured Servants and agricultural Slaves:

In the 1600s most "bonded" labors in the British mainland colonies were not black Africans but white Europeans. Mostly poor men and women from England these Europeans contracted to work for several years in the colonies in return for free passage to America and basic clothing and provisions. As "indentured servants " they had less freedom while in service to their" masters"; When their contracts were fulfilled after four or seven years, they were free. However, no such "contract" existed for slaves Africans.

Indentured servants: were laborers who signed contract with their masters to serve the master for a period of time. In exchange for being servants, they would receive shelter, food, passage across sea and accommodations. Abbot Emerson Smith in his book "Colonists in

Bondage" estimated that between the puritan migration of the 1630s and the Revolution came under indenture(36).

3-1 Indentured Servants in America:

In colonial America, indentured servant did not only consist of Africans, but a large majority of them were Irish, Scottish, English, and Germans who were brought over from Europe and were paying their debt for their journey to the New World.

Diane Werges in her article "Indentured Servants and Slaves" claimed that indentured servants consisted of men, women, and children who did not have money for passage. Additionally, it included homeless, prisoners, kidnapped or orphaned children. They agreed to work without pay for the employer or a chief's captain for the payment of the passage and provision of food, clothing, and shelter (5).

During the early years of the colonies, indentured servants were important to the production of staple crops for export. Initially the planters used European indentured servants to build houses, farms, to make hogsheads and barrels, to pack and ship the sugar, tobacco, or rice, to make clothing for the planters and their labor forces, and to perform a variety of other crafts .

By the time planters brought Africans to the New World, they worked hand to hand with the Europeans servants. Those European and African servants had become free when they finished their contracts and became a slave's owner themselves.

In the document "Mastering the New World-Antonio" stated that, Anthony Johnson was one of the first African Americans to have finished his services as an indentured servant and became a land owner on the Eastern shore and slave's owner himself.

Thomas Carter a European, twenty five years old, was among nearly two-hundred newcomers from England in 1635. He sold himself into bondage as an indentured servant to pay his passage to the colonies, and when his indenture was over, he became a free man. He worked to rise above his humble beginnings and serve as a respected member of the community. Eventually, he had four servants indentured under him at his estate in Isle of White County, Virginia(Barbara Bigham 455).

Throughout the 17th century, planters primarily used European indentured servants and enslaved native Americans since their cost was less expensive than that of African slaves. Yet by the early 18th century and with the growth of the African slaves, their prices declined. Unlike native and European indentured servants, Africans indentured servants were preferred by the planters because they could not be released from bondage after a certain period, like indentured servants, nor could they escape servitude by fleeing to their homeland, as could native Americans. Since Africans became the private property of their owners once acquired, they could never leave their employers, and became enslaved for life.

3-2 –Agricultural Slaves:

The growth demand for cheap labors to work in plantations encouraged the European planters to buy African slaves who were captured by their chiefs, shipped to the colonies, and sold as slaves. Initially, they were treated as indentured servants. Later on, with the increase in the supply of the slave trade markets, enslaved Africans became slaves for life, and they were owned as a property with no right. Slaves had a fixed status of being permanent servants, and they were often born into slavery and did not understand the English language.

Both indentured servants and slaves had some common features. For example, they both were obliged to serve a superior, and they could be bought and sold. Additionally, they lacked proper food and clothing; they performed a hard work, and they often died from servitude. Furthermore, they were punished for transgressions, and could be hunted and punished for running away whipped, or branded. Besides, they were separated from their families and transported to some distant regions far from their homeland.

4-Slaves' Social Life:

The life of enslaved Africans in the colonies were difficult. Most slaves who were in small farms had lived in kitchen or outbuilding or in crude cabins near the farm house. Others lived in large tobacco or cotton plantation in cabins grouped together in the slave quarter which was further away from the master's house, but under the watchful eye of an overseas. Many masters owned less than 50 slaves including men, women, and children.

Slave marriages had no legal basis, but slaves did marry and raise large families. Most slave owners encourage this practice, but nonetheless did not hesitate to divide slave families by sale or removal. Frederick Douglass was among the African slaves who was deprived of one of the most basic comforts of life: a family. He once wrote," I never saw my mother, to

know her as such, more than four or five times in my life ". He was separated from his mother because her master had hired her out to another planter. Parents could not protect their children from punishment or abuse, but could only help their children develop way to cope with their master's or mistress's maltreatment. Even for slaves who did not grow with their families, the first lesson they learned was that their fate as slaves was that of their parents, and their parents were not the ultimate authority_ their master was(Charles Chesnutt 18).

As a general role, enslaved Africans worked from sunset to sunrise in the plantations. Once there, they learned trade and worked as blacksmiths, carpenters and coopers or served as cooks and house servants.

Enslaved Africans had a few free hours to tend to their personal needs on the end of the workdays and on Sundays and Christmas. They often spent these times doing their own gardens. Slaves were allowed to raise chickens, vegetables, and tobacco during their spare time, and they were permitted to sell these things to get small amount of money.

Sybil Fortner in his article " Slave relationships and Their Manipulation of Ethnic Identity " declared that slaves had to spend time during "frolics" to visit their friends and families who might live nearby, telling stories, singing, and dancing. Slaves activities (dancing, singing)combined familiar African traditions with British costumes learned in the New world, slave's dance were similar to their African tribal dance and their songs often told stories about the way their masters treated them and the injustices of slavery. Enslaved people used similar musical instruments as those used in Africa. The banjo, for example, made out of a hollow gourd and the drum were two instruments that slaves made and used to create music (Jaequelyn Derouselle 2).

According to Steven E. Brown slaves continued to preserve their family ties, despite all the bitter circumstances faced. He also argued that "Slaves continued to develop love for one another despite the circumscribed conditions imposed by slavery "(10).

As far as education was concerned, it was not encouraged among enslaved Africans. Actually, some African slaves learned secretly, but those who lived in a small farm were not well educated.

The life of enslaved Africans was hard and often cruel, they kept some part of their homeland religions and considered it as an important way to remind themselves that their life had meaning and dignity(Fortner 28-29).

4-1-Relationship between Masters and their Slaves:

From the beginning of their journey as a slave and owners, relation was filled with fear on both sides. The fear of a slave stem from the fact that he was taken from their homeland to an unknown world of the Americas where he is crudely treated.

