

<p>Slavery and Historic Guilt. e:\history\three\slave\guilt.4 e:\geog\bookg\Africa\guilt.4dp e:\world\four\guilt.3</p>	 <p>Nelson Mandella</p>
<p>1. Western Europe. An estimated 97,000 Jews were enslaved by the Romans as a result of war. Germans, Gauls and Celts were also enslaved by the Romans. Thomas Sowell, a black senior fellow at Stanford University, <i>Race and Culture</i> (New York: Basic Books, 1994), 195.</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
<p>In the eighteenth century, immigrant German farm communities on the lower Volga were raided by Mongol tribesman and the captured Germans taken off to be sold in the slave markets of Asia. Thomas Sowell, 187.</p>	
<p>In Spain, the Moors sometimes enslaved Spaniards and the Spaniards sometimes enslaved Moors. Thomas Sowell, 194.</p>	
<p>The worldwide political revolution against slavery began with a small and rather conservative group of evangelicals within the Church of England. Thomas Sowell, 210.</p>	
<p>The Quakers were the first organized religious group in Britain to repudiate the institution of slavery and to impose on their members a requirement that they not hold any slaves. Thomas Sowell, 210.</p>	
<p>At the U.N., the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has called for "a complete and unequivocal" apology from leaders of all colonial powers for their role in the slave trade. CARICOM is seeking to install a permanent memorial in the halls of the United Nations "as an acknowledgment of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery." Those who demand reparations claim that Western wealth and power were built on profits and investments resulting from slavery - and the successors of those who suffered from brutalization and tragedy must be provided compensation. Ved Nanda, Evans University Professor and Director of the International Legal Studies Program at the University Of Denver, "Two Centuries On, Still Battling, Slavery," <i>Denver Post</i>, April 1, 2007, 3E.</p>	
<p>Two hundred years after the 1807 slavery abolition act was passed by the British Parliament, new forms of slave trade persist in many regions of the world . . . Tony Blair has expressed "deep sorrow" for Britain's role in the slave trade and for the "unbearable suffering" it caused. Blair</p>	

opposes reparations because, he says, the slave trade was perfectly legal when it was practiced. Britain, however, is reassessing its responsibility for these practices through a series of exhibitions in a number of cities. Ved Nanda, 3E.	
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<p>2. Eastern Europe. The very word Slave is derived from the Slavs, who were enslaved on a massive scale and were often sold into bondage all across the continent of Europe and in the Ottoman Empire. Thomas Sowell, 186.</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
Russians by the hundreds of thousands were sold into the international slave trade by Turkic raiders, before a strong Russian state, and then empire, was consolidated and able to resist these incursions. Thomas Sowell, 187.	
In the sixteenth century, peace terms imposed by the Ottoman Turks required the defeated Hungarians to send them 10% of their population each decade as slaves. Thomas Sowell, 187.	
The various peoples living in the drainage of the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea likewise captured one another to sell as slaves during the Middle Ages. In ancient times, Roman soldiers enslaved enemy captives and expected to be enslaved themselves if captured. Thomas Sowell, 195.	
In the 1820s, 6,000 Greeks were sent to Egypt as slaves and, half a century later, a report to the British Parliament noted that both white and black slaves were still being traded in Egypt and Turkey, years after blacks had been emancipated in the United States. Thomas Sowell, 187.	

<p>3. Asia. Slavery was likewise common in Asia. The Manchus raided China, Korea and Mongolia for slaves. Slavery of various kinds was also common in India, where the original thugs often murdered parents in order to get their children and sell them into bondage. Thomas Sowell, 187.</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
Slaves from India were shipped to Java and Indonesian slaves were being shipped off to other parts of Southeast Asia. Thomas Sowell, 187.	
The International Labor Organization reports that there are 12.3 million people living in slavery today. Debt bondage in agriculture exists in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, India, Pakistan and Nepal. In Mauritania, thousands of black Africans are still owned by Arabs. The U.S. State Department estimates that approximately 800,000 people are trafficked annually. Commerce directly related to modern slavery results in at least \$7 billion each year. Save the Children reports that	

