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While reading the section of the textbook from pages 536-540 I answer many questions that were proposed.

To start, the image of slavery before 1500 during the Late Agrarian Period was a cultural development focused on racial identity and slavery with Jesuits and the Chinese cultures. There were stereotypes and the shaming of slaves and the justification of enslavement. This statement of the justification of enslavement basically implied that slavery was suitable because their more civilized masters would teach them.

There are a couple of factors that contributed to a new construction of slavery. One being the gradual rise in the scale of the slave trade that created more substantial slave populations than what was there before. Another factor was world plantation slaves were included from the cultural frame of their rulers, which justified more exploitation of their work. The last factor was the racial composition of Atlantic slavery, the coincidence that most slaves were African.

American slave populations were dehumanized because most of them were indentured servants, which was a form of unfreedom. There was also a vastness of the slave population in the Caribbean—up to 90% on some of the islands. That basically means that there was a brute force amongst them and a near dehumanization of the labor force.

This reading enlightened me on how slavery evolved over time, how it started, grew, and died off. Slavery is still in places in this world but not legal in America. It is still present but underground.