The control of masters over their slaves was absolute and complete, they considered them as property, and subjected to work from sunrise to sunset in dehumanizing conditions. They were struck by their masters, cruelly, injustice, and for unreasonable cause. In addition, masters gave their slaves names which were used for dogs, horses, cows, and monkeys ('Jumper', 'Gamesome', 'Ready', 'Juno', 'Caesar', 'Fido' (Blackburn 325).

If a master was murdered, all the slaves who were under his authority used to be punished and murdered accordingly. Also if a master was murdered in a journey all the slaves who were with him were accused and put to death even if they were proved innocent. Masters used shackles and handcuffs which were made of heavy iron to chain slaves, either on wrists, ankles or neck. Also, the body part of slaves were branded by their masters in varied locations such as the palm, back, shoulder, buttocks, or abdomen as a way of punishment.

Orlando Patterson had argued in his article " Trafficking, Gender & Slavery " that the methods which the masters used to control slaves was the threat of having them whipped which was so horrific, and it included old, young, male, female and also pregnant women. In the case of pregnancy, a hole might be dug for the pregnant women to rest her belly while being whipped. The masters used various means of punishment in which the slave is whipped with such inhuman severity, as to lacerate and mangle his or her flesh in most shocking manner, leaving permanent scars and ridges; then hunting substances such as salt pickle, lime juice, hot brine. The extreme punishment which the slaves faced was cutting off or rendering useless some body parts of the slave such as a limb, finger, palm, ears, genitalsetc, and the most cruel way was that the slave owner burn the slave alive(Patterson 4).

4-1-1- Female Slaves and Sexual Abuse:

Many enslaved women experienced a life time of racial violence due to the social and historical construction of race. Black African women often suffered physical violence, sexual assault like rape, forced breeding, and the manipulating of their reproductive life. From 1518

to the mid-nineteenth century, enslaved women endured racial violence which was initially during the Middle Passage.

Enslaved women were stripped, examined to determine their capacities, and then they were sold on the auction block to the highest bidder. They were forced to comply with sexual advance by their masters on a regular basis. Physical beating was a consequence of resistance. Many women slaves became concubines for their master and thus created a sense of hatred between the slave women and mistress of the house. The sexually victimized enslaved women became targets of the mistress' wrath. In fact, some irate mistress whipped disfigured enslaved women or sold away their mixed-race children, who were fathered by the mistress' adulterous husbands, children resulted from the illegal relation called "mulatto" would be also enslaved. Enslaved women's sexuality subjected them to a range of dynamics. Both women and men were sexually exploited under slavery but women were particularly vulnerable to rape and sexual abuse.

Virtually, every nineteenth-century female slave narrative contained a reference to the ever-present threat and reality of sexual exploitation and coercion. In her narrative, *Incidence in the Life of a Slave Girl*, Harriet Jacobs who spent years eluding the unwanted sexual advances of North Carolina master wrote that "Slavery is terrible for man; but it is far more terrible for women" (66). She stated that enslaved women faced a unique threat and danger, initially the threat of sexual assault, they were often coerced, bribed, ordered and, of course, violently forced to have sexual relations with white slaveholders, his male family members, and by extension, his friends, and other male employees. Actually, bondwomen's reproductive lives were highly regulated by slaveholders who wanted to acquire additional slaves through natural increase, when the Transatlantic slave trade stopped in 1808.

Enslaved women endured gynecological examination to determine their capacity for childbirth once they were purchased. Coercion and other various strategies ranged from manipulation were used to encourage childbirth. Women who did not produce were whipped or sold off to unsuspecting buyers as "damaged" good. Some slaveholders paired healthy bond people with the goal of producing more enslaved property, mixed-race enslaved women, sometimes referred to as "fancy girls" were bred and sold to wealthy slaveholders as concubines (Diana Ramsey Preyer 321). During slavery, enslaved women were involuntary participants in medical experiments. Dr. J. Marion Sims presented as "Father of Modern

Gynecology", performed surgery on thirty anaesthetized enslaved women, based on the belief that black women did not feel the same pain to the same degree as white women. (Diana 321).

Enslaved women not only survived such oppression, but they also found ways to resist, although they were less likely to engage in open rebellion and escape due to their childbearing duties. women were among enslaved people who formed maroon communities throughout the Americas. If enslaved women were likely to runaway than enslaved men, bondwomen were engaged in truancy and they also enabled the short-term flight of other. They withdraw their labor, poisoned food, and feigned illness.

5- Slaves' Resistance to Hard Social and Economic Difficulties:

Slaves should not be regarded as passive victims. But as active agents who had consistently sought to challenge their predicament using different strategies such as rebellion, flight and even committing suicide seeking to escape their entirely status. These challenges had often been a double-edged sword, with slaves not only bravely seeking a measure of freedom, but also seeking to inflict serious injuries upon their former masters. While other form of resistance revolved around slaves seeking to advance their fortunes while still enslaved which was called "day-to-day resistance ".

In regard, slaves could be seen as active participants in a constant process of negotiation and contestation over their terms of service. Actually, this is not an easy issue to address since there could be sometimes fine line between resistance and accommodation, but this did not necessarily detract from the larger point that slaves had consistently fostered personal relationships, economic spaces, and cultural, religious and social ties under even difficult circumstances. In theory, slaves appeared as property of their masters, but in practice, they represented individual agents whose actions and outlooks had helped to shape their surrounding environment.

Slaves brought to America during colonial years were active, not passive being who in the face of terrible circumstances struggled to maintain their dignity, their African heritage, and even their lives, from the violent and brutalizing aspect of slavery obtained in North Carolina as well. Slaves strove to hold on to their original cultures and integrate their own customs into the new communities they formed in the colonies. Slaves also used their behavior as a means of resistance, Malingering, insolence, carelessness, and they dilatory behavior all at fully disguised patterns of slave discontent. Through such methods slaves

could define the limits of their work. The hours they labored, and when and how they conducted their assigned duties. A prevalent form of resistance to slavery was theft, slaves stole to keep alive and supplement the inadequate provisions supply by masters.