<p>some 132 million children worldwide work as forced labor in agriculture. Ved Nanda, 3E.</p>	
<p>Debt bondage is the most prevalent form of modern slavery, with workers attempting to repay debts that will never be paid off. Although India abolished bonded labor in 1976 and created a program that allows laborers to receive a grant sum in land or livestock, corruption in the system often results in the workers receiving useless, rocky land, and banks and shopkeepers adding "processing fees" to the grants. Consequently, the problem still remains critical. In Pakistan, bonded women from ethnic or religious groups, especially brick workers, are at risk for assault and molestation by their "owners." Reports of the use of child slaves in the harvesting of cocoa in East Africa have led to calls for preventive measures. Ved Nanda, 3E.</p>	
<p>4. Comfort Girls. Last week, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan apologized for his country's use of 200,000 young women, mainly from Korea and China, in the military brothels in the 1930s and '40s. However, he stopped short of acknowledging that the Japanese military had coerced these "comfort women" into sexual slavery, thus refusing to accept state responsibility for the recruitment of sex slaves. A resolution is pending in the U.S. House asking for an official apology from Japan for recruiting sex slaves. Ved Nanda, Evans 3E.</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
<p>Early in May of 1942 Japanese agents arrived in Korea for the purpose of enlisting Korean girls for "comfort service" in newly conquered Japanese territories in Southeast Asia. The nature of this "service" was not specified but it was assumed to be work connected with visiting the wounded in hospitals, rolling bandages, and generally making the soldiers happy. The inducement used by these agents was plenty of money, an opportunity to pay off the family debts, easy work, and the prospect of a new life in a new land, Singapore. On the basis of these false representations many girls enlisted for overseas duty and were rewarded with an advance of a few hundred yen. United States Office Of War Information, <i>Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49, Ledo Stockade, 1944</i> (web page).</p>	
<p>The majority of the girls were ignorant and uneducated, although a few had been connected with "oldest profession on earth" before. The contract they signed bound them to Army regulations and to war for the "house</p>	

<p>master " for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	
<p>The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty-five years old, uneducated, childish, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	
<p>As many as 200,000 girls and women were part of the Japanese program of "comfort women" or <i>jugun ianfu</i>. Our research shows that more than 1/2 of the girls and women died as a direct result of the treatment they received. Many survivors were detained in the program for 3 to 5 years. Most participants were raped 5 - 20 times a day. They were women of Korea, Philippines, Burma, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, and the Netherlands. Karen Parker, J.D., U.N. Speech on Comfort Women, United Nations, Commission On Human Rights, Fifty-first session, Agenda item 11 (web document).</p>	

<p>5. Working Conditions. The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
<p>Most of these women were not told that they were to be comfort women when they were drafted. Only three of them were told the nature of their duties. That is about 6% of the total number. Two of them were forced by their district administration officers, so they could not refuse even though they knew what kind of work they were going to do. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	
<p>Most of the interviewees had never gotten their "salary" for their services. But the amounts of "salary" varied greatly. The "salary" was calculated by the "Comfort House" managers or military officers. The "Comfort House" managers retained a certain percentage of guest payments. Some women could get as much as several hundred Japanese Yen each month. On the other hand, some got very little so that they could hardly save money. Their manager told them that they had to pay for new clothes, cosmetics, and so on. And some women never got a penny. A Taiwan Commission, <i>A Report On Taiwanese Comfort Women</i>, 1993 (web document).</p>	

<p>The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	
<p>In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	
<p>There were more than two hundred comfort women killed during their services. A Taiwan Commission, <i>A Report On Taiwanese Comfort Women</i>, 1993 (web document).</p>	
<p>They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	
<p>While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men, and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping. United States Office Of War Information, 1944 (web page).</p>	

