



Slavery in World History

The First Evidence of Human Slavery

1. The history of slavery spans many cultures, nationalities, empires, and religions from ancient times to the present day.
2. Slavery began with agriculture, cities and civilization, when humans gathered together into cities and empires over 5000 years ago, and began to separate into social classes based on wealth, power and influence.
3. For almost all of human history, slavery was nonexistent among hunter-gatherer populations that existed before cities and civilization.
4. There have been vastly different systems of slavery during different times and in different locations.
5. Slavery can be traced back to early records, such as the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi (c. 1760 BC), and Sumerian Code of Ur-Nammu (c2100 BC).



Text from the Sumerian Code of Ur-Nammu (c2100 BC).

- *If a slave marries a slave, and that slave is set free, he does not leave the household.*
- *If a slave marries a native (i.e. free) person, he/she is to hand the firstborn son over to his owner.*
- *If a slave escapes from the city limits, and someone returns him, the owner shall pay two shekels to the one who returned him.*
- *If a man's slave-woman, comparing herself to her mistress, speaks insolently to her, her mouth shall be scoured with 1 quart of salt.*



Types of Slavery

Chattel Slavery



▶ What does Chattel mean?

Roman Slavery (Chattel)

▶ Etymology of the word chattel...

▶ Roman Latin “Caput”=head

▶ Medieval Latin “Capitale”=head of a cow

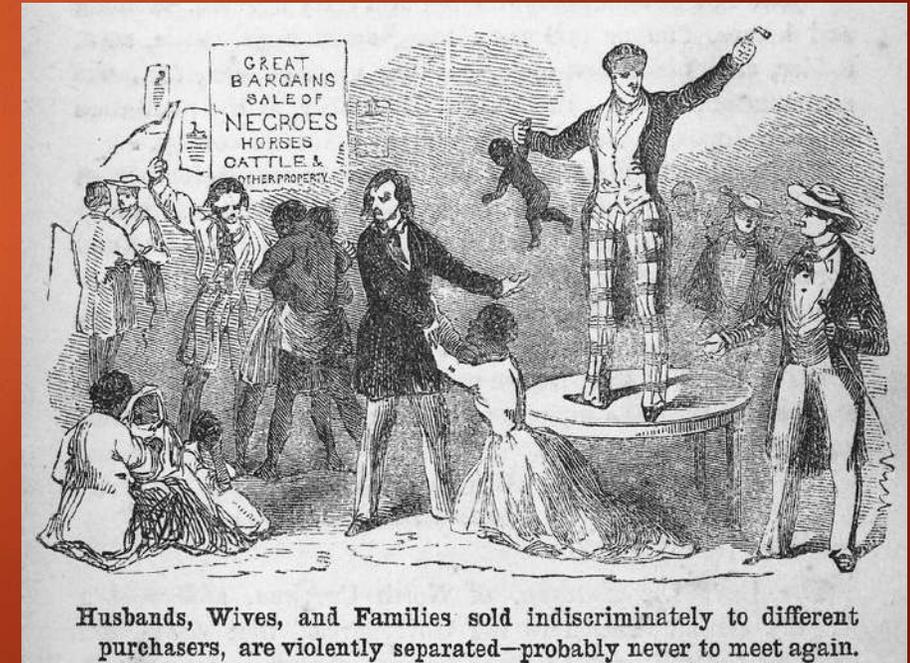
▶ Old English “Chattel”=property (measure of wealth) or slave

▶ Modern English “cattle, or cows”

Types of Slavery: Chattel Slavery

New Orleans Slave Trade

- ▶ What most people have in mind when they think of the kind of slavery that existed in the United States before the Civil War, and that existed legally throughout many parts of the world as far back as recorded history.
- ▶ Slaves were actual property who could be bought, sold, traded or inherited.
- ▶ They might be abused, branded, bred, exploited or killed.



Husbands, Wives, and Families sold indiscriminately to different purchasers, are violently separated—probably never to meet again.