Though slave owners constantly attempt to dehumanize slaves, they made every effort to establish a community within white men. The African slaves had few ways to defined integrity of masters. Yet, black Africans were not passive being who socially accepted punishment and benevolence with equanimity. Instead, they sought to carve out larger areas of freedom in their lives, undermined slaveholders' discipline, and develop a community life within the slave quarters.

While acts of aggression and revolts were rare due to the consequences that slaves would face if caught, they still did occasionally occur, Stono Rebellion on September 9, 1739, involved twenty African Americans Carolinians led by literate slave named Jemmy. They all met near the Stono River, twenty miles Southwest of Charleston with the plan to rebel for their freedom. (Mark M. Smith 14). Marching with a banner that read "liberty", they chanted the same word in unison. They sized weapons and ammunition from a store at the Stono River Bridge and killed two store keepers. Their plan was to head for a Spanish Florida, a well known destination for escaped slaves. As they marched, their numbers rose to eighty. They managed to burn seven plantations and killed twenty white before militia caught up and suppressed the rebellion(9). The captured slaves were decapitated and their heads displayed on space. Two more uprising flared over the next two years in both Georgia and South Carolina, perhaps inspired by the Stono Rebellion.

Many slaves used religion as a form of resistance by either holding on to remnants of their own religious traditions, or taking it upon themselves to accept and practice Christianity as they so pleased." No, Mas'r, " Said Tom; I'll hold on. The Lord may help me, or not help me; but I'll hold to him, and believe him to the last!" (Herriet Beecher Stowe chapter 38). Religion provided slaves with a shelter from their daily torment. The African slaves intended to adopt both different African beliefs and rites to American Protestantism. Many Black Africans were baptized and converted to Christianity as Catholics too. They identified Christianity with emancipation. In addition, most of slaves attended church with withes, whereas, in the slave quarter, they met and formed secret meeting. They used the Biblical story of Exodus and thought that they would be free from the bondage as Israel children. Slaves were not like their masters, because they used religion as a way of resistance. They

participated actively in any religious service; shouting their prayers and singing their spirituals using their deep emotions and wishes to gain their liberty and for a better future.

Free labour possibilities for emancipation for some enslaved people were possible. The skill of the enslaved could obtain advantage of this opportunities by earning the money to buy themselves from their owners .One such examples was Venture Smith who stated in his narrative " article " that he was born into slavery in the 1720s, and after spending his early life enslaved all long island and Eastern Connecticut, he was able to purchase his freedom by his labours at the age of 31. Those labours, along with his entrepreneurial activities such as fishing, working on a whaler, and agricultural activities, made possible the purchase of his son, daughter and wife's liberty (Smith 23-26).

While escaping slavery was incredibly risky, many blacks determined their best chance for freedom to be running away. In fact, during the eighteen century North Carolina had reputation as heaven for slave refuges .Fugitives slaves from Virginia and North Carolina turned the great dismal into a sanctuary. The swamp was an ideal hide out. According to 1780s traveler, runaways were perfectly save, and with the greatest facility elude the most diligent search of their pursuers. Black fugitives had lived there for twelve, twenty, or thirty years and upwards, subsisting themselves upon corn, hogs, and fowls. A runaway slaves who sought their freedom carried on to hide in remote and inaccessible areas, but over time new opportunities appeared. A well known example of fleeing to be free was Harriet Beecher Stowe crossing the Ice Floes of the Ohio River from Kentucky to Ohio (S .Charles Bolton I).

6-The Contribution of Enslaved Africans in the Growth of America :

Slavery was the institution of capturing slaves and therefore free labor that underpinned all of the economic development and the amassing of wealth. It provided the raw materials for industrialization, and it was central the shipping interests. It also allowed England to establish fixed capital and capital projects, and had a multiplying effects on the wealth and growth of the English and colonial economies.

As the supply of slaves in the American colonies increased, slaves used to perform all kind of jobs, whether they were skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled. They worked on plantations, towns, or in cities at various kinds of occupations like domestic servants. Enslaved African labor was necessary for the survival of European colonial economies in the Americas from the 16th through the 19th centuries, and also helped to build the United States

into a great country. Americans generally benefited economically from the slave trade, Northern merchants and Southern planters enjoyed a profitable protected market within the mercantile system. In North shippers and Merchants set foot in the slave trade and provided foodstuffs and Rum to the Caribbean colonies in exchange for sugar ignoring mercantile regulations, and in the South planters remarked the expanding and the profitable trade in tobacco, rice, and indigo. As colonial economies became more integrated, slavery and its products remained an engine of the American economic growth.

Slavery had always been a diverse institution, Slaves were forced to serve in many different capacities. The obvious starting point was the slave plantation, which reached its zenith in Americas by virtue of their labor. In addition to hands workers, slaves had also been utilized as artisans, bureaucrats, concubines, mines, servants, sailors, and soldiers. While all forms of slavery had economic dimensions, some of these might serve to achieve other goals such as prestige, consumption, warfare or reproduction, rather than commercial enrichment .The slave plantation portrayed the most prominent example of larger pattern of using slaves an agricultural production. The gang labor system was the cruel feature of slave plantations in the Americas which characterized by the long hour time, from dawn to dusk under harsh treatments like whipping and other forms of brutal punishments. The gang system initially associated with sugar plantations; later on, it extended to other crops such as rice, cotton, coffee, and to a lesser extent, tobacco (Fogel 23-29).

The plantation slavery system that developed across the Caribbean was unprecedented as an economic, political, and social institution. A landed estate that specialized in export production was the sugar plantation. It combined large-scale tropical agriculture, African labor, European and, African technology, European animal husbandry. Asian American plants and the climate and soil of the Americas. In addition, trade with Africa and between Africa and the Americas resulted in the expansion of seaport towns such as Bristol, Liverpool, and Bordeaux and Seville. Diverse enterprises like Barclays Bank, which established by David and Alexander Barclay, and it was financed from the institution of slavery and the slave trade in the mind-eighteenth century (Candice Goucher et al 3).