<p>6. Middle East. The fact that the slave trade to the Islamic countries began earlier and continued longer that made the Middle East and North Africa the largest absorber of black Africans as slaves over the centuries. Thomas Sowell, 189.</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
<p>Over the centuries, somewhere in the neighborhood of 11 million people were shipped across the Atlantic from Africa as slaves, and another 14 million African slaves were taken across the Sahara Desert or shipped through the Persian Gulf and other waterways to the nations of North Africa and the Middle East. Thomas Sowell, 188.</p>	
<p>The mortality rate of slaves crossing the Sahara was much higher than that of slaves on the dreadful and dangerous Atlantic crossing. It was said that no slave survived in the Ottoman Empire's Sahara salt mines for more than five</p>	

years. Thomas Sowell, 208.	
Small numbers of Islamic slaves were brought from India, China, Southeast Asia and the Byzantine Empire, most of them specialists and technicians of one kind or another. The vast majority of unskilled Islamic slaves came from the north, whites from Europe and the Eurasian steppes, and blacks from Africa south of the Sahara. Bernard Lewis, <i>Race and Slavery in the Middle East: An Historical Enquiry</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), 11.	
History reminds us that the slave trade had existed long before the Europeans engaged in it, as tens of millions of Africans were sold into slavery by Arab traders and their despotic leaders. Ved Nanda, 3E.	
7. Africa. By the 1700s it was common practice for African kings to raid unsuspecting adjacent villages in order to capture men and women whom they could then sell as slaves to the dealers. Some African tribes punished certain social offenses, particularly adultery, with sentences of slavery. African communities practiced domestic slavery. Besides individual Africans, tempted by the potential profit, were willing to sell their brothers into bondage for the price of a musket, a bottle of brandy or a leaking kettle. Terence Brady and Evan Jones, <i>The Fight Against Slavery</i> (New York: WW Norton & Company, 1975), 14.	Good Group: Bad Group: Why:
Before the coming of Europeans in the fifteenth century, most slaves in Africa were prisoners of war. Many served as domestic servants or as wageless workers for the local ruler. When Europeans first began to take part in the slave trade, they bought slaves from local African merchants at slave markets in return for gold, guns, or other European goods such as textiles or copper or iron utensils. Jackson J. Spielvogel, Associate Professor Emeritus of History at Pennsylvania State University, <i>Western Civilization, Volume II: Since 1500</i> (Belmont, California: Thomson, 2006), 391-2.	
The need to maintain a constant supply of slaves led to increased warfare and violence as African chiefs and their followers, armed with guns acquired from the trade in slaves, increased their raids and wars on neighboring peoples. Jackson J. Spielvogel, 393.	
The slave trade continued, with devastating effects for some African states. The case of Benin in West Africa is a good example. A brilliant and creative society in the	

sixteenth century, Benin was pulled into the slave trade. As the population declined and warfare increased, the people of Benin lost faith in their gods, their art deteriorated, and human sacrifice became more common. When the British arrived there at the end of the nineteenth century, they found it a corrupt and savage place. Jackson J. Spielvogel, 393.	
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8. West Africa. The Guinea states had always produced slaves, and in the sixteenth century the white newcomers began to fall over themselves to buy them. C. Duncan Rice, <i>The Rise and Fall of Black Slavery</i> (New York: Harper & Row, 1975), 18.	Good Group: Bad Group: Why:
The civilization of the great late-medieval West African states like the empires of the Mali and Songhai depended centrally on the success of their slave trade across the Sahara to the rest of the Islamic world. The profits of there trade in gold, elephant's teeth and, not least, slaves were immense. C. Duncan Rice, 19.	
Many West African societies did not consider unfree labor as abnormal, and assumed the right of selling criminals, political enemies and prisoners of war. It was such luckless individuals who had fueled the ancient trans-Saharan slave trade, and also presumably met the first demands of the European merchants. C. Duncan Rice, 21.	
Some African states were locked into a vicious cycle of fighting wars to get slaves to get the means to fight more wars to get more slaves. C. Duncan Rice, 21.	
In some African states the slave trade remained a royal monopoly, whereas in others, most notably the small states of the Niger Delta, it fell into the hands of strong groups of African businessmen. C. Duncan Rice, 112.	
Africa itself used large numbers of slaves in all sorts of agricultural, domestic, military and even commercial and governmental enterprises. Thomas Sowell, 188.	
Where black Africans were themselves powerful, they often used that power to enslave their weaker neighbors, both for their own use and for sale to Europeans. Thomas Sowell, 188.	

