

the breeding of american slaves book

the breeding of american slaves book explores an often overlooked aspect of American history—the systematic breeding practices forced upon enslaved people in the United States. This comprehensive article examines the scope and impact of slave breeding, the historical context, key books that analyze this disturbing chapter, and the scholarly debates surrounding the subject. Readers will discover how historians have uncovered evidence of breeding practices, the motivations behind such exploitation, and the legacy it has left. The article also evaluates influential works, including pivotal books and research, while considering the ethical implications and ongoing relevance of this topic. By providing factual detail and authoritative analysis, this resource aims to educate and inform those seeking a deeper understanding of the breeding of American slaves and the literature that documents this history.

- Historical Context of Slave Breeding in America
- Understanding the Breeding of American Slaves
- Key Books on the Breeding of American Slaves
- Major Themes and Arguments in Slave Breeding Literature
- Historiographical Debates and Evidence
- Impact and Legacy of Slave Breeding Practices
- Ethical Considerations for Researchers and Readers

Historical Context of Slave Breeding in America

The breeding of American slaves book often begins by establishing the historical context in which forced breeding occurred. After the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade in 1808, American slaveholders faced labor shortages and responded by manipulating the reproduction of enslaved people to increase their labor force. This chapter in history is marked by a shift from importation to internal growth, with slave owners implementing policies and practices that fostered the birth of new generations of enslaved workers.

Slave breeding was not legally codified in most states, but economic incentives encouraged owners to prioritize the reproductive potential of enslaved women. Historians note that the domestic slave trade, particularly in the Upper South, saw families torn apart and individuals relocated to maximize profits through reproduction. The subject of forced breeding is deeply intertwined with the broader system of chattel slavery, revealing the extent of exploitation and commodification inflicted on African Americans.

Understanding the Breeding of American Slaves

Definition and Practices

The breeding of American slaves refers to coerced or incentivized reproductive practices imposed by slaveholders to increase their enslaved populations. This included pairing individuals for the purpose of producing children who would themselves become slaves, and sometimes forcibly separating families to achieve this goal. The practice was motivated by economic gain, with women's ability to bear children becoming a factor in their valuation.

Motivations Behind Slave Breeding

Economic considerations were central to the breeding of American slaves. After the end of the transatlantic slave trade, the natural increase of the enslaved population became vital to plantation economies. Slaveholders saw reproduction as a means of sustaining and expanding their labor force without additional imports. This led to strategies such as rewarding enslaved women for childbirth or manipulating relationships among enslaved people.

Conditions and Consequences

- Family separation: Enslaved families were often split apart to facilitate breeding or for sale.
- Psychological trauma: Forced breeding caused lasting emotional and psychological harm to those subjected to it.
- Social disruption: The manipulation of relationships undermined traditional family structures and community bonds.
- Economic exploitation: The value of enslaved women increased based on their reproductive potential, reducing people to commodities.

Key Books on the Breeding of American Slaves

Influential Works and Authors

Several key books have shaped understanding of the breeding of American slaves. These texts utilize historical records, personal narratives, and economic analysis to document the prevalence and impact of forced breeding in the United States. Notable works in this field include:

- "Breeding Slave Women in Captivity: The Making of American Slavery" by Ned Sublette

- "Slave Breeding: Sex, Violence, and Memory in African American History" by Gregory D. Smithers
- "Soul by Soul: Life Inside the Antebellum Slave Market" by Walter Johnson
- "Ar'n't I a Woman? Female Slaves in the Plantation South" by Deborah Gray White
- "The American Slave Coast: A History of the Slave-Breeding Industry" by Ned and Constance Sublette

These books provide critical insights into how breeding practices operated and the ways they were documented or concealed. Each author approaches the subject from different angles, combining economic, social, and cultural analysis.

Research Methods Used by Authors

Authors investigating the breeding of American slaves rely on a range of sources, including plantation records, slave narratives, advertisements, and legal documents. Oral histories and autobiographies, such as those collected in the Federal Writers' Project, offer firsthand testimony about the experiences of enslaved people. Economic data is used to analyze the financial motivations driving slaveholders, while demographic studies reveal patterns of population growth and movement.

Major Themes and Arguments in Slave Breeding Literature

Economic Exploitation and Commodification

A central theme in literature about the breeding of American slaves is the economic exploitation of human beings. Authors argue that enslaved people were commodified to an extreme degree, with their reproductive capabilities treated as assets to be maximized. The literature highlights how this dehumanization extended beyond labor to encompass every aspect of life, including family and sexuality.

Resistance and Agency

Despite the oppressive conditions, enslaved people found ways to resist forced breeding. Some literature emphasizes the agency of enslaved individuals, who formed families, maintained cultural traditions, and sometimes escaped or subverted breeding plans. These acts of resistance are discussed as crucial elements of survival and self-determination within a system designed to strip them of autonomy.

Gendered Experiences

Slave breeding literature explores the specific vulnerabilities faced by women, who were targeted for their reproductive capacity. Authors detail the violence and coercion experienced by enslaved women, as well as the legacy of sexual exploitation. The intersection of gender, race, and power is a recurring topic in these books.

Historiographical Debates and Evidence

Controversy and Documentation

The breeding of American slaves book is often at the center of historiographical debates. Some historians argue that breeding was widespread and systematic, while others contend that it was less common, with evidence difficult to verify due to the lack of explicit documentation. The secrecy surrounding these practices and the reluctance of slaveholders to document them complicate historical analysis.

Types of Evidence

- Plantation account books: Reveal births, sales, and valuations of enslaved individuals.
- Slave narratives: Provide personal accounts of breeding and family separation.
- Contemporary newspapers: Include advertisements and notices referencing the sale of "breeders."
- Legal documents: Sometimes contain references to disputes over slave children.

Scholars continue to debate the interpretation of this evidence, balancing the need for rigorous analysis with sensitivity to the traumatic nature of the subject.

Impact and Legacy of Slave Breeding Practices

Social and Cultural Consequences

The legacy of slave breeding in America is profound. Forced reproduction and family separation left lasting scars on African American communities, altering family structures and contributing to generational trauma. The effects of these practices are still felt today, shaping discussions about race, identity, and historical memory.

Modern Relevance

Discussions around the breeding of American slaves book have influenced modern scholarship and public discourse. The acknowledgment of this history is essential for understanding the full scope of slavery's impact and addressing its long-term consequences. Educational initiatives and cultural projects continue to incorporate these findings, broadening awareness and fostering dialogue.

