

Lecture Four: *Slavery in the New World*

I. Introduction

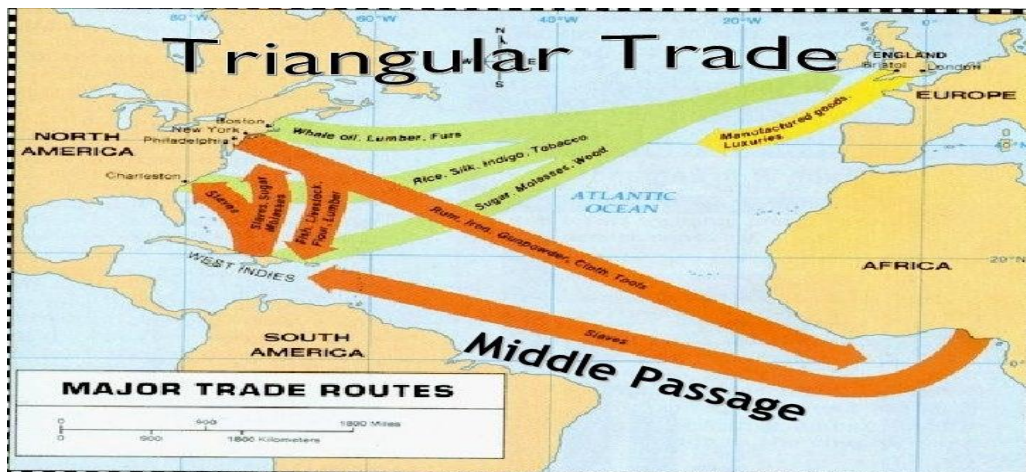
Slavery in the New World was one of the most defining and tragic institutions in early American history. It played a crucial role in shaping the economies, societies, and cultures of the Americas. The transatlantic slave trade, which forcibly transported millions of **Africans** to the **New World**, fueled economic expansion while inflicting immense suffering. This lesson explores the origins, development, impact, and eventual abolition of **slavery** in the Americas.

1. The Origins of Slavery in the New World

The system of **forced labor** in the Americas began soon after European colonization. The Spanish and Portuguese initially enslaved **indigenous peoples**, but due to high mortality rates caused by **diseases** and harsh labor conditions, they turned to **African slaves**. By the early 16th century, **Portugal and Spain** dominated the **transatlantic slave trade**, importing enslaved Africans to work on **plantations** in Brazil and the Caribbean.

2. The Transatlantic Slave Trade

The **triangular trade** connected **Europe, Africa, and the Americas**, creating a vast network of human trafficking. European traders exchanged **manufactured goods** for **enslaved Africans**, who were then shipped under brutal conditions across the **Middle Passage** to work in the Americas. The enslaved population was subjected to **inhumane treatment**, including extreme labor, punishment, and loss of cultural identity. By the 18th century, **Britain and France** had become dominant players in the trade, with North America emerging as a major destination.



A map of the **triangular trade** or the **Middle Passage** showing ships transporting enslaved people.

3. The Role of Slavery in the Economy

Slavery was essential to the economic growth of European colonies. **Plantation economies** in the **Caribbean, Brazil, and the Southern United States** depended on enslaved labor for the production of **sugar, cotton, and tobacco**. These commodities fueled the wealth of European nations and expanded global trade. **Slave labor** allowed for large-scale agricultural production, leading to economic prosperity for plantation owners while creating a deeply unequal society.

Sugar Cane Plantation



Illustration of slaves cutting sugar cane on a southern plantation in the 1800s.

4. The Life of Enslaved People

Enslaved individuals lived under **harsh conditions**, suffering physical abuse, family separations, and legal disenfranchisement. **Slave codes** were implemented to control enslaved

populations, preventing them from learning to read, owning property, or gaining freedom. Despite these conditions, many resisted through **rebellions, escape, and cultural preservation**. Some formed **Maroons**, communities of escaped slaves who fought against colonial forces.

5. Slavery and the American Revolution

The **American Revolution (1775–1783)** had a complex impact on slavery. While the ideals of **liberty and equality** inspired some to question the legitimacy of slavery, economic and political interests kept the institution alive. Many **enslaved people** sought freedom by joining the British Army, which promised emancipation to those who fought against the revolutionaries. Others served in the **Continental Army**, hoping for liberty in the new nation. In the aftermath, **Northern states** began to gradually abolish slavery, while **Southern states** maintained and expanded the practice, leading to deepening sectional tensions that would persist for decades.



African American Service during the Revolution

6. Slavery and the American Constitution

The issue of **slavery** was deeply embedded in the drafting of the **United States Constitution**. While the document established a new democratic government, it also included provisions that protected the institution of slavery. The **Three-Fifths Compromise (1787)** counted enslaved people as three-fifths of a person for taxation and representation purposes, giving slaveholding states more political power. The **Fugitive Slave Clause** required that escaped slaves be returned to their owners, reinforcing the legal framework of slavery. These compromises highlighted the

deep divisions over slavery in early America, foreshadowing future conflicts that would eventually lead to the **Civil War**.

7. Resistance and the Path to Abolition

As enlightenment ideas spread in the 18th and 19th centuries, movements against **slavery** gained momentum. **Revolts**, such as the **Haitian Revolution (1791–1804)** led by **Toussaint Louverture**, demonstrated the power of enslaved resistance. Abolitionist movements in **Britain and the United States**, driven by figures like **Frederick Douglass** and **William Wilberforce**, pressured governments to end the practice. The British **Abolition of the Slave Trade Act (1807)** and the **Emancipation Proclamation (1863)** in the U.S. marked significant turning points. The **13th Amendment (1865)** formally abolished slavery in the United States, though racial inequalities persisted.

II. Conclusion

Slavery in the New World shaped the social, economic, and political landscapes of the Americas. The system was deeply entrenched, yet resistance movements ultimately led to its abolition. However, the legacy of slavery continues to influence contemporary discussions on **race, inequality, and justice**. Understanding this history is essential to comprehending the ongoing struggles for civil rights and social equity.

Sources:

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