THE SLAVE TRADE & ITS LEGACY IN THE US

Week 4:
The Spread of Chattel Slavery
Conference Schedule (subject to change)
Fisk University Scientists: Past and Present- Dr. Bryan Kent Wallace, Fisk University
Atomic Hope: Our Words and Our Spaces, Oak Ridge, TN- Katatra Vasquez, U.S. Department of Energy
Rectifying an Inequitable History: The Nashville Environmental Justice Initiative- Patrick King, Urban Green Lab
Nashville Sites: Walking and Virtual Tours of Nashville's History and Culture- Dr. Mary Ellen Pethel, Belmont University
Entertainment: Andriana Haygood, Belmont University
Uncovering the Forgotten: Documenting the African American Presence at Cheekwood and Discussing the African American Community in Nashville, 1880-1940- Keneisha Mosley, Cheekwood Estate and Gardens
Virtual Tour of Jefferson Street Sound Museum- Lorenzo Washington, JSS Museum
Entertainment: Don Adams Band
Panel Discussion, Reflections and Affirmations: A 40-Year Retrospective of the Nashville Conference on African American History and Culture

For more information, email Caroline.Eller@nashville.gov or call 615-862-7970
SCHEDULE

• First time: PIRATES! (The 1722 Battle of Cape Lopez)
• Session 2: Slavery in America under the various colonial powers at the time of the battle
• Session 3: The emergence of chattel slavery
• Today: The spread of chattel slavery
• Feb 9: Slavery & emancipation in the US compared to other places in the Americas
• Feb 16: Legacies
Last Time: Roman-style slavery in 5 colonial territories

Spanish Florida: 1513-1763, 1783-1821

British North America (13 Colonies): 1607-1776

Dutch New Amsterdam: 1624-1664

Swedish New Sweden: 1638 – 1655

French Louisiana (New France): 1682-1769, 1801-1803
LAST TIME: SLAVE TRADE STABILIZATION & THE EMERGENCE OF CHATTEL SLAVERY
Survey of The USA: 1776-1900
MERCANTILISM & THE ASIERTO

- Portugal 1594 – 1640
- Genoese (in Italy) 1662-1671
- Dutch & Portuguese 1671 – 1701
- French 1701 – 1713
- British **1713 – 1750**
- Basque (in Spain) 1765 – 1779

The Countries Most Active in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Number of enslaved Africans forced to embark on ships of the following national flags (1514-1866)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>3,894,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>3,088,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,309,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>596,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain*</td>
<td>568,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>377,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark/Baltic</td>
<td>103,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes ships registered in country's Latin American colonies

Source: Slavevoyages.com
Of the 6.5 million people who survived the crossing of the Atlantic and settled in the Americas between 1492 and 1776, only 1 million were Europeans. The remaining 5.5 million were African. Of these, an average of 80% were enslaved.
EUROPEAN POLITICAL SLAVERY & ANTISLAVERY SENTIMENTS

Political Cartoons by the English artist James Gillray, 1791 & 1792
The Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slave-ownership has been established at UCL with the generous support of the Hutchins Center at Harvard. The Centre will build on two earlier projects based at UCL tracing the impact of slave-ownership on the formation of modern Britain: the ESRC-funded Legacies of British Slave-ownership project (2009-2012), and the ESRC and AHRC-funded Structure and significance of British Caribbean slave-ownership 1763-1833 (2013-2015).

Colonial slavery shaped modern Britain and we all still live with its legacies. The slave-owners were one very important means by which the fruits of slavery were transmitted to metropolitan Britain. We believe that research and analysis of this group are key to understanding the extent and the limits of slavery’s role in shaping British history and leaving lasting legacies that reach into the present. The stories of enslaved men and women, however, are no less important than those of slave-owners, and we hope that the database produced in the first two phases of the project, while at present primarily a resource for studying slave-owners, will also provide information of value to those researching enslaved people.
Reynolds’s Political Map of the United States Designed to Exhibit the Comparative Area of the Free and Slave States and the Territory open to Slavery or Freedom by the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise with a Comparison of the Principal Statistics of the Free and Slave States, from the Census of 1850.
William C. Reynolds, 1856