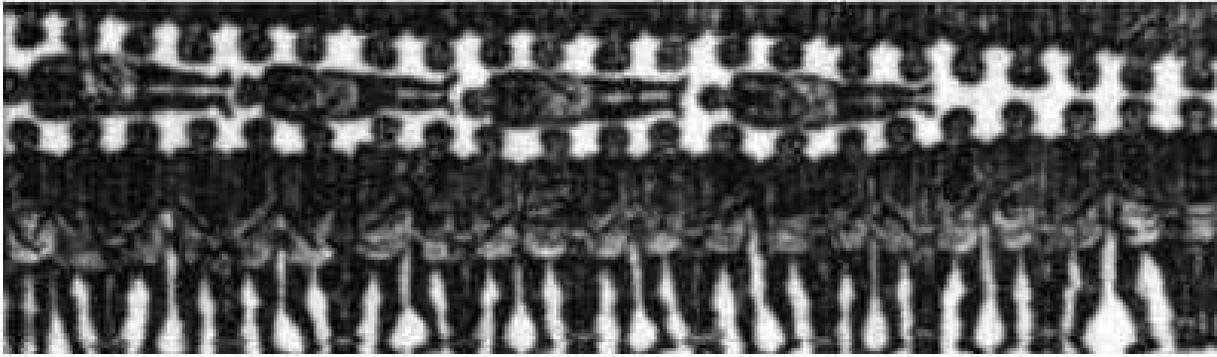
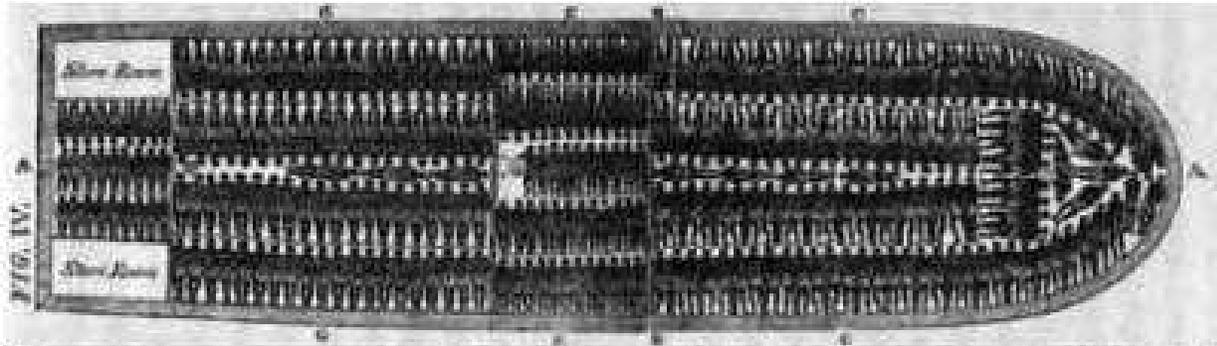
Triangular Trade



1. Triangular Trade, also known as Transatlantic Trade, operated from the late 16th to early 19th centuries, carrying slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods between Europe, West Africa, and the Americas.
2. The use of African slaves was fundamental to growing colonial cash crops, (cotton, tobacco, etc.) which were exported to Europe.
3. European goods, in turn, were used to purchase African slaves, who were then brought on the sea lane west from Africa to the Americas, on the Middle Passage.