Ethical Considerations for Researchers and Readers

Sensitivity in Scholarship

Writing and reading about the breeding of American slaves require careful consideration of ethical issues. Scholars must balance the need for factual accuracy with respect for the humanity and dignity of those who suffered. The use of sensitive language and the avoidance of sensationalism are critical in presenting this material responsibly.

Educational Implications

Educators and curriculum developers must approach the breeding of American slaves book and its findings with care, ensuring that students and audiences are equipped to engage with difficult material. Contextualizing the history and emphasizing empathy and understanding are important strategies for effective education.

Responsible Reading

- Understand the historical context before forming opinions.
- Recognize the lived experiences behind the scholarship.
- Engage with diverse sources to gain a well-rounded perspective.
- Support ongoing research and dialogue on the topic.

Questions and Answers about the breeding of american slaves book

Q: What is the main focus of the breeding of american slaves book?

A: The main focus is on the forced reproductive practices imposed on enslaved people in the United States, examining the historical context, motivations, and long-term impact of these practices.

Q: Which books are considered key resources for studying slave breeding in America?

A: Important books include "Slave Breeding: Sex, Violence, and Memory in African American History" by Gregory D. Smithers, "The American Slave Coast" by Ned and Constance Sublette, and "Ar'n't I a Woman?" by Deborah Gray White.

Q: How did slave breeding practices affect enslaved families?

A: Slave breeding often led to the separation of families, psychological trauma, and disrupted traditional family structures, with individuals treated as commodities for their reproductive potential.

Q: Why did slaveholders pursue breeding as a strategy?

A: After the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade, slaveholders used breeding to increase their labor force internally, driven by economic incentives and the need to sustain plantation operations.

Q: What types of evidence do historians use to study slave breeding?

A: Historians rely on plantation records, slave narratives, advertisements, legal documents, and oral histories to investigate the prevalence and methods of slave breeding.

Q: Are there debates about the extent of slave breeding in America?

A: Yes, scholars debate whether breeding was systematic and widespread, with some arguing it was common and others cautioning about the limitations of available evidence.

Q: What are the lasting impacts of slave breeding on African American communities?

A: The legacy includes generational trauma, altered family structures, and ongoing discussions about race, identity, and historical memory.

Q: How do authors address gender in the context of slave breeding?

A: Authors highlight the specific vulnerabilities faced by enslaved women, focusing on issues of sexual violence and the commodification of reproduction.

Q: What ethical considerations should readers keep in mind?

A: Readers should approach the topic with sensitivity, respect for those affected, and awareness of the historical trauma involved, avoiding sensationalism and seeking understanding.

Q: Why is it important to study the breeding of American slaves?

A: Studying this topic is essential for understanding the full scope of slavery's impact, recognizing historical injustices, and informing contemporary discussions about race and equality.

[The Breeding Of American Slaves Book](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<https://fc1.getfilecloud.com/t5-goramblers-06/files?docid=bQc65-3560&title=michael-jackson-bashir-interview.pdf>

The Breeding of American Slaves: A Critical Examination of a Misunderstood Narrative

The phrase "the breeding of American slaves" evokes a visceral reaction, rightfully so. It conjures images of unimaginable cruelty and dehumanization. However, the truth about this horrific aspect of American slavery is often obscured by misinformation and a lack of understanding. This blog post aims to critically examine the historical reality behind the phrase "the breeding of American slaves," not to glorify or excuse it, but to illuminate the brutal realities and complexities of this dark chapter in American history. We will explore the motivations behind this practice, its devastating consequences for individuals and communities, and the lasting impact it continues to have on contemporary society. We will also address the crucial distinction between historical fact and the misleading narratives that sometimes surround this topic.

It is important to preface this discussion by stating unequivocally that the forced breeding of enslaved people was a heinous crime against humanity. This post does not seek to minimize or condone this practice but rather to examine it within its historical context, understanding the

motivations, methods, and consequences. Misunderstanding this history allows its insidious effects to persist.

The Reality of Forced Reproduction: Beyond the Myth

The popular understanding of "the breeding of American slaves" often paints a simplified picture. It's crucial to move beyond the simplistic narratives and delve into the complexities. The reality was not a systematic, organized program implemented uniformly across all plantations. Instead, it was a more insidious and fragmented practice driven by various interconnected factors.

Economic Considerations: Profit and Productivity

The primary motivator for the forced breeding of enslaved people was economic gain. Slaveowners viewed enslaved individuals as property, and increasing their numbers through forced reproduction maximized their investment. Healthy, young enslaved women were seen as valuable assets, capable of producing more enslaved labor. This increased the owner's profit margins and perpetuated the cycle of slavery.

Control and Power: Maintaining the System

Beyond economics, forced breeding served to reinforce the system of slavery. By producing more enslaved people, slaveholders maintained their power and control, ensuring a constant supply of labor for generations to come. This practice further dehumanized enslaved individuals, reducing them to mere instruments of economic production.

The Psychological Trauma: Dehumanization and Violence

The forced breeding of enslaved people inflicted profound psychological trauma on victims. The complete violation of bodily autonomy and the inherent power imbalance resulted in immense suffering and a lasting legacy of intergenerational trauma. This brutal practice severed family bonds, destroyed communities, and inflicted unimaginable emotional distress.

The Impact on Families and Communities

The forced breeding of enslaved people irrevocably shattered families and communities. Mothers were separated from their children, siblings were torn apart, and entire families were subjected to the whims of slaveholders. This disruption had devastating consequences, undermining the social fabric of enslaved communities and perpetuating cycles of trauma for generations.

The Absence of Agency: Denial of Basic Human Rights

The forced reproduction of enslaved people was a blatant violation of fundamental human rights. Enslaved individuals were denied agency over their own bodies, their reproductive rights, and their very lives. This denial of basic human rights is a central aspect of the brutality and inhumanity of slavery.

The Legacy of Forced Breeding

The legacy of forced breeding continues to resonate in contemporary society. The transgenerational trauma passed down through families, the persistent disparities in health and well-being, and the lasting impact on social structures are all tangible reminders of this horrific practice. Understanding this legacy is critical to acknowledging the ongoing effects of slavery and working toward a more equitable future.

Addressing Misconceptions: Separating Fact from Fiction

It's important to address common misconceptions surrounding the forced breeding of enslaved people. While the practice was undoubtedly widespread, it's crucial to avoid generalizations and understand the nuances. The exact extent of forced breeding is difficult to quantify due to the lack of accurate record-keeping. However, overwhelming evidence from various sources supports its widespread occurrence.

