

slavery

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Modern Day Slavery

Written By: Liz Collins

Today over 50,000 Africans are sold through the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. Many times kidnapers will kill men and take women and children. Those who are taken are treated poorly, and are beaten so badly that they are too scared to run away. Many of the children that are originally from poor countries such as Benin sell for \$400 in richer countries like Gabon and Nigeria.

Kidnappers prefer to take girls around the age of 10 because they are in high demand for the sex trade in wealthy countries. Other countries want boys between the ages of 12-16 to work in their factories and cocoa plantations.

Ten Years of Sudan Slavery

Written by: Devyn Kelly

Abuk Bak was a twelve year old girl who lived a normal life in Southern Sudan until one day her city was raided. Suddenly, she was taken by militiamen and sold as a slave to a man named Ahmed Adam. Soon, Abuk realized these next ten years would be the hardest of her life. Abused and beaten by Ahmed Adam and his family, Abuk was miserable. One night when after Ahmed Adam stabbed her leg, she decided it was time to escape. Eventually, she met Majak, a man that knew her grandfather. Majak took Abuk and tried to help find her family but

soon gave her the option to marry his brother, Atak, in Egypt so she could leave

Sudan and be safe from slavery. Now, Abuk and Atak live in Massachusetts and she is striving to end slavery in Sudan and get her father to America.



Slave Trade

Written by: Blake Webber



Spain and British North America colonized Central

Enslaved Africans came mostly from the Senegal River in northern Africa to Angola in the South, and this region of land was later divided into five coasts by the Europeans. The five coasts are the Upper Guinea Coast, Ivory, Lower Guinea, Gabon, and Angola. The Angola Coast supplied almost 50 percent of all slaves sent to North America and South America and the slave trade hit its peak in the 18th century when an estimated six million Africans were forced to make a journey across the Atlantic, this journey was over 4,000 miles long, and there was a total of over 54,000 voyages made in a three year period between the 16th and 19th century.

It is believed by most that North America had a majority of the slaves brought in from Africa, but North America brought in just five percent of the slaves, while 42 percent ended up in the Caribbean and around 38 percent in Brazil. These ships would often hold anywhere from 250 to 600 slaves, and the women aboard were actually allowed more freedom than the men, because they were considered less of a threat. One major problem for women aboard these voyages was that they were commonly sexually assaulted and raped. Food was actually plentiful aboard these ships, but usually not good quality. Starvation was an uncommon death aboard these ships, but the most common cause of death aboard these ships was due to diseases, mostly small pox.

The Story of Job

by: Blake Webber

February 1730, Ayuba Suleiman Diallo (aka Job) was an Englishman who was educated in Muslim in Western Africa heard from his father of a ship across the Gambia river, but didn't want Job to cross due to danger of enemies on the other side. Job had two servants and was told to sell two slaves for paper and other goods. Job decided to risk crossing the river with an interpreter to be safe, when Job got across he sold the two slaves for cows, and while returning home was seen and pinned down by a company of Mandinka. The Mandinka shaved their heads and beards, to make them appear as slaves taken in war.

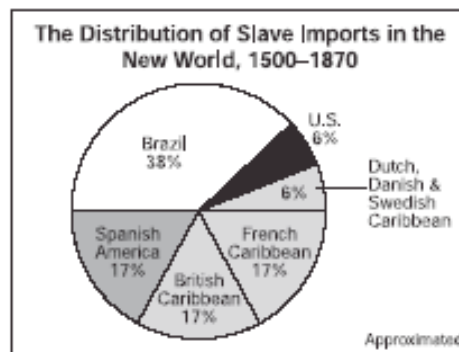
February, 27th, 1730 they were carried to Captain Pike to be bought by him, and on March, 1st they were put on board. Job was then bought and sold a few more times along his journey, but contacted his dad and told him he would have his liberty. In the beginning of June Job's education and knowledge was recognized by the englishmen who secured his freedom and it moved to the court system, and Job later gained his freedom through the lifting of his bond and was on his way sailing home on a ship named William.