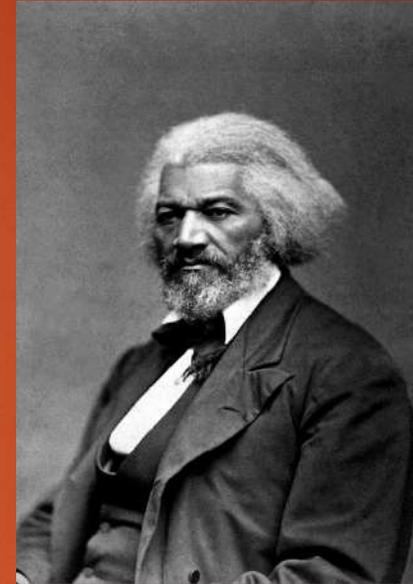
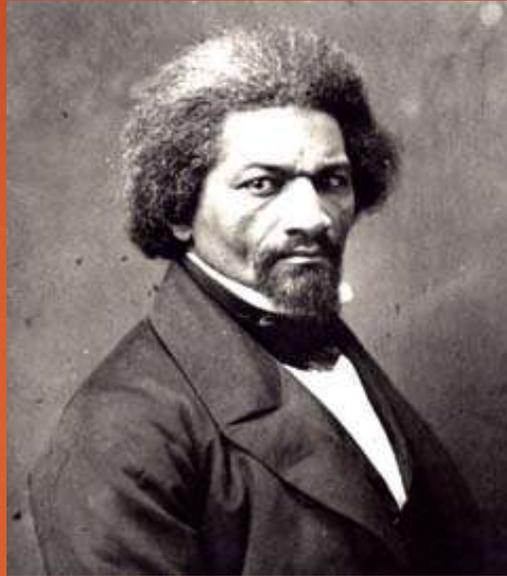
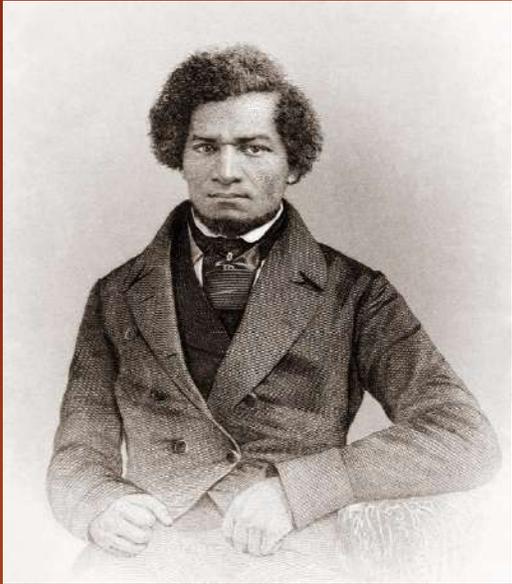
[Video on the Middle Passage](#)

The Middle Passage



Frederick Douglass

4th of July Speech



c February 1818 – February 20, 1895: was an African-American social reformer, abolitionist, orator, writer, and statesman.

After escaping from slavery in Maryland, he became a national leader of the abolitionist movement in Massachusetts and New York, gaining note for his dazzling oratory and incisive antislavery writings.

Types of Slavery

Indentured Servitude

- ▶ an employee (indenture) within a system of unfree labor who is bound by a contract (indenture) to work for a particular employer for a fixed period of time.
- ▶ The employer is often permitted to assign the labor of an indenture to a third party.
- ▶ Indentured servants usually enter into an indenture for a specific payment or other benefit or to meet a legal obligation, such as debt bondage.
- ▶ Upon completion of the contract, indentured servants were granted freedom and occasionally plots of land.



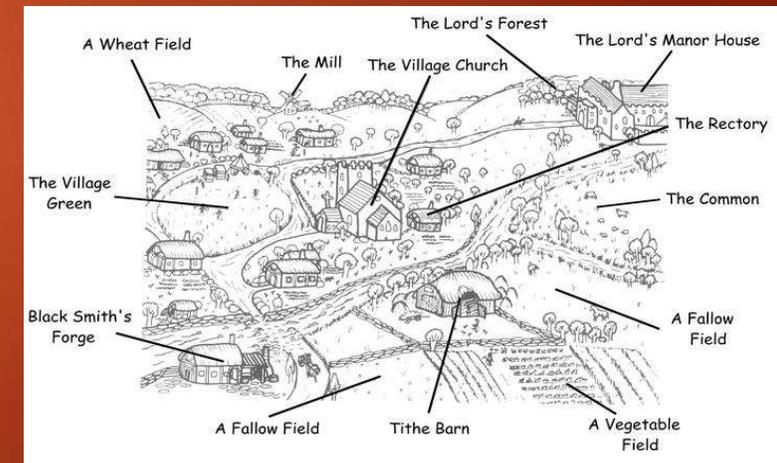
A SERVANT Girl's Time to be disposed of, having about two Years and four Months to serve, is very fit for coarse Work ; spins exceeding well, and would do for Country Business. For Terms apply to **JAMES PLUNKET**, at the Sign of **Æsop** in the Shades, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia. †