Conclusion:

The breeding of American slaves represents one of the most brutal and dehumanizing aspects of American slavery. It was a systematic practice driven by economic interests and a desire to maintain control. Understanding this dark chapter of history, with all its complexities and nuances, is essential for acknowledging the lasting impact of slavery and working towards a more just and equitable future. By confronting this painful truth, we can begin to heal the wounds of the past and build a more compassionate society.

FAQs:

1. Were there any legal restrictions on the breeding of slaves? There were no laws protecting enslaved people from forced reproduction. Slaveholders had complete control over their "property," including their reproductive capacity.
2. How did enslaved people resist forced breeding? Resistance took various forms, ranging from subtle acts of defiance to open rebellion, although options were severely limited given the brutal

realities of slavery.

3. Are there any contemporary organizations working to address the legacy of forced breeding? Yes, many organizations dedicated to racial justice and addressing historical injustices actively work to acknowledge and address the lasting impact of slavery, including its reproductive aspects.

4. How is the topic of forced breeding portrayed in popular culture? The portrayal varies greatly, often inaccurately or incompletely, and it's crucial to seek out historically accurate and sensitive representations.

5. What resources are available for further research on this topic? Numerous scholarly articles, books, and archives offer detailed information on the forced breeding of enslaved people. Academic databases and reputable historical societies provide valuable resources for further study.

the breeding of american slaves book: *The Breeding of American Slaves* Various, Stephen Ashley, 2012-12-10 The Breeding of American Slaves. True Stories of American Slave Breeding and Slave Babies. Recollections of American ex-slaves and their memories of breeding and babies. Slave breeding in the United States were those practices of slave ownership that aimed to influence the reproduction of slaves in order to increase the wealth of slaveholders. Slave breeding included coerced sexual relations between male and female slaves, promoting pregnancies of slaves, sexual relations between master and slave with the aim of producing slave children, and favoring female slaves who produced a relatively large number of children. The purpose of slave breeding was to produce new slaves without incurring the cost of purchase, to fill labor shortages caused by the termination of the Atlantic slave trade, and to attempt to improve the health and productivity of slaves. Slave breeding was condoned in the South because slaves were considered to be subhuman chattel, and were not entitled to the same rights accorded to free persons. My grandfather on my father's side, Luke Blackshear, was a 'stock' Negro. Isom Blackshear, his son, was a great talker. He said Luke was six feet four inches tall and near two hundred fifty pounds in weight. He was what they called a double-jointed man. He was a mechanic, -built houses, made keys, and did all other blacksmith work and shoemaking. He did anything in iron, wood or leather. Really he was an architect as well. He could take raw cowhide and make leather out of it and then make shoes out of the leather. Luke was the father of fifty-six children and was known as the GIANT BREEDER. He was bought and given to his young mistress in the same way you would give a mule or colt to a child. Although he was a stock Negro, he was whipped and drove just like the other Negroes. All of the other Negroes were driven on the farm. He had to labor but he didn't have to work with the other slaves on the farm unless there was no mechanical work to do. He was given better work because he was a skilled mechanic. He taught Isom blacksmithing, brickmaking and bricklaying, shoemaking, carpentry, and other things. The ordinary blacksmith has to order plow points and put them on, but Luke made the points themselves, and he taught Isom to do it. And he taught him to make mats, chairs, and other weaving work. He died sometime before the War. Ida Blackshear Hutchinson, 2620 Orange Street, North Little Rock, Arkansas Age: 73 at time of interview This book is researched from the Slave Narratives that were collected in the 1930s as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and assembled and microfilmed in 1941 as the seventeen-volume Slave Narratives: A Folk History of Slavery in the United States from Interviews with Former Slaves. What you read is exactly how the researchers heard their stories for the first time, transcribed on the spot from the actual interviews. A must read for every American.

the breeding of american slaves book: Slave Breeding Gregory D. Smithers, 2012-11-01 For over two centuries, the topic of slave breeding has occupied a controversial place in the master narrative of American history. From nineteenth-century abolitionists to twentieth-century filmmakers and artists, Americans have debated whether slave owners deliberately and coercively

manipulated the sexual practices and marital status of enslaved African Americans to reproduce new generations of slaves for profit. In this bold and provocative book, historian Gregory Smithers investigates how African Americans have narrated, remembered, and represented slave-breeding practices. He argues that while social and economic historians have downplayed the significance of slave breeding, African Americans have refused to forget the violence and sexual coercion associated with the plantation South. By placing African American histories and memories of slave breeding within the larger context of America's history of racial and gender discrimination, Smithers sheds much-needed light on African American collective memory, racialized perceptions of fragile black families, and the long history of racially motivated violence against men, women, and children of color.

the breeding of american slaves book: *The American Slave Coast* Ned Sublette, Constance Sublette, 2015-10-01 American Book Award Winner 2016 *The American Slave Coast* offers a provocative vision of US history from earliest colonial times through emancipation that presents even the most familiar events and figures in a revealing new light. Authors Ned and Constance Sublette tell the brutal story of how the slavery industry made the reproductive labor of the people it referred to as breeding women essential to the young country's expansion. Captive African Americans in the slave nation were not only laborers, but merchandise and collateral all at once. In a land without silver, gold, or trustworthy paper money, their children and their children's children into perpetuity were used as human savings accounts that functioned as the basis of money and credit in a market premised on the continual expansion of slavery. Slaveowners collected interest in the form of newborns, who had a cash value at birth and whose mothers had no legal right to say no to forced mating. This gripping narrative is driven by the power struggle between the elites of Virginia, the slave-raising mother of slavery, and South Carolina, the massive importer of Africans—a conflict that was central to American politics from the making of the Constitution through the debacle of the Confederacy. Virginia slaveowners won a major victory when Thomas Jefferson's 1808 prohibition of the African slave trade protected the domestic slave markets for slave-breeding. The interstate slave trade exploded in Mississippi during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, drove the US expansion into Texas, and powered attempts to take over Cuba and other parts of Latin America, until a disaffected South Carolina spearheaded the drive to secession and war, forcing the Virginians to secede or lose their slave-breeding industry. Filled with surprising facts, fascinating incidents, and startling portraits of the people who made, endured, and resisted the slave-breeding industry, *The American Slave Coast* culminates in the revolutionary Emancipation Proclamation, which at last decommissioned the capitalized womb and armed the African Americans to fight for their freedom.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Black Breeding Machines* Eddie Donoghue, 2008

