Slave Owners Of West Africa Decision Making In The Age Of Abolition

Mohammed Bashir Salau addresses the neglected literature on Atlantic Slavery in West Africa by looking at the plantation operations at Fanisau in Hausaland, and in the process provides an innovative look at one piece of the historically significant Sokoto Caliphate.

Whether by falling prey to Algerian corsairs or crashing onto the desert shores of Western Sahara, a handful of Americans in the first years of the Republic found themselves enslaved in a system that differed so markedly from nineteenth century U.S. slavery that some contemporaries and modern scholars hesitate to categorize their experiences as ‘slavery.’ Sears uses a comparative approach, placing African enslavement of Americans and Europeans in the context of Mediterranean and Ottoman slaveeries, while individually investigating the system of slavery in Algiers and Western Sahara. This work illuminates the commonalities and peculiarities of these slaveeries, while contributing to a growing body of literature that showcases the flexibility of slavery as an institution.

"I Know Why Mandingos Sing" is one of those books that you will NOT want to put down and is a treat for lovers of black history and black awareness. The book points out many things about the Mandinka (Mandingo) people, their psychological makeup and the North Atlantic Slave Trade that many blacks as well as whites are unaware of. “I know why Mandingos sing” represents years of research, study, gathering material, information and interviews by the author and is presented as a documented account of and comparison to the psyche of the West African and the African American Mandinka people. Provocative-historical account of the Mandinka secrets and attitudes that have kept them down since the 13th century. In search for the true meaning and an explanation behind the mentality of the West African mandinkankan people, (what makes them do what they do) Don has probed and searched extensively, for an answer from the Rock of Gibraltar to North Africa to Europe and back to America. This book is not for everyone, there is a special audience that Don is trying to reach in his account. And this book is not about African Americans or Africans singing, it's about the un-justice that has been bestowed upon blacks in America by Jewish and White slave owners with their Mandinka helpers on their side, in their rampage to capture and destroy the African (American) Mandinka people. This book is also about the mental and physical attitudes that make African Americans venomous against each other, and an attempt to answer the question where the black-on-black crime come from and find out the real reason why blacks in America are so deadly to each other.

A series of transformations, reforms, and attempted abolitions of slavery form a core narrative of a nineteenth-century coastal West Africa. As the region’s role in Atlantic commercial networks underwent a gradual transition from principally that of slave exporter to producer of “legitimate goods” and dependent markets, institutions of slavery became battlegrounds in which European abolitionism, pragmatic colonialism, and indigenous agency clashed. In Slavery and Reform in West Africa, Trevor Getz demonstrates that it was largely on the anvil of this issue that French and British policy in West Africa was forged. With distant metropoles unable to intervene in daily affairs, local European administrators, striving to balance abolitionist pressures against the resistance of politically and economically powerful local slave owners, sought ways to satisfy the latter while placating or duping the former. The result was an alliance between colonial officials, company agents, and slave-owning elites that effectively slowed, sidetracked, or undermined serious attempts to reform slave holding. Although slavery was outlawed in both regions, in only a few isolated instances did large-scale emancipations occur. Under the surface, however, slaves used the threat of self-liberation to reach accommodations that transformed the master-slave relationship. By comparing the strategies of colonial administrators, slave-owners, and slaves across these two regions and throughout the nineteenth century, Slavery and Reform in West Africa reveals not only the causes of the astounding success of slave owners, but also the factors that could, and in some cases did, lead to slave liberations. These findings have serious implications for the wider study of slavery and emancipation and for the history of Africa generally.

Slavery and coerced labor have been among the most ubiquitous of human institutions both in time - from ancient times to the present - and in place, having existed in virtually all geographic areas and societies. This volume covers the period from the independence of Haiti to modern perceptions of slavery by assembling twenty-eight original essays, each written by scholars acknowledged as leaders in their respective fields. Issues discussed include the sources of slaves, the slave trade, the social and economic functioning of slave societies, the responses of slaves to enslavement, efforts to abolish slavery continuing to the present day, the flow of contract labor and other forms of labor control in the aftermath of abolition, and the various forms of coerced labor that emerged in the twentieth century under totalitarian regimes and colonialism.