9. East Africa. Where black Africans were themselves powerful, they often used that power to enslave their weaker neighbors, both for their own use and for sale to Europeans. Thomas Sowell, 188.	Good Group: Bad Group: Why:
The Yao, a Central African tribe noted for being the	

<p>leading traders of ivory in their region, likewise became the leading traders of slaves in that region. Thomas Sowell, 194.</p>	
<p>Africa itself used large numbers of slaves in all sorts of agricultural, domestic, military and even commercial and governmental enterprises. Thomas Sowell, 188.</p>	
<p>Europeans became mass traders of African slaves largely by purchase from Africa's more powerful tribes and empires. A particularly high cost prevented most Europeans (the Portuguese being an exception) from capturing Africans directly-the extreme vulnerability of Europeans to African diseases during the era of slavery. Most European slave traders therefore purchased Africans who had already been captured by others, typically by other Africans. Thomas Sowell, 195.</p>	
<p>To a considerable extent, the creation of an adequate medical service for the colonies was occasioned by Chamberlain's foresight. Government money helped to set Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (1898) and the London School of Topical Medicine (1889). These bodies played a major part in a medical revolution that had far-reaching effects both on the Africans' demographic structure on the ability of Europeans to live and work permanently in regions that to be known as the "white man's grave." In the early nineteenth century, instance, the annual mortality rate of white soldiers in West Africa had amounted to 150 per thousand. By 1917, the rate had fallen to 9.87 per thousand for the Gold Coast, once one of the worst fever spots on the Gulf of Guinea. Sir Frederick Pedler, Honorary Treasurer, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Peter Duignan, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and L.H. Gann, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, editors, <i>Colonialism in Africa: 1870 – 1960, Volume 4, the Economics of Colonialism</i> (Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1975), 101.</p>	
<p>In the case of the Gumuz of Gojjam, James Bruce had already reported slave-raiding incursions from the Ethiopian highlands some before Salt's account. Interestingly, Bruce tells us (for the 1760s and early 1770s) that some Gumuz families were nevertheless trading children with Agow highlanders, and ensuring their mutual security by an exchange of children, who later intermarried with their respective host families. Wendy James, "Perceptions from an African Slaving</p>	

Frontier,” F.D. Harvey, ed., <i>Slavery and Other Forms of Unfree Labor</i> (London, England: Routledge, 1988), 134.	
The African tribes of the Bonny, Nembe, Kalabari, Okirka and New Calabar used their great war canoes to seize slaves from the hinterland. Slaves were obtained from the Ibo and Ijo hinterland. C. Duncan Rice, 120.	
The African slave trade cost the continent a total loss in population of something over 8 million men and women. C. Duncan Rice, 109.	
Nearly 80% of the native Africans enslaved by traders between 1500 and 1800 were enemies taken in war. The victorious tribesmen tied their prisoners together with leather thongs around the necks- 30 or 40 in a string. Editors of <i>Read Magazine</i> (Middleton, Connecticut: <i>Weekly Reader</i> Corporation, 1993), 6.	

10. Southern United States. Although during the 1750s there was an elite that owned large numbers of slaves, most slave owners owned less than five slaves. These owners worked along with the blacks in the fields while their wives worked with blacks in and around the house. F.D. Harvey, 178.	Good Group: Bad Group: Why:
75% of Southern white families owned no slaves at all. Peter J. Parish, <i>Slavery: History and Historians</i> (New York: Harper and Row, 1989), 27.	
In the United States, the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in 1865, but it was not until 1955 that the state of Mississippi ratified it. Ved Nanda, 3E.	