the breeding of american slaves book: *A Tale of Two Plantations* Richard S. Dunn, 2014-11-04 Richard Dunn reconstructs the lives of three generations of slaves on a sugar estate in Jamaica and a plantation in Virginia, to understand the starkly different forms slavery took. Deadly work regimens and rampant disease among Jamaican slaves contrast with population expansion in Virginia leading to the selling of slaves and breakup of families.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Generations of Captivity* Ira Berlin, 2004-09-30 Ira Berlin traces the history of African-American slavery in the United States from its beginnings in the seventeenth century to its fiery demise nearly three hundred years later. Most Americans, black and white, have a singular vision of slavery, one fixed in the mid-nineteenth century when most American slaves grew cotton, resided in the deep South, and subscribed to Christianity. Here, however, Berlin offers a dynamic vision, a major reinterpretation in which slaves and their owners continually renegotiated the terms of captivity. Slavery was thus made and remade by successive generations of Africans and African Americans who lived through settlement and adaptation, plantation life, economic transformations, revolution, forced migration, war, and ultimately, emancipation. Berlin's understanding of the processes that continually transformed the lives of slaves makes *Generations of Captivity* essential reading for anyone interested in the evolution of antebellum America. Connecting the Charter Generation to the development of Atlantic society in the seventeenth century, the

Plantation Generation to the reconstruction of colonial society in the eighteenth century, the Revolutionary Generation to the Age of Revolutions, and the Migration Generation to American expansionism in the nineteenth century, Berlin integrates the history of slavery into the larger story of American life. He demonstrates how enslaved black people, by adapting to changing circumstances, prepared for the moment when they could seize liberty and declare themselves the Freedom Generation. This epic story, told by a master historian, provides a rich understanding of the experience of African-American slaves, an experience that continues to mobilize American thought and passions today.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Capitalism Takes Command* Michael Zakim, Gary J. Kornblith, 2012-02 Most scholarship on nineteenth-century America's transformation into a market society has focused on consumption, romanticized visions of workers, and analysis of firms and factories. Building on but moving past these studies, *Capitalism Takes Command* presents a history of family farming, general incorporation laws, mortgage payments, inheritance practices, office systems, and risk management—an inventory of the means by which capitalism became America's new revolutionary tradition. This multidisciplinary collection of essays argues not only that capitalism reached far beyond the purview of the economy, but also that the revolution was not confined to the destruction of an agrarian past. As business ceaselessly revised its own practices, a new demographic of private bankers, insurance brokers, investors in securities, and start-up manufacturers, among many others, assumed center stage, displacing older elites and forms of property. Explaining how capital became an "ism" and how business became a political philosophy, *Capitalism Takes Command* brings the economy back into American social and cultural history.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880* W. E. B. Du Bois, 1998 The pioneering work in the study of the role of Black Americans during Reconstruction by the most influential Black intellectual of his time. This pioneering work was the first full-length study of the role black Americans played in the crucial period after the Civil War, when the slaves had been freed and the attempt was made to reconstruct American society. Hailed at the time, *Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880* has justly been called a classic.

the breeding of american slaves book: *When Rape was Legal* Rachel A. Feinstein, 2018-09-03 *When Rape was Legal* is the first book to solely focus on the widespread rape perpetrated against enslaved black women by white men in the United States. The routine practice of sexual violence against enslaved black women by white men, the motivations for this rape, and the legal context that enabled this violence are all explored and scrutinized. Enlightening analysis found that rape was not merely a result of sexual desire and opportunity, or simply a form of punishment and racial domination, but instead encompassed all of these dimensions as part of the identity of white masculinity. This provocative text highlights the significant role that white women played in enabling sexual violence against enslaved black women through a variety of responses and, at times, through their lack of response to the actions of the white men in their lives. Significantly, this book finds that sexual violence against enslaved black women was a widespread form of oppression used to perform white masculinity and reinforce an intersectional hierarchy. Additionally, white women played a vital role by enabling this sexual violence and perpetuating the subordination of themselves and those subordinate to them.

the breeding of american slaves book: *"Swing the Sickle for the Harvest is Ripe"* Daina Ramey Berry, 2007 *Swing the Sickle for the Harvest Is Ripe* compares the work, family, and economic experiences of enslaved women and men in upcountry and lowland Georgia during the nineteenth century. Mining planters' daybooks, plantation records, and a wealth of other sources, Daina Ramey Berry shows how slaves' experiences on large plantations, which were essentially self-contained, closed communities, contrasted with those on small plantations, where planters' interests in sharing their workforce allowed slaves more open, fluid communications. By inviting readers into slaves' internal lives through her detailed examination of domestic violence, separation and sale, and forced breeding, Berry also reveals important new ways of understanding what it meant to be a female or male slave, as well as how public and private aspects of slave life influenced

each other on the plantation.

the breeding of american slaves book: *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh* Daina Ramey Berry, 2017-01-24 Groundbreaking look at slaves as commodities through every phase of life, from birth to death and beyond, in early America In life and in death, slaves were commodities, their monetary value assigned based on their age, gender, health, and the demands of the market. *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh* is the first book to explore the economic value of enslaved people through every phase of their lives—including preconception, infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, the senior years, and death—in the early American domestic slave trade. Covering the full “life cycle,” historian Daina Ramey Berry shows the lengths to which enslavers would go to maximize profits and protect their investments. Illuminating “ghost values” or the prices placed on dead enslaved people, Berry explores the little-known domestic cadaver trade and traces the illicit sales of dead bodies to medical schools. This book is the culmination of more than ten years of Berry’s exhaustive research on enslaved values, drawing on data unearthed from sources such as slave-trading records, insurance policies, cemetery records, and life insurance policies. Writing with sensitivity and depth, she resurrects the voices of the enslaved and provides a rare window into enslaved peoples’ experiences and thoughts, revealing how enslaved people recalled and responded to being appraised, bartered, and sold throughout the course of their lives. Reaching out from these pages, they compel the reader to bear witness to their stories, to see them as human beings, not merely commodities. A profoundly humane look at an inhumane institution, *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh* will have a major impact how we think about slavery, reparations, capitalism, nineteenth-century medical education, and the value of life and death. Winner of the 2018 Hamilton Book Award – from the University Coop (Austin, TX) Winner of the 2018 Society for Historians of the Early American Republic Book Prize (SHEAR) Winner of the 2018 Phillis Wheatley Literary Award, from the Sons and Daughters of the US Middle Passage Finalist for the 2018 Frederick Douglass Book Prize from Yale University’s Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition

the breeding of american slaves book: *Birthing a Slave* Marie Jenkins Schwartz, 2010-03-30 The deprivations and cruelty of slavery have overshadowed our understanding of the institution's most human dimension: birth. We often don't realize that after the United States stopped importing slaves in 1808, births were more important than ever; slavery and the southern way of life could continue only through babies born in bondage. In the antebellum South, slaveholders' interest in slave women was matched by physicians struggling to assert their own professional authority over childbirth, and the two began to work together to increase the number of infants born in the slave quarter. In unprecedented ways, doctors tried to manage the health of enslaved women from puberty through the reproductive years, attempting to foster pregnancy, cure infertility, and resolve gynecological problems, including cancer. Black women, however, proved an unruly force, distrustful of both the slaveholders and their doctors. With their own healing traditions, emphasizing the power of roots and herbs and the critical roles of family and community, enslaved women struggled to take charge of their own health in a system that did not respect their social circumstances, customs, or values. *Birthing a Slave* depicts the competing approaches to reproductive health that evolved on plantations, as both black women and white men sought to enhance the health of enslaved mothers--in very different ways and for entirely different reasons. *Birthing a Slave* is the first book to focus exclusively on the health care of enslaved women, and it argues convincingly for the critical role of reproductive medicine in the slave system of antebellum America.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Capitalism and Slavery* Eric Williams, 2014-06-30 Slavery helped finance the Industrial Revolution in England. Plantation owners, shipbuilders, and merchants connected with the slave trade accumulated vast fortunes that established banks and heavy industry in Europe and expanded the reach of capitalism worldwide. Eric Williams advanced these powerful ideas in *Capitalism and Slavery*, published in 1944. Years ahead of its time, his profound critique became the foundation for studies of imperialism and economic development.

Binding an economic view of history with strong moral argument, Williams's study of the role of slavery in financing the Industrial Revolution refuted traditional ideas of economic and moral progress and firmly established the centrality of the African slave trade in European economic development. He also showed that mature industrial capitalism in turn helped destroy the slave system. Establishing the exploitation of commercial capitalism and its link to racial attitudes, Williams employed a historicist vision that set the tone for future studies. In a new introduction, Colin Palmer assesses the lasting impact of Williams's groundbreaking work and analyzes the heated scholarly debates it generated when it first appeared.

the breeding of american slaves book: They Were Her Property Stephanie E. Jones-Rogers, 2019-02-19 Winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize in History: a bold and searing investigation into the role of white women in the American slave economy “Stunning.”—Rebecca Onion, Slate “Makes a vital contribution to our understanding of our past and present.”—Parul Sehgal, New York Times “Bracingly revisionist. . . . [A] startling corrective.”—Nicholas Guyatt, New York Review of Books Bridging women’s history, the history of the South, and African American history, this book makes a bold argument about the role of white women in American slavery. Historian Stephanie E. Jones-Rogers draws on a variety of sources to show that slave-owning women were sophisticated economic actors who directly engaged in and benefited from the South’s slave market. Because women typically inherited more slaves than land, enslaved people were often their primary source of wealth. Not only did white women often refuse to cede ownership of their slaves to their husbands, they employed management techniques that were as effective and brutal as those used by slave-owning men. White women actively participated in the slave market, profited from it, and used it for economic and social empowerment. By examining the economically entangled lives of enslaved people and slave-owning women, Jones-Rogers presents a narrative that forces us to rethink the economics and social conventions of slaveholding America.

the breeding of american slaves book: Black Slaves, Indian Masters Barbara Krauthamer, 2013-08-01 From the late eighteenth century through the end of the Civil War, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians bought, sold, and owned Africans and African Americans as slaves, a fact that persisted after the tribes' removal from the Deep South to Indian Territory. The tribes formulated racial and gender ideologies that justified this practice and marginalized free black people in the Indian nations well after the Civil War and slavery had ended. Through the end of the nineteenth century, ongoing conflicts among Choctaw, Chickasaw, and U.S. lawmakers left untold numbers of former slaves and their descendants in the two Indian nations without citizenship in either the Indian nations or the United States. In this groundbreaking study, Barbara Krauthamer rewrites the history of southern slavery, emancipation, race, and citizenship to reveal the centrality of Native American slaveholders and the black people they enslaved. Krauthamer's examination of slavery and emancipation highlights the ways Indian women's gender roles changed with the arrival of slavery and changed again after emancipation and reveals complex dynamics of race that shaped the lives of black people and Indians both before and after removal.

the breeding of american slaves book: The Willie Lynch Letter and the Making of a Slave Willie Lynch, Willie Lynch, a British slave owner from the West Indies, stepped onto the shores of colonial Virginia in 1712, bearing secrets that would shape the fate of generations to come. Within this manuscript, allegedly transcribed from Lynch’s speech to American slaveholders on the banks of the James River, lies a blueprint for subjugation. Lynch’s genius lay not in brute force but in psychological warfare. He understood that to break a people, one must first break their spirit. His methods—pitiless and cunning—sowed seeds of distrust, pitting slave against slave, exploiting vulnerabilities, and perpetuating a cycle of suffering. This document sheds light on the brutal realities of slavery and the ways in which its legacy continues to shape contemporary society

the breeding of american slaves book: Medical Bondage Deirdre Cooper Owens, 2017-11-15 The accomplishments of pioneering doctors such as John Peter Mettauer, James Marion Sims, and Nathan Bozeman are well documented. It is also no secret that these nineteenth-century gynecologists performed experimental caesarean sections, ovariectomies, and obstetric fistula repairs

primarily on poor and powerless women. *Medical Bondage* breaks new ground by exploring how and why physicians denied these women their full humanity yet valued them as “medical superbodies” highly suited for medical experimentation. In *Medical Bondage*, Cooper Owens examines a wide range of scientific literature and less formal communications in which gynecologists created and disseminated medical fictions about their patients, such as their belief that black enslaved women could withstand pain better than white “ladies.” Even as they were advancing medicine, these doctors were legitimizing, for decades to come, groundless theories related to whiteness and blackness, men and women, and the inferiority of other races or nationalities. *Medical Bondage* moves between southern plantations and northern urban centers to reveal how nineteenth-century American ideas about race, health, and status influenced doctor-patient relationships in sites of healing like slave cabins, medical colleges, and hospitals. It also retells the story of black enslaved women and of Irish immigrant women from the perspective of these exploited groups and thus restores for us a picture of their lives.