Slavery paved the way into industrialization. The New World colonies grew rich off of the great profits gained in the slave trade and agriculture. In these colonies, slavery stimulated an enormous growth in commerce of modern banks, insurance companies, and the textile industry. Jacauelyn Derouselle in his article " Building America: contributions of African

American slaves" observed that, The slaves who were brought from both West and Central Africa to South Carolina and Georgia import the knowledge of growing rice, which grew well in their land, and thought the slave owner how to cultivate this crop. African slave also had influenced European with foods like watermelon, black-eyes peas, okra, and millet, and prepared these foods along with various gumbo and rice dishes, and they thought these cooking methods to other Americans. Moreover ,the American architecture was influenced the Africans ones for example the "shotgun house "² was an example of Yoruba housing (1-2).

The African influence was also found in the American music in which they used repetition as a part of their song, like that found in the Old Negro spirituals. Enslaved Africans used to sing song while they were working in the field on plantation, with these songs, they expressed their hope for freedom and a more dignified life. The first African musical form was the "Work Song ". Joyner stated that , "In the arts, jazz, blues, and rock and roll are stamped with African influences as is bluegrass music with its signature instrument the banjo, being of African origin" (2).

David Northrup observed that "Enslaved Africans brought some occupational skills, such as blacksmithing and farming, with them to the Americas, just as they brought cultural skills and traditions. In the mix of Africans from various places and African Americans in slave societies in the Americas, particular languages, religious and folkways did not long survive and unchanged, but influenced speech patterns, belief systems, and musical, grooming, and eating patterns in the Americas .Rather than isolated "survivals "of a particular part of Africa, one sees dynamic process of reinventing African cultural norms and identities "(Northrup 135 ,see also Hall; Smallwood 182-207).

It was difficult overstate the contribution of African slaves to the American culture. European settlements needed to develop market orientated goods in order to flourish; mining, agriculture, and hunting/rearing animals were the main avenues. The main catalyst for raising demand for slaves during the mid-seventeenth century was sugar plantations; it had been calculated that between sixty and seventy percent of all the Africans who survived the

²"Shotgun houses ":are narrow (roughly 12 feet wide) , 2 to 3 rooms deep ,aligned with the gable and front door facing the street ,which were distinctive parts of the design .Theoretically ,one could open all doors of the house ,fire a bullet through and not disturb anything hence ,hence "shotgun".(Joyner 25-26).

Atlantic voyages ended up in one or another of Europe's sugar colonies' (Fogel and Engerman 16).

It is injustice to mention the American history without the contribution of the African slaves. David Davis, for example, argued that "By 1820 nearly 8.7 million slaves had departed from Africa to the New World, as opposed to only 2.6 million whites, many of them convicted and indentured servants, who had left Europe. Thus, by 1820 African slaves constituted almost 77 percent of the enormous population that had sailed toward Americas, and from 1760 to 1820 this immigrating flow was estimated to 5.6 African slaves for every EuropeanIn other words, there can be no doubt that black slave labor was essential to the creation and development of the "original "New World that was to attract millions of Europeans immigrants by 1840s (Davis 80).

Conclusion:

Slaves and slave trade played a great role in American history, it was not merely a footnote or a side story in the American history, but it was central to its modernization and continuation. Their task was to work in the vast plantations and to do all the hard work. African slaves replaced Europeans and Native Indians. Their life was very hard, they experienced brutal treatment from their masters, enslaved women engaged by force in a sexual relationship. As a result, African slaves resisted against their situation through rebellion, running away, or committing suicide. Although enslaved Africans were forcibly rooted from their own homeland, their culture, and their families paved the way to the American growth and succeeded in preserving their heritage.

Chapter three

Introduction:

If slavery in America came to its end, it was due to the abolitionist movement and other anti-slavery groups that strived to achieve the emancipation of the enslaved Africans. Certainly, the institution of slavery was to continue; however, it was the first step towards the liberation of African Americans. By virtue of Northern opposition, a number of uprisings occurred in the South. Eventually, debates over the institution of slavery became more divisive issues, and it resulted in the American bloody Civil War.

1-The Declaration of Independence and Jefferson Idealism:

The Declaration of Independence was the spark to set off the revolution. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, an American founding father and a slave owner in a slave holding community. On July 4th, 1776 the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration, and it was intended to the king of Britain, the people of the Thirteen Colonies, and also to other countries including Spain, France, and Germany in order not to get involved. The Declaration stated the causes and reasons that allowed the Thirteen Colonies to be separate from Britain. Jefferson stated that many Americans believed that they have rights. He wrote that people had the right to live, to be free, and seek happiness "all men are created equal; that they endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" (Joy Hakim 17).

In the 1760s and 1770s, the American thirteen colonies shook up the British domination, and they were in conflict with their British monarch. Actually, many colonists believed that the king and parliament denied them their rights as British citizens while taxes were too high. As a result, they raised the slogan of "no taxation without representation" (Hakim7). Under these unstable conditions, some Americans called Patriots, once considered as "slaves" of the British Empire, spoke about the separation from Britain and led America to its independence.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the document of the Declaration of Independence in a few days, the opening words were: "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another..." (William Linn 44). In this case Jefferson went on to say that breaking from England was a necessary step. In The second paragraph of the document, Jefferson set out most important ideas about the government, he argued that people had the right to change the government

when it abuses the rights of its citizen. The rest of the document was about 20 examples of when the king of Britain abused the Americans' right. Jefferson claimed that the king was : "unfit to be the ruler of a people ". Additionally, he blamed the people of Britain because they elected members of the parliament who were not willing to defend the rights of the colonies. Jefferson ended the Declaration of Independence by stating that : "we....do....declare ...these...Colonies ...to be free and Independent statesAnd for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" (Linn 52).

On June 28 Jefferson gave his first draft to the Congress. The member spent little time changing the first two paragraphs, they cut most of Jefferson's attack on the British people, and also took out all his attack on slavery and slave trade. On the fourth of July, Congress approved the Declaration of Independence. The most famous ideas of the Declaration of Independence modeled by Jefferson on those of the English writer John Locke that "human beings had natural rights including the rights to life, liberty, and property" (Jeff Forret 4). Jefferson also summarized Locke's social contract theory as he stated that "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government ...likely to effect their Safety and Happiness"(Forret 5).