11. Rebellion. In 1831 a slave named Nat Turner started a rebellion. He killed the family he belonged to. He marched through the Southampton countryside and gained an additional 70 recruits. Within two days they killed nearly sixty whites. They left undisturbed at least one poor white family, "because they thought no better of themselves than they did of the Negroes." Kenneth M. Stampp, Allen F. Davis and Harold D. Woodman, ed., <i>Conflict and Consensus in Early American History</i> (Lexington, Massachusetts: DC Heath and Company, 1972), 333.	Good Group: Bad Group: Why:
A slave rebellion occurred in 1860 in eastern North Carolina. It began when a score of slaves met in a swamp to plan an insurrection. The plot was betrayed by a slave. Allen F. Davis and Harold D. Woodman, 336.	
Some free blacks helped slaves escape, as did some	

<p>sympathetic whites, either individually or in an organized fashion through the so-called "underground railroad" that enabled slaves to escape from the South to the free states. Thomas Sowell, 197.</p>	
<p>In 1857, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision that disfranchised them in the territories as well. A decade earlier, a slave named Dred Scott had sued for his freedom, on the grounds that he had lived on the free soil of Missouri Territory for several years. The Supreme Court now turned him down. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of Maryland, so long in office that he had sworn in seven presidents, wrote the majority opinion. Taney had liberated all his own slaves, had even bought the freedom of others, but according to his reading of the Constitution, Scott was still a slave and neither slaves nor their descendants could ever have standing in court, could ever be American citizens. "They had . . . been regarded as beings of an inferior order" by the founders of the republic," Taney wrote, "and altogether unfit to associate with the white race . . . so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Moreover, since the Constitution had recognized slavery, Congress had no power to exclude it from the territories as it had tried to do under the Missouri Compromise. Geoffrey C. Ward, Ric Burns, Ken Burns, 24.</p>	

<p>12. Black Slave Owners. Some blacks fought for the Confederacy. Robert E. Lee equipped a black battalion of former slaves and offered them emancipation if they would fight for the south. Geoffrey C. Ward, Ric Burns, Ken Burns, <i>The Civil War, An Illustrated History</i> (New York: Alfred P. Knopf, 1990).</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
<p>Some free blacks did own slaves. A number of skilled free blacks, such as tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters bought slaves and made them apprentices. In 1850, 19% of black tailors in Charleston, South Carolina owned slaves. According to the 1830 census, 753 blacks in New Orleans, Louisiana owned slaves. Slaves were also used by free blacks as maids or day workers. A small number of blacks owned slaves for the same reason as whites did: to perform the labor in their money-making operations, such as farms. Diane Patrick, <i>New York Public Library Amazing African American History</i> (New York: Stonesong Press Book, 1998), 3.</p>	
<p>Blacks could own blacks because they had the right to own property, which in the South included human</p>	

