

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

MUSTANG NEWS

The Capture and Enslavement of Equiano 1750's

At just the age of eleven, Olaudah Equiano and his sister were kidnapped from their home in the African province of Eboe. On the second day of their capture, Equiano's sister was separated from him. Equiano was then taken to his first master. This master was a smith and he and his family did everything they could

to comfort Equiano. After about a month or so passed, the family trusted Equiano some distance from the house which granted Equiano an opportunity for escape. Afraid of getting a beating for hurting one of the family's chickens, Olaudah then crept into his master's kitchen for food and fell asleep. He was found the next morning by an old woman slave. A short time after this Equiano was sold again and travelled through several different cultures and countries thus acquiring two or three different tongues. After traveling for some time, one evening to his great surprise, his sister was brought to the same house he was in. They were together for a single night and then torn from each other again forever. Equiano was then taken even farther from his homeland. At the end of six or seven months of being kidnapped, Olaudah arrived at the sea coast.

By Justin Beck



Olaudah Equiano

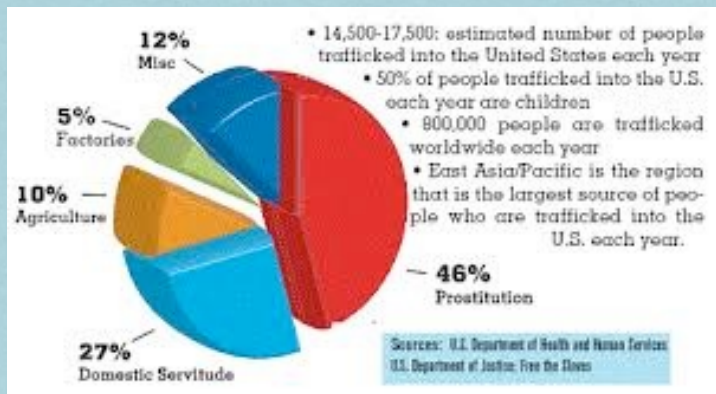


Ayuba's Capture and Return to Africa, 1730-35

This man named Ayuba Suleiman Diallo was a very educated muslim and he was captured for slavery. Ayuba was from a very influential family in West Africa. He was captured and enslaved while returning home after selling slaves on the coast. When he was captured he ended up being a slave in Maryland, which is a very long way away from Africa. When he was working as a slave in Maryland, an englishman was walking around

and happened to notice his intelligence and his abilities which struck him as unusual because usually slaves were not well-educated. After this englishman recognized his knowledge and abilities he secured his freedom and sent him back to Africa. His story was told by many Americans because he wasn't a true slave, he helped sell slaves.

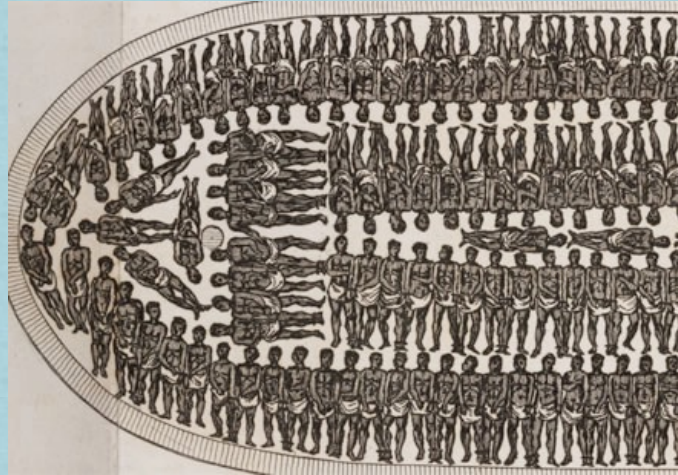
- By Michael Bishop



Percentages of the different usages of the trafficked men and women during the Atlantic Slave Trade.

The Middle Passage from the Perspective of a Slave, 1750's

Slave Olaudah Equiano's experience as a slave did not end after reaching the coast. Shortly after reaching the coast Olaudah was forced to board a slave ship. Some of the first things Olaudah noticed on the tightly packed ship was a multitude of black people chained together. Feeling overwhelmed of the conditions he and the rest of the men and women were in, it was too much for Olaudah to bare. Olaudah fainted. Once Olaudah recovered he began feeling as if there was no hope for him ever being able to return home. The blacks were forced to stay under the deck of the ship. Here he was forced to endure the loathsomeness of the stench and sicknesses



An example of a tightly packed slave ship that thousands of men and women were forced to live while enslaved.

others brought. Olaudah found some men on the ship that were of the same nation as him. The men told him they were being moved to "the white man's country" and would be forced to work for them. Later in his stay on the ship they were approached by another ship. The white men from the opposing ship shook hands with both the whites and the blacks. While ships were exchanging cargo the slaves were all forced to go under the deck. Many slaves died due to the sicknesses that were brought to them. One day, out of the blue, men began jumping off of the ship. For those who chose not to jump, they continued to suffer life as a slave. As did Olaudah Equiano's.