In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson states clearly that "All men are created equal." which meant that everyone had the same God-given rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The fact of the matter was that slavery existed in the colonies, and some of the founding fathers including Jefferson himself was slave owners. Additionally, many colonists believed that slaves were not equal to them, and eventually, the institution of slavery flourished in the colonies before and even after he drafted his well-known words. Whether he happens to have been blind to slavery or he referred to it as a subset of the whole United States population was a true contradiction. After all, it was Jefferson who wrote that God gave the human beings some undisputable rights among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" while holding a hundred and fifty people as slaves. The contradiction between what the new nation stood for and what it practiced was the contradiction that many people understood. For example, Samuel Johnson, a British writer once asked "how is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of Negroes?"(Horoton and Kleintop 2).

2-Slavery and the American Constitution:

In 1780, 85 percent of the entire American continent slaves lived in four main including Virginia with 221.000, North Carolina with 91.000, South Carolina with 87.000, and Maryland with 81.000. The fifth-large number of slaves was in New York where there were 60.000. Additionally, fewer slaves lived in Maryland (Kachur 81).

The Founding Fathers set out to establish a government that celebrated individual rights and the role of law. The Declaration of Independence was set to break all ties between the colonies and the Great Britain. Additionally it sets forth the principles and ideas for a just and fair government. On the other hand, the Constitution defined how the government would function. In 1787, 12 states' delegates met in Philadelphia to write a new constitution that would build a national government (Horton, Kleintop 3).

When the U.S constitution was written, delegates, including George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison, discussed different key issues. Among these issues was the question of slavery. Some states depended on slavery in their economic survival; others were against it. It was clear that requiring the states to ban the institution of slavery would prevent the idea of one national government (Joanne Banker Hames. Yvonne Ekern10). the interests of slaveholders and those who profit from slavery could not be ignored. Although slaves could not vote, white Southern argued that the slave labor helped to build the United States into a great country and contributed greatly to the nation wealth.

So long as the Constitution specifically did not mention the institution of slavery, it did legally assimilate the institution in three main places. First, there was a heated disagreement on the way of calculating representation to the House. In one hand, the Southern Spokesmen wanted as many delegates as possible, and they also wished that slaves would be accounted. On the other hand, Northerners wanted to limit Southern representation, claiming that slaves should not be counted. Some Northerners argued that it was disrespectful to the white to be seen as equal footing with the African slaves. The famous "Three fifths compromise" which was formed in Article I, section 2 that clearly reveal that a slave ought to be counted as three-fifths of man when counting the population of the state which gave more political power to slave states in the South.

Actually, the Anti-slavery proponents wanted to make their opinion at the convention by assaulting the slave trade while many Southern states supported the trade, the issue became entangled in power politics. South Carolina which had a few number of slaves thought that the limitation of slave trade would place the state at a severe disadvantages in comparison to the state of Virginia which there had a large number of slave supply. The North, and Middle Southern States were forced to negotiation, and in Article II Section 9, they agreed that the slave trade would be allowed to continue for another twenty years.

The third capitulation was in Article IV, Section 2, which was called the Fugitive Slave Provision. It referred to laws by Congress that concern the capture and return of slaves to their owners. It stated that a runaway slave who reached a free slave state would not obtain his liberty, and the master had to seize him and bring him back to his owner. It was noted that passing the fugitive slave act was a part of various compromises and negotiations between the Northern and Southern States (Eric Amsen 489).

In the Constitutional Convention, the slave trade had less support. All the American States between 1776 and 1786 had banned or heavily taxed the slave trade except Georgia and South Carolina. The Constitution Convention argued over the slave trade, in term of who would took control over it. At the Constitutional Convention, both the king of Massachusetts Rufus and Morries the government of Pennsylvania spoke out against the slave trade. The latter argued that Georgians and Carolinians people went to the African continent and "in defiance of the most sacred law of humanity "they" tear awayfellow creatures from their dearest connections and damn them to the most cruel bondage ". However, Charles Pinckney, South Carolina's delegate, replied "South Carolina and Georgia cannot do without slaves.....An attempt to take away the right [to import slaves] will produce serious objections to the Constitution "(Kachur 81).

The constitution left many questions unanswered about the institution of slavery, especially the status of slaves in the new territory owned by the U.S. The failure to deal straightly and comprehensively with slavery in the Constitutional convention was to lead to future conflict over the issue, and it was eventually one of the primary catalysts for the Civil War.

3-The Abolitionists' Movement in America:

An abolitionist was a person who intended to end slavery and participated in the cause of freeing slaves using different ways such as signing petitions, harboring runaway slaves or by delivering protest speeches. While public opinion about slavery varied, and the various parts of the abolitionist movement disagreed on the way they would achieve that purpose, the abolitionists found support and enough strength in their common belief in individual liberty to move their agenda forward. Throughout decades full of dispute and disagreement and often at the risk of their lives, slaves, free black, white abolitionists, and even native Americans joined their forces and formed anti-slavery societies that fought for justice. Their efforts ultimately forced the issue of slavery to the forefront of national politics, fueling the split between the North and the South that led to the Civil War.

The abolitionists practiced different strategies in order to persuade both the American public and their leaders to abandon slavery. Their initial strategy was to unite groups of like-minded to fight as a single group. On April 14, 1775, America's first abolition society, The Pennsylvania Abolition Society, was founded in Philadelphia which included Thomas Paine, George Washington, and Benjamin Franklin.

Another Anti-slavery's tactic was helping the runaway slaves to arrive at a safe refuge in the North or over the border into Canada, which was known as the "Underground Railroad". In the 1830s, a network of secret routes and safety houses was established in the North. The brave workers of the Underground Railroad were blacks, and the best well known black conductor was a brave runaway woman named Harriet Tubman. She led a large number of slaves to freedom, before she became a national legend (Norman Coombs 42).

The number of the Anti-slavery society increased, and many of them spread their messages through publications such as pamphlets, and leaflets which contained slogans, poems, essays and songs.

During the Abolitionists' movements, women played an important role in working against slavery; they faced the same hardship as men from both the Southern slave owners and Northerners who supported slavery. Actually, most men were against women's participation in the abolitionist movements, and they believed that women's proper place was at home. On the other hand, women abolitionists were accepted by some antislavery societies. Some women as Lucretia Mott, Angelina and Sarah Grimké even started to form their own societies. Their

activities included establishing school and libraries for free blacks, circulating petitions, organizing fund-raisers conventions, and published pamphlets (Virginia Schomp 12). Black women spoke about their experience, their stories to the audience in order to attract their sympathy. While white women raised their voice in order to support them. In 1846, the National Anti-slavery Bazaar was a large fundraising fair run by the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society (John R. McKivigan Viii).