To be S O L D,

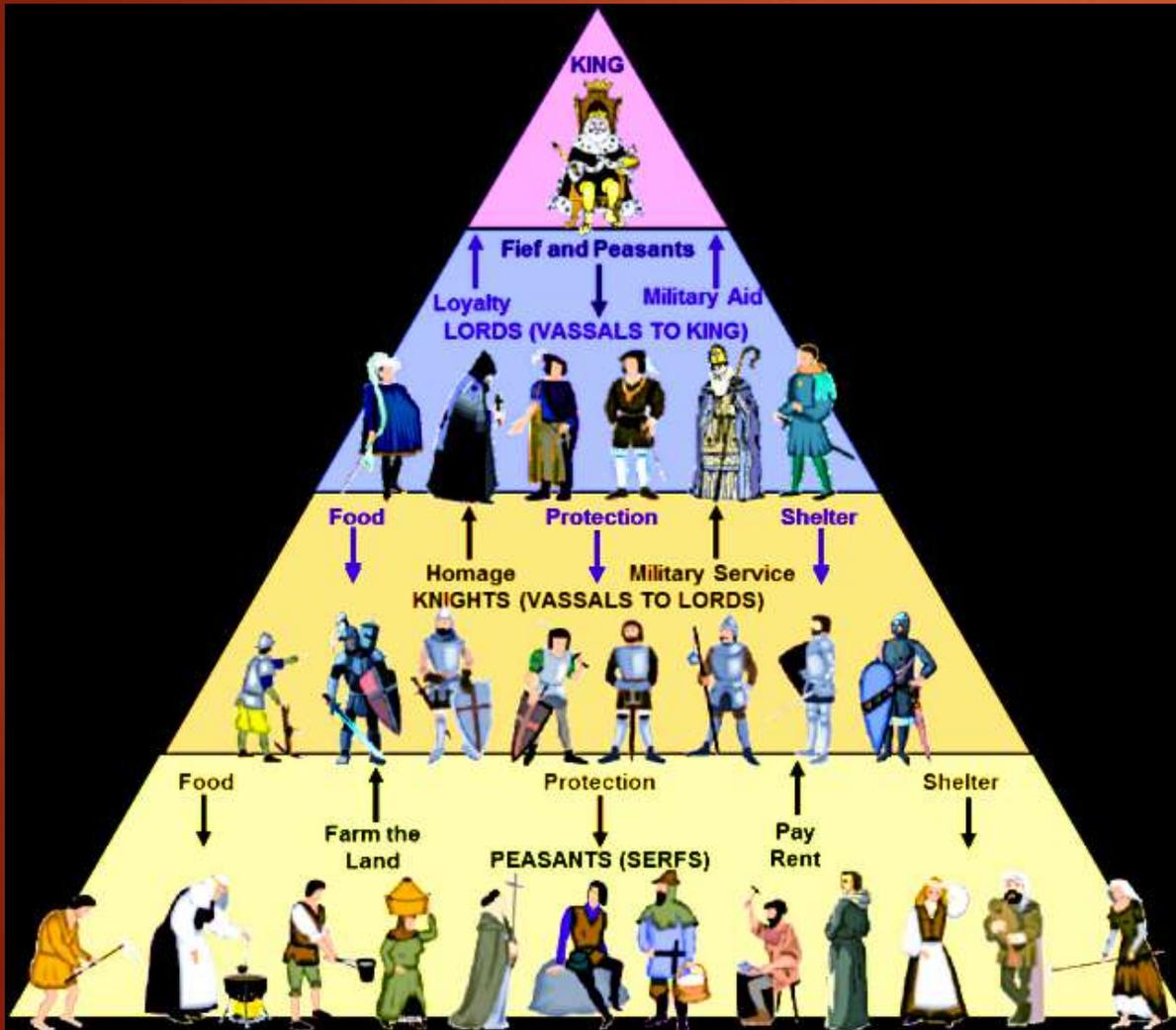
A Scotch Servant Girls Time, who has almost four Years to serve : She has had the Small-Pox, and is remarkably strong and healthy, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at the New-Printing Office, Market-street, Philadelphia. ⊕