Slavery In Central and Latin America

Written by: Quaid Trudell

The Spaniards' arrival in Central America yielded the collapse of Mayan civilization, which in turn left low amounts of Native American slaves available. Large sums of African slaves arrived in Panama for the construction of the Panama Canal. The usage of African slaves during the construction of the Panama Canal was the process' downfall, being from the beginning of the Canal's construction by the French in 1880 to the abandonment of the project in 1893, over twenty thousand African slaves had died from the poor conditions and hard labor. The Americans took over in 1904, and employed African-Americans from the Caribbean up to the completion in 1914. In 1907, over twenty thousand black workers accounted for the work force, and the labor of the African Americans contributed towards the Canal and the railroad before it made up over 80% of the required dangerous and laborious work.

In Latin America, Spaniards considered Indian workers to be weak and unreliable, and turned towards African slaves, leading to increased imports. Conditions for your average slave in Latin America was were harsh, but some slaves who had done more in their lifetime were granted more rights, such as marriage. Because most slaves were Baptized under the Catholic Church upon arrival in the "New World", the Church did come to the defense of some innocent slaves, but did not take part in any racist justifications commonly pursued by Protestant denominations. Today, the largest African population outside of the African continent is in Brazil.



Source: R. W. Fogel and S. L. Engerman, *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery*, Little, Brown and Company (adapted)

The transfer of slaves across the Atlantic yielded larger amounts being transported towards the South and Brazil.

The Story of Olaudah Equiano

Written by: Lizzie Collins

At the age of eleven, Olaudah Equiano and his sister were taken from their home and turned into slaves. After being separated from each other, they lived as slaves in separate countries. Olaudah went from master to master until he was taken to a small town called Tinmah where he was bought by a widow and her son. They treated Olaudah like family. He stayed there until he found a canoe and escaped from his slave life.

Region	Number of slaves accounted for	%
Brazil	4,000,000	35.4
Spanish Empire	2,500,000	22.1
British West Indies	2,000,000	17.7
French West Indies	1,600,000	14.1
British North America and United States	500,000	4.4
Dutch West Indies	500,000	4.4
Danish West Indies	28,000	0.2
Europe (and Islands)	200,000	1.8
Total	11,328,000	100

This chart shows the import of slaves through the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in 1450 to 1900.

Mungo Park

Written by: Quaid Trudell

Scottish doctor and explorer Mungo Park was one of the earliest European explorers in the interior of West Africa, hired by the British African Association to explore the Niger River in 1795-97. Park was an abolitionist and was seeking an alternate means of trade to the slave trade, but was eventually taken captive and fled to a traveling slave caravan to make his way back to the coast. He met a Slave merchant named Karfa Taura, of whom allowed Park's travel with the aforementioned group. Park monitored the mediocre treatment of the slaves he traveled with compared to the harsh treatment of Mandinkan slaves, and also saw the harsh conditions even the lightly treated slaves had to live up to.

When Park arrived at Goree on the Black River, the American slave ship Charlestown arrived to begin the Atlantic voyage to South Carolina on June 15th, 1797. Due to the hot and unhealthy conditions, four of the crew, three slaves, and the ship's surgeon died before leaving the river to the Atlantic. Park volunteered to replace the deceased medic on the ship, and used the opportunity as a trip to America.

Kidnapped and Forced Into Slavery

Written by: Devyn Kelly

Imagine being thirteen years old and being taken from your family as you were home alone with your sister. Sadly, this is what happened to Samuel Ajayi Crowther in 1880. Crowther was taken away from his mother in interior Nigeria and sold as a slave. Samuel had many masters and traveled from one home to the next. Some of these masters treated him extremely well while others frightened him and were cruel. Eventually, Samuel gained freedom in Sierra Leone on June 17th, 1822.