"I believe in liberty for all men :the space to stretch their arms and their souls, the right to breath and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine and ride on railroads ,uncured by color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will in a kingdom of beauty and love"(Du Bois 4).

The Transatlantic slave trade reached its peak in1780s. Within 30 years, in Europe and especially in Great Britain, public opinion rose and asked for the abolition of slavery, and they had turned against the slave trade. In 1708 the British Parliament made it illegal for the British ships to carry slaves, and for the British colonies to import them. In the case of the United States, there was strong movement to ban the slave trade , but not slavery .

The struggle to abolish the slave trade continued for many decades. It was characterized by high disagreement between the abolitionist and their opponents. In Britain, a peaceful mass movement opposed slave trade led by Thomas Clarkson, and William Wilberforce "they maintained that it rendered Africa lifeless. It had plunged the continent into a chaos of gory internecine wars, and the responsibility of this endless wars and slaves hunts lay with Europeans"(S.U. Abram ova22). The abolitionists showed how the development of the slave trade effected the African's whole life which was subordinated to the demands of slave trade and how the enslaved people were inferior in the European colonies. The abolitionists defended that the legal trade which consisted of raw materials that were transported to Europe in exchange for industrial goods, was far more profitable. But to achieve this goal, one had to abolish slave trade which barred Europeans from penetrating the African hinterland.

The opponents, who had invested capital in the slave trade as ship-owners and sailors came out in defense of it. Among them B. Edwards, a Member of Parliament and a West Indies planter. They put up many arguments against the abolishment. First, they claimed that the slave trade was the source of wealth that formed the strongest parts in the West Indies plantations. If the slave trade was abolished, the plantations would fall into decline and

the economy of the South colonies, Great Britain, and France would be undermined. The contradiction of the slaves owner was personified clearly in Thomas Jefferson , who wrote that "all men are created equal". In 1776, he proposed a bill in order to emancipate the new born slaves in the states of Virginia, and he drafted a law in 1783 for the sake of preventing the introduction of new slaves into Virginia. After December 31, 1800 all those born slaves became free. However, over Jefferson lifetime course, he was still called "master" by hundreds of slaves. Regardless of the riot act of slavery in the Revolutionary era and the growing number of the private liberators. Some sources suggested that Jefferson freed only eight slaves. Furthermore, like many Southern slaveholders, Jefferson lifestyle was built on the enslaved Africans (Forret17).

In the late of 1700s, some Europeans started to see slavery as an evil and they believed that it was against Christian beliefs. Others argued that slavery broke the idea of equality among people. S.U. Abram ova in the series and documents " The African Slave Trade from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century "claimed that, Jean Dubuq, head of the Colonial Office observed that:"slavery is a violent and unnatural condition...those who are subjected to it are constantly possessed with the desire to break free, and are always ready to revolt "(41). This developed a policy of reform and efforts to convince settlers to make the slaves bearable and allow them to lose the desire to be free through a good treatment, before it turned to the active compassion by Christians and Philosophers. In 1860 there were different abolitionists groups in the North. First and most prominent in the eyes of the public were the Garrisoning who were the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society including Lydia Maria Child, Theodore Tilton, Edmund Quincy, Parker Pillsbury, Oliver Johnson, Abby and Stephen S. Foster, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sydney Howard Gay, James and Lucretius Mott, Samuel J. May, Robert Purvis, and James Miller McKim. William Lloyd Garrison was regarded as the most influential abolitionists, and who tried to spread the abolitionists message (James M.McPherson3).

On 1st January, 1831, Garrison published the first issue of his abolitionist journal "The Liberator ", he wrote:"I shall strenuously content for the immediate enfranchisement of our slave population ...On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation ...I am in earnest –I will not equivocate – I will not retreat a single inch AND I WILL BE HEARD"(Denis Brennan 153). Garrison tried to raise awareness among Northerners about the evil of slavery; he sought to inform the public about the harsh treatment of the masters toward the slaves. In addition he also joined with another powerful

voice Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave who inspired Northern audiences as a spokesman for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society .

Maurice Jackson and Susan Konzel in their book "Quakers and their Allies in the Abolitionist Cause" claimed that a prominent number of the Society of Friends or Quakers kept up pressure to abolish not only the trading in slaves, but also slavery itself. In the early 1700, wealthy slave owner and Quaker merchants traded slaves in London, England, Rhode Island ,....etc. However other Quakers in England and America started to speak out against slavery(11). In 1758, Quakers met in Philadelphia and voted to pressure the Quaker slave owners in order to stop their participation in the slave trade. John Woolman, and Anthony Benezet were among the first Quakers who were against slavery. In 1772 Anthony Benezet wrote his "Some Historical Account of Guinea "a well-known pamphlet which was against slavery. In addition, Woolman visited Quakers in various colonies in order to encourage them to give the enslaved African their freedom. He once wrote that: "Deep-rooted customs[such as slavery], through wrong, are not easily altered; but it is the duty of all to be firm in that which they certainly know is right for them " (Kachur77).

The Quakers were the first organized group that asked for the abolishment of slavery. In 1790 they petitioned the U.S Congress to abolish the institution of slavery. In the 1600s and 1700s the colonies were in need of labor and the slave trade was an increasingly profitable and competitive business. As a result a small number of anti-slavery voices appeared. They mentioned a vast range of arguments opposed to slavery and the slave trade, many of which would be viewed in modified form during the abolitionists' movement of 1830s -1850s. Enlightenment theories of natural rights prompted thinking about the bad aspects of slavery; they emphasized the value and the potential of all people, individual responsibility, the humanity of all men and their ability to progress. According to Enlightenment thinkers "slavery might be defended by appeals to property and obvious inequalities among men, but they did not see slavery as in sync with natural law or the public's welfare, and they believed that government could and should end slavery"(Claudine L. Ferrell 8).