Slave Owners of West Africa Decision Making in the Age of Abolition

Om negerslavevælts start i Afrika allerede i romertiden, men især om slaveriet og slavernes forhold i de engelske kolonier i Vestindien og USA op til frigivelsen i 1838. In the four centuries before the 1860s, the Atlantic slave trade transformed the face of the Americas, enhanced the material well-being of the West and wrought enormous damage on Africa. This text aims to provide a fresh narrative and interpretation suitable for students and general readers alike.

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slave-owners, and slaves across these two regions and throughout the nineteenth century. Slavery and Reform in West Africa reveals not only the causes of the astounding success of slave owners, but also the factors that could, and in some cases did, lead to slave liberations. These findings have serious implications for the wider study of slavery and emancipation and for the history of Africa generally. This book brings together a series of new case studies, some by young scholars, others by widely published authors. All are based on original research and designed to enhance our understanding of the process of the abolition of slavery in Africa at the grass-roots level. Part of the studies are on new areas of interest such as the German colonies and the Algerian Sahara. Others throw new light on questions already debated, such as emancipation of the Gold Coast. Some focus on the impact of abolition on particular groups of slaves, such as the royal slaves in Nigeria and concubines in Morocco. Among the themes considered is the role of slaves in their own emancipation, the short and long-term results of abolition, the role of the League of Nations, and the vestiges of slavery in Africa today. This book studies the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on the 'Slave Coast' of West Africa, an area covering modern south-eastern Ghana, Togo, Benin, and south-western Nigeria. This region was one of the most important sources of slaves for the Atlantic slave trade, and its history provides an exceptionally well-documented illustration of the effect of the trade on the indigenous African societies involved in it. The expansion of slave exports during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries coincided with a period of political disorder, which ended with the rise of the new kingdom of Dahomey. Dahomey was a more militarized and more politically centralized state than those which preceded it in the region, and its distinctive character reflected the impact of the slave trade. This is the first detailed study of the early history of the Slave Coast for over twenty years. Robin Law examines the events which preceded the rise of Dahomey, the organization of the slave trade and its impact on the domestic economy, and the social and political structures of Dahomey and its predecessors. This is a meticulously researched, lucid, and scholarly analysis which makes an important contribution to the history of both early modern European expansion and pre-colonial West Africa. Westafrika, Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Die kleine Aminata lebt mit ihren Eltern in einer friedlichen Dorfgemeinschaft. Doch der Sklavenhandel blüht, auf den Plantagen der neuen Kolonien braucht man Arbeitskräfte, und die britischen Machthaber sind skrupellos. Als Aminata elf Jahre alt ist, wird ihr Dorf überfallen und sie gefangengenommen. Auf einem Frachter bringt man sie mit vielen anderen Sklaven nach Amerika, wo sie an einen Großgrundbesitzer verkauft wird. Während der Wirren des Unabhängigkeitskriegs gelingt Aminata die Flucht. Sie folgt ihren Herzen zurück nach Afrika und von dort nach London, um für die Befreiung der Schwarzen zu kämpfen. Ihre Geschichte ist das eindrückliche Porträt einer unglaublich starken Frau, die es geschafft hat, schwierigsten Bedingungen zu überleben und dabei anderen zu helfen. Es ist eine Geschichte, die man nicht wieder vergisst, voller Hoffnung und Zuversicht.
The African Diaspora was a consequence of the enslavement in the interior of West Africa. This work examines the conditions of slavery facing Muslims and converts to Islam both in the central Sudan and in the broader diaspora of Africans. It considers the consequences of European colonization.

The small Slave Coast between the river Volta & Lagos, & its central part around Ouidah, was the epicentre of the slave trade in West Africa. But it was also an inhospitable, surf-ridden coastline, subject to crashing breakers & devoid of permanent human settlement. Nor was it easily accessible from the interior due to a lagoon which ran parallel to the coast. The local inhabitants were not only sheltered against incursions from the sea, but were also locked off from it. Yet, paradoxically, this small coastline witnessed a thriving long-term commercial relationship between Europeans & Africans, based on the trans-Atlantic slave trade. How did it come about? How was it all organized?

Several trade routes throughout history included the trafficking of slaves. Yet perhaps no routes have had such a profound impact on the lives of as many people as Trans-Atlantic slave networks. Just the journey alone from Africa to Europe, North America, and South America resulted in the deaths of more than a million enslaved Africans. Trans-Atlantic Slave Networks investigates the reasons for the so-called triangular trade, what happened to the slaves themselves and those who traded them, and the lasting consequences of the trade routes.