Types of Slavery Serfdom

- ▶ The word *serf* originated from the Middle French “*serf*” and was derived from the Latin *servus* (“slave”).
- ▶ **Serfdom** was the status of many peasants under the Middle Age system of Feudalism, specifically relating to Manorialism (the manor is the land).
- ▶ It was a condition of bondage, which developed primarily during the Middle Ages (Dark Ages) **5th century to the 15th century**
- ▶ Serfs were bound to a plot of land, and required to work for the lord.

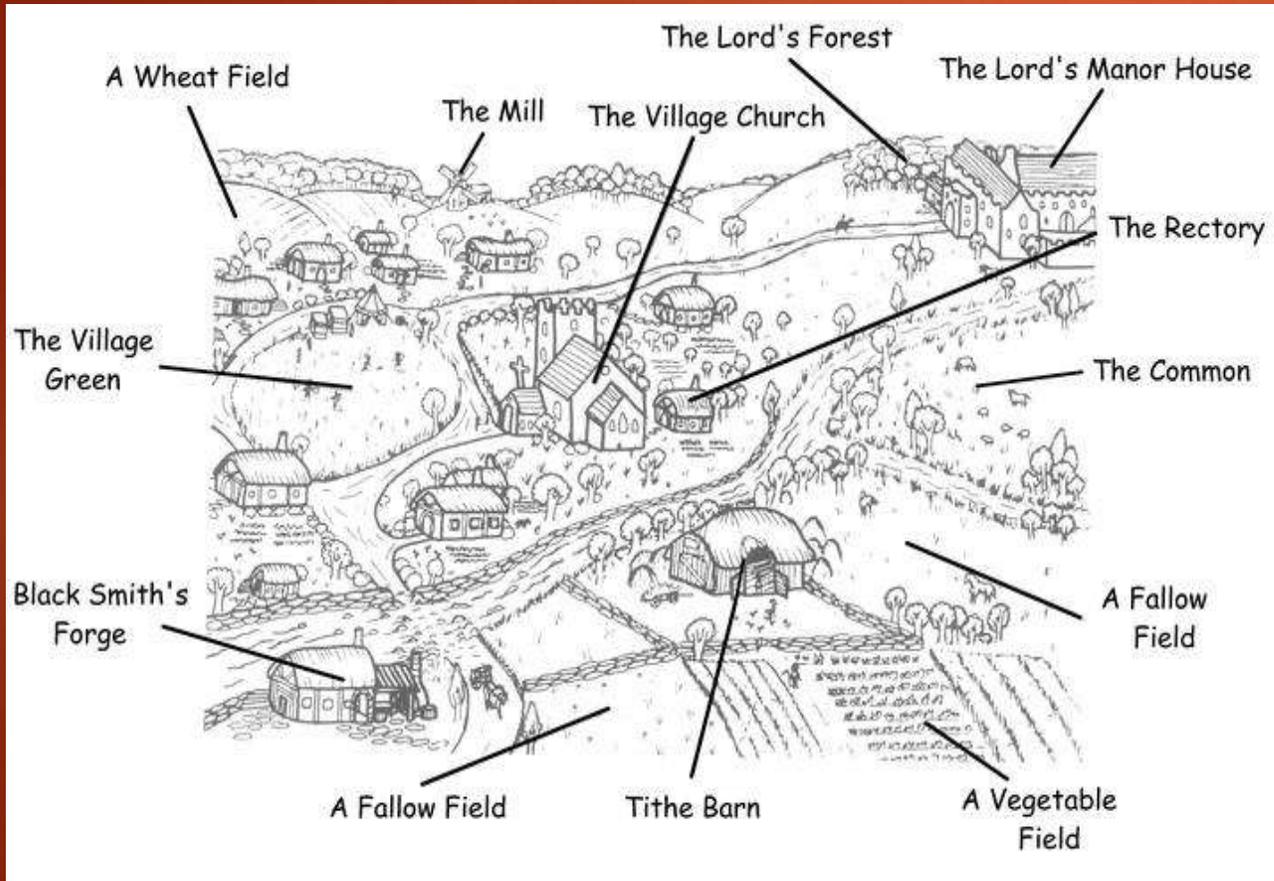


Feudal Pyramid



1. Feudalism can be easily described through a pyramid:
2. At the top of the Feudalism Pyramid was the King
3. The King claimed ownership of the land
4. The King granted the land to important nobles - these nobles then pledged their loyalty by swearing to serve and protect the king
5. The king also granted land to the less powerful military men (the knights) who were called vassals
6. The vassals also agreed to fight for the king in exchange for their land
7. The land was worked by the peasants or serfs. They belonged to the land and could not leave without permission - the bottom of the Feudalism pyramid.

Manorial System



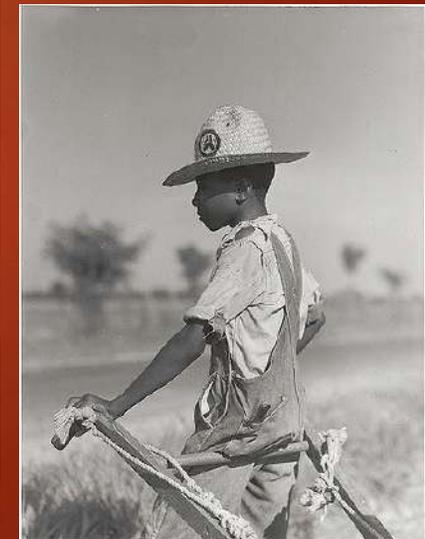