In the Spirit of the Law, Montesquieu asserted that "as all men are born equal, slavery must be accounted unnatural ". He wrote that "to tell one's freedom is repugnant to reason "that "if a man could not sell himself, much less could he sell an unborn child"(255-259). Moreover, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of 1755 spoke against the trade. The meeting

made John Woodman one of four to visit and deal with slave holding discourage importing, buying, selling, or keeping slaves.

The Founding Fathers 'opinion regarding slavery varied. Thomas Paine argued that slavery had done nothing to guarantee the loss of liberty. After he attacked slavery and the horrors of the slave trade in his writing the Common Sense, he stated that being born free was "the natural, perfect right of all mankind." According to him, to support slavery was not different from supporting "murder, robbery, lewdness, and barbarity"(Philip, S.Foner18-20). Patrick Henry who spoke for liberty or death, believed that slavery as a "lamentable evil", but he was not against freeing his slaves due to "the general unconvinced of living without them." James Madison and other Virginians wished to ban the institution of slavery, and he encouraged the slave owners to treat their slaves fairly. Madison's father in law was a Quaker, who freed his slaves seen slavery as "the president domination ever exercised by man over man "(Richard R. Beeman, Patrick Henry 144). In addition, Thomas Jefferson coauthored a 1776 Bill in order to emancipate the new born slaves after the Bill's message, and he wrote a draft of the state of Virginia in which he prohibited the importation of slaves. However, Jefferson was a slave owners and he believed that slavery was evil and it was inferior intellectually, emotionally, and physically to white. The adviser of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton believed that slavery was bad thing and he was against the idea that blacks were inferior to white, but he did not free his slaves as he stated that "their natural faculties are as good as our" (Claudine L. Ferrell 19). Benjamin Franklin contributed to find a school for blacks in Philadelphia argued that blacks needed a white supervision.

4- The Civil War and the End of Slavery:

For four years between 1861and 1865, the United States was engaged in a civil war. Division between the free North and the slaveholding South erupted into a large-scale conflict after the election of Abraham Lincoln president in1860. Eleven Southern States seceded from the Union collectively turning their back to the idea of a single American nation.

The North and the South states differed greatly on economic issues. The Civil War was about slavery, but primarily it was about economic interests. The Northern elites wanted economic expansion that would change the South slaveholding way of life. Some Southern believed that slavery was wrong, yet they still thought it was needed as they grew most of the cotton sold in the world by virtue of slaves work servitude. Additionally, the Southern people did not think that the federal government had the right to tell them if they could have a slave

or not; they believed that it depended on the people of each state to decide for themselves as early as 1787, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and other important men debated the issue of slavery vs. the U.S Constitution. Their aim was to unite all the states of America, and if they did not outlaw slavery, it was because the Southern states might withdraw from the New Nation.

Slavery had seemed to reach its end, many Southern states had to take step to get rid of it, especially after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, which increased the need for slaves to work in the cotton plantations in the Southern states. Additionally, President Lincoln was against the institution of slavery and he once stated that: "if slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong" (Carin T. For 11). The Southern worried that Lincoln abolish slavery.

In December 1860, South Carolina seceded from the United States and it was followed by Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Georgia. They formed their own confederate states of America under the presidency Jefferson Davis. The latter once said "we feel that our cause is just and holy"(11). A former Mississippi congressman, Lucius Quintus Lamar stated that:"we have a country at last, to live for, to pray for, and if need be, to die for." During the civil war William .T. Sherman was the famous general for the North states, he produced his statement:"you people of the South do not know what you are doing." He added "this country will be drenched.....you are rushing into war[and]are bound to fail".(11) to the Southern people in order to discourage them from ranging a war.

In April, 1861, North and South went to war. The Southern's forces fired the first shot, and the Northern states under the leadership of Lincoln decided to stop the rebellion and preserve the Union. During the war the North had many advantages over the South. It had more than twice the number of states and twice manpower. Unlike the South; the North had substantial number of factories and industries that produced needed war materials. Besides, the North had a better transportation network, mainly highway, canals, railroad, which could be easily used to resupply military forces in the field. At sea, the Union navy was more dominant, and the army was better trained and better supplied. The United States diplomats allowed it to obtain loans and to be recognized as a legitimate government(Christine Johnson 33). The South had the leadership of great commanders, including Robert E. Lee, Joseph Johnston, and Thomas J. Jackson ("stonewall")³. Also it had the advantages of fighting on its

³-"stonewall": a nick name was given to Jackson because he stood firm against progressing Union troops.

home territories. However, the South had to worry about its slaves population rebel and assistance to the Northern cause. No matter the financial interest of whites (North or South), African Americans wanted to be free from slavery. Their fears increased as the North proclaimed the Emancipation Proclamation, which banned slavery in its territories.

4-1-The Emancipation Proclamation :

On January 1st, 1863, president Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation which granted freedom for millions of African American slaves; hundreds of thousands of slaves joined the Union army, and the course of the war changed to favor the Union(Adam Woog 101). White abolitionists and African American across the country celebrated the act and waited to find out whether the president would follow through on his promise to free the slaves.

The Emancipation Proclamation, However, technically freed no slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation was the result of many months of thought and planning. It was the final step in what had been a series of military and government orders regarding slaves and runways. Lincoln offered a system of compensated, gradual emancipation and colonization of freed slaves, he did not enter office with the intention of freeing the slaves, but both blacks and whites urged him to do so through their actions. Lincoln insisted that the war was not over slavery, he stated in his inaugural address, "to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists" (Heather Freuned 116).

Initially, the military had no policy to deal with slaves. As early as December 1861, Cimon Cameron, Secretary of war spoke out to emancipate and involve slaves within the army. Lincoln was against using black soldiers in a war supposedly being fought to protect the Union (John Hope Franklin 14-15). He allowed generals to perform their own policies with fugitive slaves as the Union armies moved deeper into slave owners' areas, where slaves sought works and protection from the union army and its soldiers.

Actually, most generals were against emancipation. During the war, they often returned the slaves to their owners when these owners claim them. In the meantime, the Confederate states depended on slaves to destroy the Union by using them in building fortifications and working the fields during their master's absence. Though, the Southern slaves remained chattel property, the Union army took advantage of them and of freedmen. In May 1861,

slaves from a nearby Confederate camp came to Ft. Monroe looking for freedom. General Benjamin Butler who was the commander of that region kept them to work in digging trenches and building fortifications, cooking and cleaning camp, providing for their needs in return.