the breeding of american slaves book: The Half Has Never Been Told Edward E Baptist, 2016-10-25 Winner of the 2015 Avery O. Craven Prize from the Organization of American Historians Winner of the 2015 Sidney Hillman Prize A groundbreaking history demonstrating that America's economic supremacy was built on the backs of slaves Americans tend to cast slavery as a pre-modern institution -- the nation's original sin, perhaps, but isolated in time and divorced from America's later success. But to do so robs the millions who suffered in bondage of their full legacy. As historian Edward E. Baptist reveals in *The Half Has Never Been Told*, the expansion of slavery in the first eight decades after American independence drove the evolution and modernization of the United States. In the span of a single lifetime, the South grew from a narrow coastal strip of worn-out tobacco plantations to a continental cotton empire, and the United States grew into a modern, industrial, and capitalist economy. Told through intimate slave narratives, plantation records, newspapers, and the words of politicians, entrepreneurs, and escaped slaves, *The Half Has Never Been Told* offers a radical new interpretation of American history.

the breeding of american slaves book: Classical Slavery Moses I. Finley, 2014-01-14 Slavery in Greece and Rome has always prompted comparisons with that of more recent history. This volume includes discussions of the relationship between war, piracy and slavery, early abolitionist movements as well as the supply and domestic aspects of slavery in these ancient societies.

the breeding of american slaves book: Kindred Octavia E. Butler, 2004-02-01 From the New York Times bestselling author of *Parable of the Sower* and MacArthur “Genius” Grant, Nebula, and Hugo award winner The visionary time-travel classic whose Black female hero is pulled through time to face the horrors of American slavery and explores the impacts of racism, sexism, and white supremacy then and now. “I lost an arm on my last trip home. My left arm.” Dana’s torment begins when she suddenly vanishes on her 26th birthday from California, 1976, and is dragged through time to antebellum Maryland to rescue a boy named Rufus, heir to a slaveowner’s plantation. She soon realizes the purpose of her summons to the past: protect Rufus to ensure his assault of her Black ancestor so that she may one day be born. As she endures the traumas of slavery and the soul-crushing normalization of savagery, Dana fights to keep her autonomy and return to the present. Blazing the trail for neo-slavery narratives like Colson Whitehead’s *The Underground Railroad* and Ta-Nehisi Coates’s *The Water Dancer*, Butler takes one of speculative fiction’s oldest tropes and infuses it with lasting depth and power. Dana not only experiences the cruelties of slavery on her skin but also grimly learns to accept it as a condition of her own existence in the present. “Where stories about American slavery are often gratuitous, reducing its horror to explicit violence and brutality, *Kindred* is controlled and precise” (New York Times). “Reading Octavia Butler taught me to dream big, and I think it’s absolutely necessary that everybody have that freedom and that willingness to dream.” —N. K. Jemisin Developed for television by writer/executive producer Branden Jacobs-Jenkins (*Watchmen*), executive producers also include Joe Weisberg and Joel Fields (*The Americans*, *The Patient*), and Darren Aronofsky (*The Whale*). Janicza Bravo (*Zola*) is

director and an executive producer of the pilot. Kindred stars Mallori Johnson, Micah Stock, Ryan Kwanten, and Gayle Rankin.

the breeding of american slaves book: Slavery in North Carolina, 1748-1775 Marvin L. Michael Kay, Lorin Lee Cary, 2000-11-09 Michael Kay and Lorin Cary illuminate new aspects of slavery in colonial America by focusing on North Carolina, which has largely been ignored by scholars in favor of the more mature slave systems in the Chesapeake and South Carolina. Kay and Cary demonstrate that North Carolina's fast-growing slave population, increasingly bound on large plantations, included many slaves born in Africa who continued to stress their African pasts to make sense of their new world. The authors illustrate this process by analyzing slave languages, naming practices, family structures, religion, and patterns of resistance. Kay and Cary clearly demonstrate that slaveowners erected a Draconian code of criminal justice for slaves. This system played a central role in the masters' attempt to achieve legal, political, and physical hegemony over their slaves, but it impeded a coherent attempt at acculturation. In fact, say Kay and Cary, slaveowners often withheld white culture from slaves rather than work to convert them to it. As a result, slaves retained significant elements of their African heritage and therefore enjoyed a degree of cultural autonomy that freed them from reliance on a worldview and value system determined by whites.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Oration by Frederick Douglass. Delivered on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument in Memory of Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D.C., April 14th, 1876, with an Appendix* Frederick Douglass, 2024-06-14 Reprint of the original, first published in 1876.

the breeding of american slaves book: Ebony and Ivy Craig Steven Wilder, 2014-09-02 A leading African-American historian of race in America exposes the uncomfortable truths about race, slavery and the American academy, revealing that our leading universities, dependent on human bondage, became breeding grounds for the racist ideas that sustained it.

the breeding of american slaves book: Slavery in Indian Country Christina Snyder, 2010-04-15 Slavery existed in North America long before the first Africans arrived at Jamestown in 1619. For centuries, from the pre-Columbian era through the 1840s, Native Americans took prisoners of war and killed, adopted, or enslaved them. Christina Snyder's pathbreaking book takes a familiar setting for bondage, the American South, and places Native Americans at the center of her engrossing story. Indian warriors captured a wide range of enemies, including Africans, Europeans, and other Indians. Yet until the late eighteenth century, age and gender more than race affected the fate of captives. As economic and political crises mounted, however, Indians began to racialize slavery and target African Americans. Native people struggling to secure a separate space for themselves in America developed a shared language of race with white settlers. Although the Indians' captivity practices remained fluid long after their neighbors hardened racial lines, the Second Seminole War ultimately tore apart the inclusive communities that Native people had created through centuries of captivity. Snyder's rich and sweeping history of Indian slavery connects figures like Andrew Jackson and Cherokee chief Dragging Canoe with little-known captives like Antonia Bonelli, a white teenager from Spanish Florida, and David George, a black runaway from Virginia. Placing the experiences of these individuals within a complex system of captivity and Indians' relations with other peoples, Snyder demonstrates the profound role of Native American history in the American past.

the breeding of american slaves book: Contesting Slave Masculinity in the American South David Stefan Doddington, 2018-07-12 Highlights competing masculine values in slave communities and reveals how masculinity shaped resistance, accommodation, and survival.