1. Manorialism was a political, economic, and social system by which the peasants of medieval Europe were rendered dependent on their land and on their lord.
2. This system made the Feudal Pyramid possible.
3. When the Black Death swept over Europe in the mid 1300's, and wiped out a third of its population, it also damaged the Manorial, and Feudal systems.
4. Peasants were free to leave the lands of the Lords to try to find higher wages because of the huge labor shortages.
5. A rising middle-class claimed more and more wealth and respect, as the once-noble people began to quickly lose both.

Types of Slavery

Sharecropping Video

Tenant Farming/Sharecropping

- ▶ A tenant farmer or sharecropper lives on the land owned by a farmer, and is payed for their labor in a share of the crop or cash.
- ▶ Tenant farmers usually use their own tools
- ▶ Sharecroppers use the tools of the landowner because they are poorer than tenant farmers.
- ▶ It can be very similar to serfdom or indenture, when associated with a farmer piling up large debts at a “plantation store” owned by the farmer, that effectively ties down the worker and their family to the land.



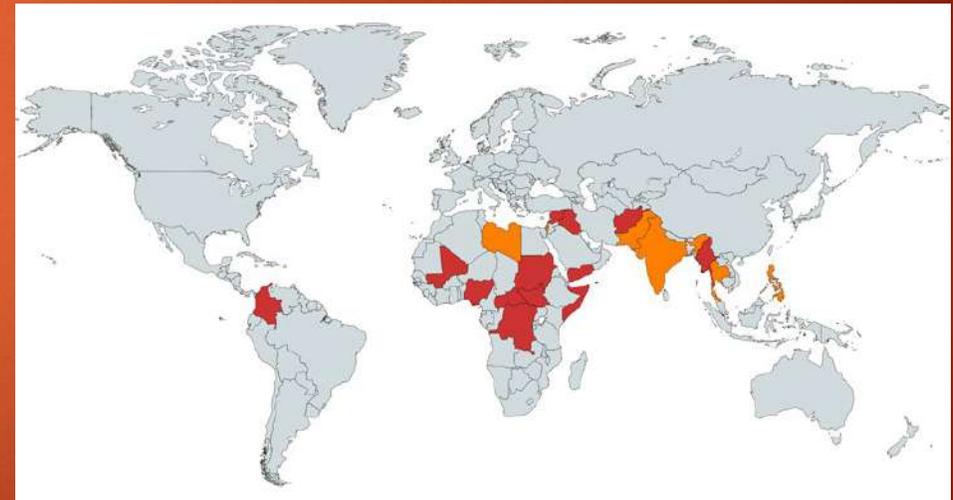
Child Soldiers (forced labor)