Reconfiguring Slavery focuses on the range of trajectories followed by slavery as an institution since the various abolitions of the nineteenth century. It also considers the continuing and multi-faceted strategies that descendants of both owners and slaves have developed to make what use they can of their forebears' social positions, or to distance themselves from them. Reconfiguring Slavery contains both anthropological and historical contributions that present new empirical evidence on contemporary manifestations of slavery and related phenomena in Mauritania, Benin, Niger, Cameroon, Senegal, and the Gambia. As a whole, the volume advances a renewed conceptual framework for understanding slavery in West Africa today: instead of retracing the end of West African slavery, this work highlights the preliminary contours of its recent reconfigurations.

This book is written mainly from my experience since my arrival in the United Kingdom in the early 1960s. I came to the UK before I came in contact with any Afro American or Caribbean. In Nigeria I know some people whose parents originally returned to Nigeria from Brazil and Cuba. The names of these great people are household names in Nigeria and particularly in Lagos. The more I stay in the UK the more I realise that our people from America and Caribbean have very little knowledge of Africa. To my greatest surprise some of them think that Africa is a small country. I came to the UK before the slave trade became a common topic. It is quite clear from my observation that the history of the slave trade is wrongly taught in overseas as far as it concerns Africa. Worse still some of our people here think that the whole of Africa was involved in the slave trade. This book is to put forward the authentic history of the slave trade. Moreover this book will show clearly the areas affected by the slave trade. The aim of the writer of this book is to make the history of the slave trade clear and simple to read. The idea is to make the book affordable and available as much as possible in order to study the history in Africa and in the overseas. If the history of the slave trade is taught and studied carefully any such mistakes will be avoided in future.

Drawing on substantial collections of previously unpublished papers, this book examines personal experiences of British naval officers employed in suppressing the transatlantic slave trade from West Africa in the eighteenth century. It illuminates cultural encounters, the complexities of British abolitionism, and extraordinary military service at sea and in African territories.

This history of African slavery from the fifteenth to the early twenty centuries examines how indigenous African slavery developed within an international context. Paul E. Lovejoy discusses the medieval Islamic slave trade and the Atlantic trade as well as the enslavement process and the marketing of slaves. He considers the impact of European abolition and assesses slavery's role in African history. The book corrects the accepted interpretation that African slavery was mild and resulted in the slaves' assimilation. Instead, slaves were used extensively in production, although the exploitation methods and the relationships to world markets differed from those in the Americas. Nevertheless, slavery in Africa, like slavery in the Americas, developed from its position on the periphery of capitalist Europe. This new edition revises all statistical material on the slave trade demography and incorporates recent research and an updated bibliography.

This volume consists of multiple original comprehensive scholarship about and approaches to the history of the fortresses of Ghana and Benin. It suggests an alternative approach and view on them.

Yorkshireman Lionel Abson was the longest surviving European stationed in West Africa in the eighteenth century. He reached William's Fort at Ouidah on the Slave Coast as a trader in 1767, took over the English fort in 1770, and remained in charge until his death in 1803. He avoided the 'white man's grave' for thirty-six years. Along the way he had three sons with an African woman, the eldest partly schooled in England, and a bright daughter named Sally. When Abson died, royal lackeys kidnapped his children. Sally was placed in the king's harem and pined away; her brothers vanished. That king became so unpopular as a result that the people of Dahomey disowned him. Abson also mastered the local language and became an historian. After only two years as fort chief, he was part of the king's delegation to make peace with an enemy, a unique event in centuries of Dahomean history. This singular book recounts the remarkable life of this key figure in an ignominious period of European and African history, offering a microcosm of the lives of Europeans in eighteenth-century West Africa, and their relationships with and attitudes towards those they met there.

West African societies were transformed by the slave trade, even in regions where few slaves were exported. While many books have been written on the import and export trade and on warrior predation, Dr Searing's concern is with the effects of the Atlantic slave trade on the societies of the Senegal river valley in the eighteenth century. He shows that the growth of the Atlantic trade stimulated the development of slavery within West Africa. Slaves worked as seamen in the river and coasting trades, produced surplus grain to feed slaves in transit, and sometimes came to hold pivotal positions in the political structure of the coastal kingdoms of Senegambia. This local slave system had far-reaching
consequences, leading to religious protest and slave rebellions. The changes in agricultural production fostered an ecological crisis. Presents an overview of the development, expansion, consequences, and eventual abolition of the slave trade.

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