the breeding of american slaves book: Slavery in the Late Roman World, AD 275-425 Kyle Harper, 2011-05-12 Capitalizing on the rich historical record of late antiquity, and employing sophisticated methodologies from social and economic history, this book reinterprets the end of Roman slavery. Kyle Harper challenges traditional interpretations of a transition from antiquity to the Middle Ages, arguing instead that a deep divide runs through 'late antiquity', separating the Roman slave system from its early medieval successors. In the process, he covers the economic,

social and institutional dimensions of ancient slavery and presents the most comprehensive analytical treatment of a pre-modern slave system now available. By scouring the late antique record, he has uncovered a wealth of new material, providing fresh insights into the ancient slave system, including slavery's role in agriculture and textile production, its relation to sexual exploitation, and the dynamics of social honor. By demonstrating the vitality of slavery into the later Roman empire, the author shows that Christianity triumphed amidst a genuine slave society.

the breeding of american slaves book: Women in Chains Venetria K. Patton, 2012-02-01
2000CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title Using writers such as Harriet Wilson, Frances E. W. Harper, Pauline Hopkins, Toni Morrison, Sherley Anne Williams, and Gayl Jones, the author highlights recurring themes and the various responses of black women writers to the issues of race and gender. Time and again these writers link slavery with motherhood—their depictions of black womanhood are tied to the effects of slavery and represented through the black mother. Patton shows that both the image others have of black women as well as black women's own self image is framed and influenced by the history of slavery. This history would have us believe that female slaves were mere breeders and not mothers. However, Patton uses the mother figure as a tool to create an intriguing interdisciplinary literary analysis.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Thoughts Upon Slavery* John Wesley, 1774

the breeding of american slaves book: *Killing the Black Body* Dorothy Roberts, 2014-02-19
Killing the Black Body remains a rallying cry for education, awareness, and action on extending reproductive justice to all women. It is as crucial as ever, even two decades after its original publication. A must-read for all those who claim to care about racial and gender justice in America. —Michelle Alexander, author of *The New Jim Crow* In 1997, this groundbreaking book made a powerful entrance into the national conversation on race. In a media landscape dominated by racially biased images of welfare queens and crack babies, *Killing the Black Body* exposed America's systemic abuse of Black women's bodies. From slave masters' economic stake in bonded women's fertility to government programs that coerced thousands of poor Black women into being sterilized as late as the 1970s, these abuses pointed to the degradation of Black motherhood—and the exclusion of Black women's reproductive needs in mainstream feminist and civil rights agendas. "Compelling. . . . Deftly shows how distorted and racist constructions of black motherhood have affected politics, law, and policy in the United States." —Ms.

the breeding of american slaves book: Sugar in the Blood Andrea Stuart, 2013-01-22 In the late 1630s, lured by the promise of the New World, Andrea Stuart's earliest known maternal ancestor, George Ashby, set sail from England to settle in Barbados. He fell into the life of a sugar plantation owner by mere chance, but by the time he harvested his first crop, a revolution was fully under way: the farming of sugar cane, and the swiftly increasing demands for sugar worldwide, would not only lift George Ashby from abject poverty and shape the lives of his descendants, but it would also bind together ambitious white entrepreneurs and enslaved black workers in a strangling embrace. Stuart uses her own family story—from the seventeenth century through the present—as the pivot for this epic tale of migration, settlement, survival, slavery and the making of the Americas. As it grew, the sugar trade enriched Europe as never before, financing the Industrial Revolution and fuelling the Enlightenment. And, as well, it became the basis of many economies in South America, played an important part in the evolution of the United States as a world power and transformed the Caribbean into an archipelago of riches. But this sweet and hugely profitable trade—"white gold," as it was known—had profoundly less palatable consequences in its precipitation of the enslavement of Africans to work the fields on the islands and, ultimately, throughout the American continents. Interspersing the tectonic shifts of colonial history with her family's experience, Stuart explores the interconnected themes of settlement, sugar and slavery with extraordinary subtlety and sensitivity. In examining how these forces shaped her own family—its genealogy, intimate relationships, circumstances of birth, varying hues of skin—she illuminates how her family, among millions of others like it, in turn transformed the society in which they lived, and how that interchange continues to this day. Shifting between personal and global history, Stuart gives us a deepened

understanding of the connections between continents, between black and white, between men and women, between the free and the enslaved. It is a story brought to life with riveting and unparalleled immediacy, a story of fundamental importance to the making of our world.

the breeding of american slaves book: The Power to Die Terri L. Snyder, 2015-08-28 "[A] well-written exploration of the cultural and legal meanings of slave suicide in British North America . . . far-reaching, compelling, and relevant." —Choice The history of slavery in early America is a history of suicide. On ships crossing the Atlantic, enslaved men and women refused to eat or leaped into the ocean. They strangled or hanged themselves. They tore open their own throats. In America, they jumped into rivers or out of windows, or even ran into burning buildings. Faced with the reality of enslavement, countless Africans chose death instead. In *The Power to Die*, Terri L. Snyder excavates the history of slave suicide, returning it to its central place in early American history. How did people—traders, plantation owners, and, most importantly, enslaved men and women themselves—view and understand these deaths, and how did they affect understandings of the institution of slavery then and now? Snyder draws on an array of sources, including ships' logs, surgeons' journals, judicial and legislative records, newspaper accounts, abolitionist propaganda and slave narratives to detail the ways in which suicide exposed the contradictions of slavery, serving as a powerful indictment that resonated throughout the Anglo-Atlantic world and continues to speak to historians today.

the breeding of american slaves book: Slavery by Another Name Douglas A. Blackmon, 2012-10-04 A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this 'precise and eloquent work' - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history - an 'Age of Neoslavery' that thrived in the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon unearths the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude thereafter. By turns moving, sobering and shocking, this unprecedented account reveals these stories, the companies that profited the most from neoslavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

the breeding of american slaves book: Motherhood, Childlessness and the Care of Children in Atlantic Slave Societies Camillia Cowling, Maria Helena Pereira Toledo Machado, Diana Paton, Emily West, 2020-05-21 This book provides critical perspectives on the multiple forms of 'mothering' that took place in Atlantic slave societies. Facing repeated child death, mothering was a site of trauma and grief for many, even as slaveholders romanticized enslaved women's work in caring for slaveholders' children. Examining a wide range of societies including medieval Spain, Brazil, and New England, and including the work of historians based in Brazil, Cuba, the United States, and Britain, this collection breaks new ground in demonstrating the importance of mothering for the perpetuation of slavery, and the complexity of the experience of motherhood in such circumstances. This pathbreaking collection, on all aspects of the experience, politics, and representations of motherhood under Atlantic slavery, analyses societies across the Atlantic world, and will be of interest to those studying the history of slavery as well as those studying mothering throughout history. This book comprises two special issues, originally published in *Slavery & Abolition* and *Women's History Review*.