The term "contraband" was used to describe slaves; it is typically used to determine the property confiscated from the enemy in war. Butler wrote to his commander questioning whether his policy was politically acceptable he wrote that "it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services". His supervisor officer and secretary of War Cameron agreed with Butler's policy because slaves were beneficial to Union army. The first Confiscation Act was passed in August 1861. It stated that if rebels used their slaves against Union force, the slaves could be confiscated by the Union. Lincoln indisposed signed the bill, but he did not strongly enforce it (Wolfgang Binder 242).

Lincoln decided to abolish slavery in order to save the Union. Although the border state stubbornly held on to slavery, even as their slaves escaped to the Union camps. He also provided compensation in exchange for emancipation in the Southern states and if a rebel states wanted return to the Union, the government would buy the slaves and give them their freedom. On July 22, 1862, Lincoln formally declared his decision to his cabinet, asked suggestions about the language and the time being adopted to release his early form of emancipation proclamation. And in September 22, 1862, Lincoln decided to post the Preliminary proclamation, claiming that it would go into effect on January 1st, 1863 (Franklin 39).

Virginia and other states such as Maryland, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Tennessee of the Confederacy and the Mississippi River were the main areas where the war was fought. In Virginia, the Union force met defeated after defeated in their attempt to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital. Meanwhile, in April 1862 the Union navy won an almost uninterrupted series of victories in the Mississippi Valley.

The bloodiest day of the war was on September 17, 1862, when the Union and the Confederate armies met at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The Confederate under the General leader Robert E. Lee was defeated by the Union troops led by General George McClellan. Lee escaped with his army. On July 1863, the Union general Ulysses S. Grant conquered the important confederate town of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River, after a bloody fighting which lasted for six weeks. The Union forces split the Confederacy into

two. By 1864, the Confederacy suffered the lack of men, food, money, and equipment. In November 1864, the Union troops led by General William T. Sherman destroyed everything in their way passing to the state of Georgia. They succeeded in occupying the city of Savannah in December 22.

Another threat for the Confederate capital was from the Union army led by General Grant encircled Richmond by March 1865, and on April 2, Lee was compelled to surrender in order to save his army. Lee moved on to the South, Grant followed him and blocked his way. On April 9th, 1865, Grant met Lee in Appomattox, a small village, and abandoned his soldiers, Grant stood in the doorway and told his men: "the war is over, the rebels are our countryman again" (O'Callaghan 52) .

The bloodiest war that split the North and the South had various names. It was the "war of rebellion" according to the North, and "the war of Northern aggression" as the South called it (Jim Ollhoff 10). The separation between the Northern and Southern states was due to many issues, but nothing enraged the attachment of both sides as the issue of slavery. The Civil War started as a question of either to protect states rights or to preserve the Union of all the states. But later, it became a fight over slavery.

At the beginning of the Civil war, many African Americans had high wishes for a better future. Frederick Douglass was among the leader of that time, who kept insisting on people that the war was a fight over dignity and liberty. After the battle of Fort Sumter, In the Northern states, many blacks wanted to enlist in the army forces supporting the Union side and hoped the defeat of the Confederacy that would end slavery. During that time, the U.S government was against the blacks help while the Union victory would mean more than the slaves' freedom. Douglass also believed that although the white American deep racism, African would be able to be American citizens and he supported strongly the help of the African Americans. He once stated that "Let the slaves and colored people are called into service, and formed into a liberating army to march into the South and raise the banner of Emancipation among the slaves". Benjamin Butler, David Hunter, and James Lane were among the Union commanders who organized black troops. Regiments of black troops were formally created in August 1862, by the Union under the control of white commanders. Moreover, the commander of the Department of South Carolina, Hunter, was the first who allowed blacks to fight over their own cause (Paul Finkelman 290).

The African Americans were segregated in terms of their salary although Congress in 1864 gave equal pay for black soldiers. One of the most well known regiments of the African Americans soldiers commanded by Robert Gould Shaw was the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. The Colored troops performed courageously in the battle of Fort Wagner where they gained respect and admiration (Finkelman 291).

During the Civil War, More than 200,000 African Americans had served in both the U.S army and navy, and there were about 37,000 casualties. By the summer of 1864 one-ninth of the Union was made up of the black soldiers. Douglass summarized his feeling for the future "I end when I began; no war but an abolition war; no peace but an abolition peace; liberty for all, chains for none; the black man a soldier in a war; a laborer in peace; a voter in the South as well as the North; Americans permanent home, for all Americans his fellow countrymen"(Finkelman292). The horrors of the Civil War and those four bloody years shaped the young nation, and slavery was finally banned, but equal justice for all was a promise. Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee became a legendary.

Conclusion

Slavery in America started with the establishment of the European colonies. Yet it reached its expiration, starting with the thirteen colonies declaration of being free states; separating themselves from Great Britain. The new nation constitution ignored the African American status. However, the appearance of the abolitionists movement acted effectively in banning the institution of slavery, that resulted in the division of America and the bloody American civil war. That gave answers to many questions being free or slave, united or divided.

General Conclusion

The existence of slavery is a dark point in the history of humanity. It was practiced along primitive and civilized communities. The reason behind its difference according to time, place, and the slave owners themselves. People found justification for enslaving other people, for some ethnic group, cultural differences is a reason for enslaving people of another group. Others claimed those enslaved people were "barbarians" or "prisoners" of war. But, the case in Africa, and especially African-European slave trade is different. Racism was the only reason behind the institution, Europeans believed that the Africans and their descendants were naturally inferior to Europeans.

Moreover, the European nation intervenes in an innocent continent and changed it completely from their first foot on its land, they put their hands in their political system. The slave trade was one of the greatest human tragedies in the history of the world as whole and the African continent in particular which left Africa disorganized, undeveloped, and vulnerable to the process of colonization. The greed of the African Chiefs made the native people torn from their homeland and kin, herded like cattle by strangers to an unknown destination and uncertain future. The most important things to be said about slavery is that millions of African Americans endure slavery by making a world for themselves in the midst of their bondage. A valid African-American culture had emerged out of slavery shaped by the slaves themselves partly out of the African past, but mainly in response to slavery as an institution.

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