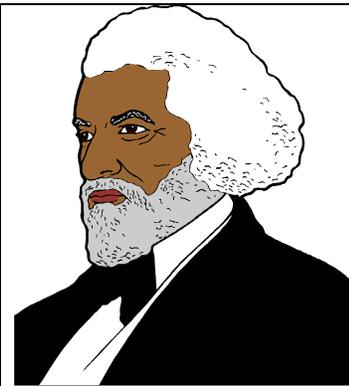
<p>property. Of the 3,200 black slaveholders (barely 1 percent of the free black population), most owned only a few slaves, who were sometimes family members whom they could not legally free. But others owned slaves in large numbers and exploited them for labor. One such free black slave owner was William Ellison of South Carolina. Ellison was born a slave in 1790, but in 1816 he bought his freedom and moved to a thriving plantation district about one hundred miles north of Charleston. He set up business as a cotton gin maker, a trade he had learned as a slave, and by 1835 he was prosperous enough to purchase the home of a former governor of the state. By the time of his death in 1861, he had become a cotton planter, with sixty-three slaves and an 800-acre plantation. James L. Roark, Professor of History at Emory University, Michael P Johnson, Johns Hopkins University, Patricia Cline Cohen, University of California, Santa Barbara, Sarah Stage, Arizona State University, Alan Lawson, Boston College, and Susan M. Hartmann, Ohio State University, <i>The American Promise: A Compact History Third Edition Volume I: To 1877</i> (Boston, Massachusetts: St. Martin's, 2007), 334.</p>	
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<p>13. African Slave Owners. The most famous case involving slavery, until eclipsed by Dred Scott's, was that of the Amistad in 1839. She was a Spanish slave ship carrying 53 newly imported Negroes who were being moved from Havana to another Cuban port. Under the leadership of an upstanding Negro named Cinque, they mutinied and killed captain and crew. Then, ignorant of navigation, they had to rely on a white man whom they spared to sail the ship. He stealthily steered north, the Amistad was picked up off Long Island by a United States warship, taken into New Haven, and with her cargo placed in charge of the federal marshal. Then what a legal hassle! Spain demanded that the slaves be given up to be tried for piracy, and President Van Buren attempted to do so but did not quite dare. Lewis Tappan and Roger Sherman Baldwin, a Connecticut abolitionist, undertook to free them by legal process, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. John Quincy Adams, persuaded to act as their attorney, argued that the Negroes be freed, on the ground that the slave trade was illegal both by American and Spanish law, and that mankind had a natural right to freedom. The court, with a majority of Southerners, was so impressed by the old statesman's eloquence that it</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
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<p>ordered Cinque and the other Negroes set free, and they were returned to Africa. The ironic epilogue is that Cinque, once home, set himself up as a slave trader. Samuel Eliot Morison, <i>The Oxford History of the American People</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1965), 520.</p>	
<p>Thus it was upon the field hand that the brutality of American slavery chiefly fell, especially those who had been slaves in their African homeland. There, with the partial exception of Dahomey, bondage had been milder and patriarchal. Even slaves from a conquered tribe might be adopted into a new culture. They could become free human beings in a new homeland. The black slave arriving in America found nothing like this. Ripped from his loved ones, he had, with other half-naked unfortunates, been herded aboard a floating cesspool to be taken thousands of miles from home to a new land which offered him nothing but hard blows. He could not profit from his labor; he could not buy his freedom; he dared not attempt to escape for, without knowledge of a new language and with his black skin, there was no place to hide; and not until he did learn to speak English did he discover that there was indeed a sanctuary in the North either just across a river or fifteen hundred miles away. But this last act of desperation was an option reserved only for his children, brave and hardy enough to risk the terrible penalties that would be exacted upon recapture. Robert Leckie, <i>None Died In Vain: The Saga of the American Civil War</i> (HarperCollins Publishers, 1990), 16.</p>	
<p>14. Northern United States. The first blacks in the English colonies of North American arrived in 1619; John Rolfe recorded that in that year a Dutch ship "sold" twenty Negroes in Virginia. Allen F. Davis, 319.</p>	<p>Good Group: Bad Group: Why:</p>
<p>The moral consciousness aroused by the struggle for a free society in fact led to laws in the North abolishing slavery. Thomas Sowell, 218.</p>	
<p>In 1838 there were 1,350 societies in the national abolitionist organization, with a membership of about 250,000. Louis Ruchames, Allen F. Davis and Harold D. Woodman, 382.</p>	
<p>Abolitionists featured a heavy Congregational-Presbyterian and Quaker preponderance. There were many Methodists, some Baptists, but very few Unitarians, Episcopalians, or Catholics. Allen F. Davis and Harold D. Woodman, 389.</p>	

The Emancipation Proclamation was the most telling political stroke of the US Civil war. World opinion, which had previously favored the underdog South, switched decisively to the liberating North. Mass meetings of English workers forced the British Cabinet to stop the building of Confederate naval vessels in England. The Czar of Russia, who had freed his serfs peaceably in 1861, sent squadrons of warships on a friendly visit to New York and San Francisco. Emancipation also weighed heavily in the military scales, by adding 50,000 Negro troops and many more Negro laborers to the Union Army. It worked so well, in fact, that President Davis and the Confederate Cabinet later offered to abolish slavery themselves in return for European recognition. But by the time they made this decision, it was too late. Roger Butterfield, *The American Past* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1947), 172.