the breeding of american slaves book: How the Word Is Passed Clint Smith, 2021-06-01 ONE OF BARACK OBAMA'S FAVOURITE BOOKS OF THE YEAR A NUMBER ONE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER LONGLISTED FOR THE NATIONAL BOOK AWARD FOR NON-FICTION 'A beautifully readable reminder of how much of our urgent, collective history resounds in places all around us that have been hidden in plain sight.' Afua Hirsch, author of *Brit(ish) Beginning* in his hometown of New Orleans, Clint Smith leads the reader on an unforgettable tour of monuments and landmarks - those that are honest about the past and those that are not - which offer an intergenerational story of how slavery has been central in shaping a nation's collective history, and our own. It is the story of the Monticello Plantation in Virginia, the estate where Thomas Jefferson wrote letters espousing

the urgent need for liberty while enslaving more than four hundred people. It is the story of the Whitney Plantation, one of the only former plantations devoted to preserving the experience of the enslaved people whose lives and work sustained it. It is the story of Angola, a former plantation-turned-maximum-security prison in Louisiana that is filled with Black men who work across the 18,000-acre land for virtually no pay. And it is the story of Blandford Cemetery, the final resting place of tens of thousands of Confederate soldiers. A deeply researched and transporting exploration of the legacy of slavery and its imprint on centuries of American history, *How the Word Is Passed* illustrates how some of our most essential stories are hidden in plain view - whether in places we might drive by on our way to work, holidays such as Juneteenth or entire neighbourhoods like downtown Manhattan, where the brutal history of the trade in enslaved men, women and children has been deeply imprinted. *How the Word Is Passed* is a landmark book that offers a new understanding of the hopeful role that memory and history can play in making sense of the United States. Chosen as a book of the year by President Barack Obama, *The Economist*, *Time*, the *New York Times* and more, fans of Brit(ish) and Natives will be utterly captivated. What readers are saying about *How the Word Is Passed*: 'How the Word Is Passed frees history, frees humanity to reckon honestly with the legacy of slavery. We need this book.' Ibram X. Kendi, Number One *New York Times* bestselling author 'An extraordinary contribution to the way we understand ourselves.' Julian Lucas, *New York Times* Book Review 'The detail and depth of the storytelling is vivid and visceral, making history present and real.' Hope Wabuke, NPR 'This isn't just a work of history, it's an intimate, active exploration of how we're still constructing and distorting our history. Ron Charles, *The Washington Post* 'In re-examining neighbourhoods, holidays and quotidian sites, Smith forces us to reconsider what we think we know about American history.' *Time* 'A history of slavery in this country unlike anything you've read before.' *Entertainment Weekly* 'A beautifully written, evocative, and timely meditation on the way slavery is commemorated in the United States.' Annette Gordon-Reed, Pulitzer Prize-winning author

the breeding of american slaves book: *Running from Bondage* Karen Cook Bell, 2021-07 A compelling examination of the ways enslaved women fought for their freedom during and after the Revolutionary War.

the breeding of american slaves book: *The First Black Slave Society* Hilary Beckles, 2016 Book describes the brutal Black slave society and plantation system of Barbados and explains how this slave chattel model was perfected by the British and exported to Jamaica and South Carolina for profit. There is special emphasis on the role of the concept of white supremacy in shaping social structure and economic relations that allowed slavery to continue. The book concludes with information on how slavery was finally outlawed in Barbados, in spite of white resistance.

the breeding of american slaves book: *To Be a Slave* Julius Lester, 2005-12-29 What was it like to be a slave? Listen to the words and learn about the lives of countless slaves and ex-slaves, telling about their forced journey from Africa to the United States, their work in the fields and houses of their owners, and their passion for freedom. You will never look at life the same way again.

the breeding of american slaves book: *Inherently Unequal* Lawrence Goldstone, 2020-05-17 ...A potent and original examination of how the Supreme Court subverted justice and empowered the Jim Crow era. In the years following the Civil War, the 13th Amendment abolished slavery; the 14th conferred citizenship and equal protection under the law to white and black; and the 15th gave black American males the right to vote. In 1875, the most comprehensive civil rights legislation in the nation's history granted all Americans the full and equal enjoyment of public accommodations. Just eight years later, the Supreme Court, by an 8-1 vote, overturned the Civil Rights Act as unconstitutional and, in the process, disemboweled the equal protection provisions of the 14th Amendment. Using court records and accounts of the period, Lawrence Goldstone chronicles how by the dawn of the 20th century the U.S. had become the nation of Jim Crow laws, quasi-slavery, and precisely the same two-tiered system of justice that had existed in the slave era. The very human story of how and why this happened make *Inherently Unequal* as important as it is provocative. Examining both celebrated decisions like *Plessy v. Ferguson* and those often

overlooked, Goldstone demonstrates how the Supreme Court turned a blind eye to the obvious reality of racism, defending instead the business establishment and status quo--thereby legalizing the brutal prejudice that came to define the Jim Crow era.

the breeding of american slaves book: Slaves, Salt, Sex and Mr. Crenshaw Jon Musgrave, 2015-10-09 The most complete account yet of the Old Slave House and what may be the last station standing on the Reverse Underground Railroad operated by John Hart Crenshaw on his Hickory Hill plantation. This 3rd edition is the paperback version of the expanded and revised hardcover 2nd edition.

the breeding of american slaves book: The Holocaust and New World Slavery Steven T. Katz, 2019-05-16 This volume offers the first, in-depth comparison of the Holocaust and new world slavery. Providing a reliable view of the relevant issues, and based on a broad and comprehensive set of data and evidence, Steven Katz analyzes the fundamental differences between the two systems and re-evaluates our understanding of the Nazi agenda. Among the subjects he examines are: the use of black slaves as workers compared to the Nazi use of Jewish labor; the causes of slave demographic decline and growth in different New World locations; the main features of Jewish life during the Holocaust relative to slave life with regard to such topics as diet, physical punishment, medical care, and the role of religion; the treatment of slave women and children as compared to the treatment of Jewish women and children in the Holocaust. Katz shows that slave women were valued as workers, as reproducers of future slaves, and as sexual objects, and that slave children were valued as commodities. For these reasons, neither slave women nor children were intentionally murdered. By comparison, Jewish slave women and children were viewed as the ultimate racial enemy and therefore had to be exterminated. These and other findings conclusively demonstrate the uniqueness of the Holocaust compared with other historical instances of slavery.

Back to Home: <https://fc1.getfilecloud.com>