▶ Child soldiers are children under 18 who are used for any military purpose. Some are in their late teens, while others may be as young as four.



▶ Some child soldiers are used for fighting, others are used as cooks, messengers, spies, or sexually exploited.



Most child soldiers are used in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.











OHIO ROBERT V. MORGAN

















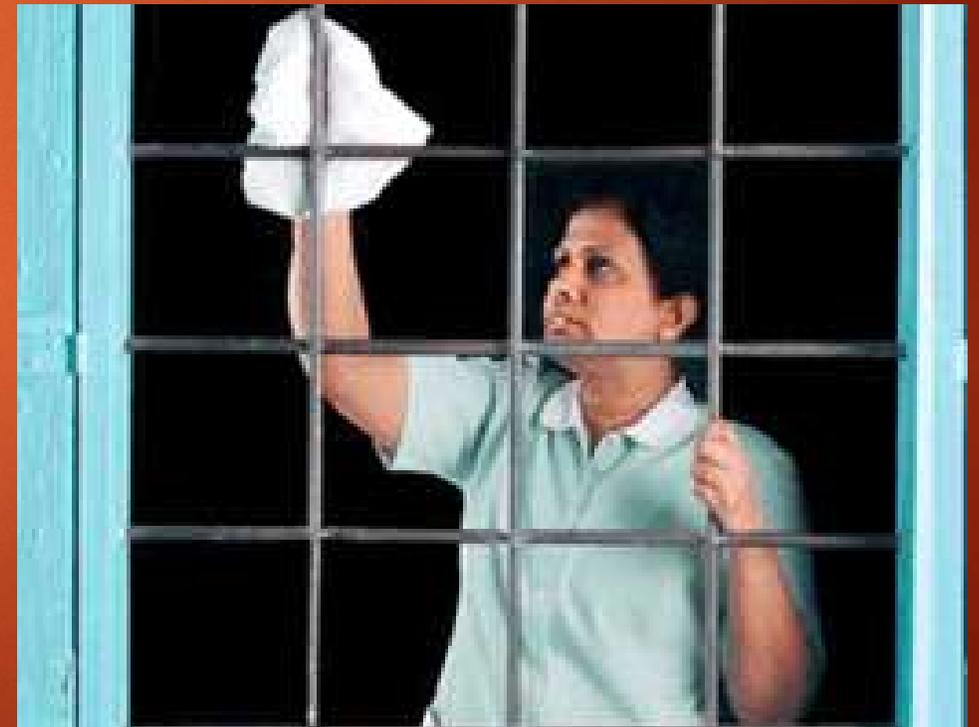






Types of Slavery: Domestic Servitude (forced labor)

- ▶ maids, servants, housekeepers, child-care givers, those caring for the elderly, the ill, and the infirm.
- ▶ Usually foreign nationals, some legal, but most illegal. Legal immigrants have their passports taken away, illegals are threatened with deportation. This tends to discourage workers from reporting abuse.



Types of Slavery: Human Trafficking

25 facts

10 Countries

sexual exploitation of children (forced labor)

- ▶ the action or practice of illegally transporting people from one country or area to another, typically for the purpose of sexual exploitation. (mostly female, child victims).
- ▶ According to the Global Slavery Index (GSI), there are an estimated 40.3 million slaves in the world today.