Slavery and Historic Guilt Teaser.



Frederick Douglass

The idea of historical guilt. In a certain sense I am not responsible for the actions of my parents. In another sense, I feel somewhat responsible. My livelihood and my being were placed in motion by my ancestors. Although I do not feel personally responsible for the acts of my ancestors, I still feel some responsibility. At the very least I owe an apology to the descendants of races which my ancestors may have oppressed.

Paradigm, white responsible for slavery. Blacks oppressed by slavery.

Let us examine that idea.

Identify these Individuals:

<p>1. Name:</p> <p>Race:</p>	<p>John Brown</p> <p>Caucasian</p>
<p>Fredrick Douglas said, I live to free the Negro slave. [He] has given his life for this cause.</p> <p>Herman Melville called him the meteor of the Civil War.</p> <p>In 1859 this Yankee abolitionist tried to incite a slave revolt with an army of 18 men, including 13 whites, 5 blacks and a wagonload of guns, by capturing the armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was defeated, hanged and executed along with two of his sons. Name him. Alan C. Collins, <i>The Story of America in Pictures</i> (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, 1953), 207.</p>	
<p>2. Name:</p> <p>Race:</p>	<p>William Lloyd Garrison</p> <p>Caucasian</p>
<p>In 1831 this Yankee abolitionist from Massachusetts published his newspaper, <i>The Liberator</i>, under constant threat of physical harm and legal action. The State of Georgia offered a \$5,000 reward for his arrest and conviction. In 1831 he organized the New England Anti-slavery Society. In 1843 he referred to the American Constitution as a "compact with death and an agreement with hell," because it sanctioned slavery.</p>	
<p>3. Name:</p> <p>Race:</p>	<p>Harriet Beecher Stowe</p> <p>Caucasian</p>
<p>Abraham Lincoln referred to her as, "the little lady who started the Civil War." In 1856 this Yankee abolitionists preacher's daughter traveled south for a few months. She was born in Connecticut, the daughter of a Calvinist preacher. Her book sold 300,000 copies in the first year. It had an influence equaled by few others. She wrote a fictional story entitled, <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life the Lowly</i>. The book helped prepare the North, psychologically for war. Alan C. Collins, 204.</p>	

<p>4. Name:</p> <p>Race:</p>	<p>Robert E. Lee</p> <p>Caucasian</p>
<p>He disapproved of succession and slavery. Prior to the war he freed all of his slaves. His wife's estate had 250 slaves when they inherited it.</p>	
<p>In 1862 he was born the son of Light Horse Harry. He graduated second in his class from West Point military academy. In the history of the West Point Military Academy he was the first cadet to graduate without earning a single demerit. For 20 years had been known as the top military genius in the country. President Abraham Lincoln offered him the command of the Union troops, however his loyalties were with his home state of Virginia. He freed his slaves and then assumed the field command of the Confederate troops.</p>	
<p>5. Name:</p> <p>Race:</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln</p> <p>Caucasian</p>
<p>Because I do not want a Negro woman for a slave, I do not necessarily want a Negro women for a wife. My understanding is that I need not have her for either, but as God made us separate, we can leave one another alone, and do one another much good thereby. Roger Butterfield, 153.</p>	
<p>If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do so. And if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. And if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free. Personal letter to Horace Greeley, 1862. Roger Butterfield, <i>The American Past</i> (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1947), 172.</p>	