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HIS114 World Civilization

09 February 2023

### **Research and Writing: Slavery and Race**

Slavery was an everyday reality in the Late Agrarian Era. The image of this went to the limit where both slave owners and slaves were imbued with the idea of what the identity of slaves had to be; many of them were considered lazy and stupid from birth and claimed that things went wrong for them just being that way; they adopted that identity. In addition, if people had certain ethnic characteristics, the Romans quickly associated it with slavery, something that became ephemeral because slaves came from different places, which made this distinction difficult.

The conditions of slavery, the slave trade, and the slave societies that developed in the Atlantic world after 1500 gradually encouraged a new construction of the image of slavery. The growing slave trade was one of the factors that contributed to this, as large slave populations were created, coming to constitute a substantial percentage in certain colonies of the world; this abysmal percentage of people being enslaved was used as a key piece for agriculture. Another factor was that slaves were intentionally excluded from the cultural framework of their rulers, as this justified the harsher exploitation of their labor. All of this meant that U.S. slave populations tended to be viewed in even more dehumanizing ways than had been the norm for global slavery.

On the other hand, in the Caribbean, there was also a lot of slavery, and dehumanization was almost total. The rulers were those who controlled the explosive labor force, and the

main reason was a social fact rather than a cultural image. Whereas in the British colonies of southern North America, race was invented as a crucial theoretical factor for the projection of images as a tool of social control, where there was mixed labor.

Nowadays, when one reads or hears the word slavery, common sense usually places it as something from another era, from several centuries ago. Unfortunately, slavery continues to exist in different parts of the world, so it cannot be said that it has disappeared but has mutated, transformed, and acquired new facets. Human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual slavery, and child labor are the main forms of slavery in the 21st century, and as happened in the Late Agrarian Era, it affects the most vulnerable population on the planet.