- By Chloe Young

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE

Nationalism was a big deal in Africa and the Middle East because of how many people it effected. In the early 1900s almost every part of Africa was a European colony. Most of the slaves in Africa at this time were forced to work on European plantations and mines. The money they earned went toward the taxes due for the government. In Kenya the British leaders made Africans carry identification cards. In other parts of Africa, African farmers were forced to grow cash crops. They mostly grew cotton instead of food. That turned into famine which was a big money crop. The African slaves were limited to where they could go and what they could do because they were under British rule. This was a very bad time in African history if not the worst because of what the European and British colonies were doing to these African people.

- By Michael Bishop

BEYOND ABEEDA

Abuk Bak, a twelve year old girl living in the village of Achuru, far from Sudan's capital was taken captive by Northern Arab militiamen. It was not odd to see Arab men near her village. Though, when rumors of near villages being raided and destroyed by the militiamen began to spread Abuk and the people of her village began to worry. As they expected, the village of Achuru was over-run by the men. They shot and killed any men that tried to stop them. The men gathered up all the women and children and took them to a market town called Daien. Abuk as well as the other people that were taken captive, were auctioned off and sold to their new "masters". Abuk was bought by a man of the name of Ahmed Adam. Ahmed Adam has two children as well as a wife whose name is Aisha. Twelve year old Abuk was now in charge of tending to the animals and cleaning up

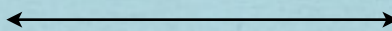
the house. She was given a small plot of dirt outside the house that would be where she would sleep. Abuk was deprived of healthy meals and was just fed the scraps from the family. She would often endure harsh beatings by both Ahmed and Aisha. Often they would scream at her calling her, "Abeeda!" Though it wasn't until years later when she found out the meaning of the name they referred to her as. After being enslaved for twelve years, Abuk finally found the strength to escape after Ahmed attempted to rape her. She arrived in a town called Babanusa. A man by the name of Majak agreed to help her because the town was not safe for a run away slave. Majak took her to one of the tent camps sent up by the United Nations. Abuk stayed with Majak and his family until they came to a conclusion of what she should do. The camps were guarded by Arab police

officers whom would jump at the chance to beat or an slave a person from Sudan. Therefore, she was not 100% safe there either. Atak, Majak's brother, agreed to meet Abuk in the town of Cario. Then they would get married and move to the United States together. In Sudan, a single woman was not aloud to travel alone. So that's exactly what they did. Now Abuk lives a life with her husband in the United States. Working and raising three children, she still manages time to do speakings at schools, congregations, and rallies about her experience as a slave in Sudan. She continues to bring awareness to the fact that men and women are still being enslaved. After all she has been through, she shall not be called "Abeeda," again.

- By Chloe Young

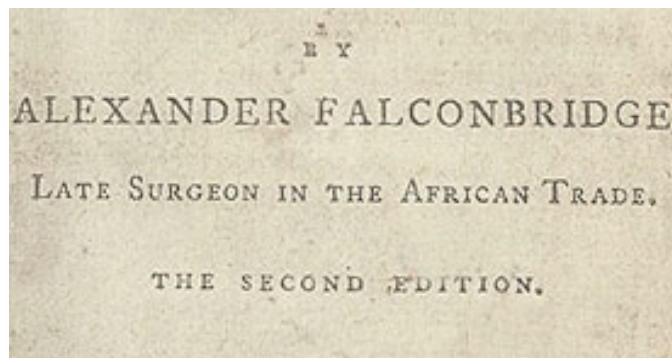


Abuk Bak



“An Account of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa.”

Dr. Alexander Falconbridge man and his son who were man, after taking him onto the served as the surgeon aboard a seized by professional ship they immediately sold number of slave ships that kidnappers while they were him. These were only some of plied their trade between the planting yams. The man and the several accounts of West African coast and the his son were then sold for kidnapping in which Caribbean in the late 1700s. slaves and after passing Falconbridge heard of and Throughout Falconbridge’s through several hands, witnessed. Alexander journey on slave ship, he eventually ended up on the Falconbridge described his witnessed and heard of several very boat that Falconbridge experiences in a popular book accounts of kidnapping for was on. On more first-hand published in 1788 called “An slave trade. One story he account that Falconbridge Account of the Slave Trade on heard from a slave on the ship witnessed was of a man who the Coast of Africa.” He was of a black man who was was invited to see a black became active in the Anti- invited to drink with black trader who was part of Slavery Society and was traders. Upon this man’s going Falconbridge’s boat. Before appointed Governor of a colony away the traders attempted to the man left the trader offered established for freed slaves on seize him and while he resisted to show the man a boat in a the coast of modern-day Sierra the traders and broke free nearby river. The man readily Leone. His service was brief as from their grasps, he was then accepted the offer. They took a he died in 1788 shortly after overwhelmed by the traders canoe out to see the boat and his appointment. dog which allowed the traders while the man was viewing it - By Justin Beck to capture him and sell him for with astonishment, black slavery. Another story that traders leaped onto the canoe Falconbridge heard was of a and seized the unfortunate



One of the few pictures about Alexander Falconbridge’s popular book
“An Account of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa.”