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## Slave Trade Timeline

**1502:** 1st reported African Slaves in the New World

**1640-1680:** Large scale introduction of Slaves into the Caribbean

**1794:** US prohibits slave ship building

**1807:** British Parliament bans the Slave Trade

**1815:** Britain, Spain, Portugal, France, and Netherlands ban slave trading

**1820:** US makes Slave Trade Piracy, punishable by death

**1839:** The Amistad is captured off the coast of Long Island

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**SLAVE-BRANDING,**



**Slave Restraints**



Slave Branding to prove ownership

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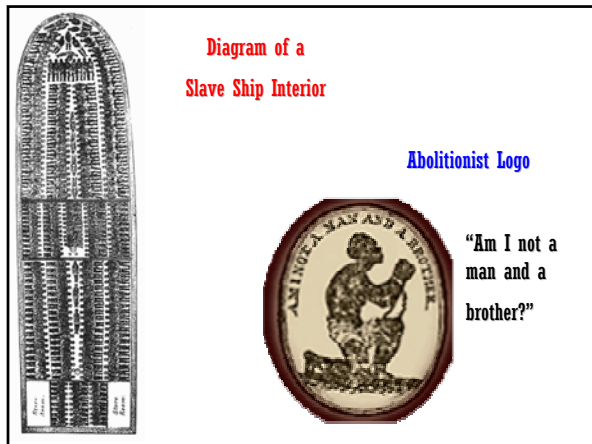
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## Amistad Questions

1. Who captured Cinque?
2. What were the conditions on the ship?
3. Who was fed? Who was not?
4. What alternatives did some Africans take to bondage?
5. How did the slavers deal with "damaged goods?"
6. What is your reaction to this actual event?

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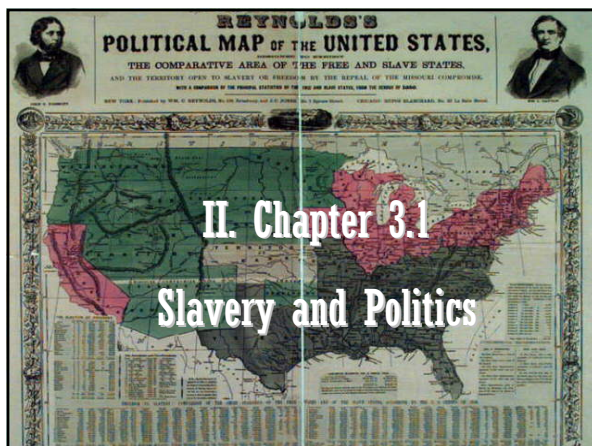
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## A. Vocabulary

**1. Missouri Compromise**- a series of agreements that allowed Missouri to be admitted to the Union as a slave state

**2. Slave Labor Force**- a group of people owned by a master and forced to work without pay

**3. Sectionalism**- Strong allegiance to local interests over those of the whole nation (example- Slavery in the Southern States)

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## B. Roots of the Conflict

### 1. Economic Issues

a. South is dependent on Slavery for economic survival (cotton plantations)

### 2. Political Issues

a. Struggle for power between Northern and Southern States and South is treated as "inferior."

### 3. Moral Issues

a. many Americans find slavery cruel, un-christian, and immoral

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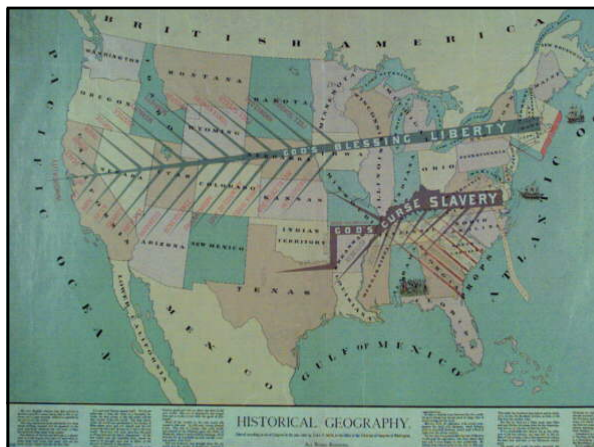
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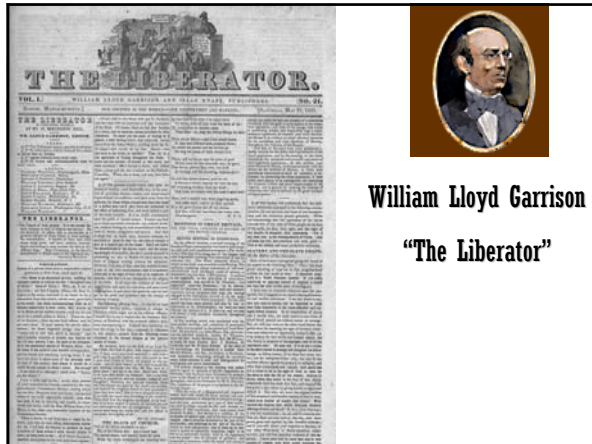
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**THE LIBERATOR.**  
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND HELEN ADAMS, PROPRIETORS.  
NO. 12.  
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

**THE LIBERATOR**  
FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

**THE LIBERATOR**  
FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

**William Lloyd Garrison**  
**"The Liberator"**

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**C. The Slave Community**

**1. Social Conditions**

- a. Families separated, adoptive families created
- b. Song and religion become fundamental to everyday life to provide comfort

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**D. Resistance to Slavery**

**1. The Underground Railroad**

- a. network of abolitionists who aided escaping slaves from the South to Canada



Harriet Tubman

**2. Other Resistance**

- a. Slave Revolts- slaves took up arms against their masters leading to very strict codes regarding slave travel and permits

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**E. Conflict and Compromise**

**1. Missouri Compromise**

a. Admitting Missouri as a Slave State would have upset the balance between Slave and Free States. Maine was admitted to keep the balance. Also everything South of the 36' 30" latitude would be slave territory and everything North, free.

**2. War with Mexico**



a. Texas admitted to the Union and this upset Mexico. Fighting lasted for 2 years and we gained the "Mexican Cession" which includes CA, NM, AZ, CO, WY, UT, NV

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**F. Conflict and Compromise (Continued)**

**3. Compromise of 1850**

a. in order to keep balance of power: CA admitted as a free state, UT and NM vote about slavery, no slave trade in Washington D.C. and Fugitive Slave Law Enacted

**4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act**

- a. repeals Missouri Compromise
- b. states can vote whether they want to allow slavery or not ( a great deal of violence comes with this)

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**F. Conflict and Compromise (Continued)**

**5. Violence reaches Washington D.C.**

a.



**6. Hostilities Intensify**

a.



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