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The Dutch Atlantic
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DELACRUZ KODY

The Dutch Atlantic Cambridge University Press

The Nation of Islam's Secret Relationship between Blacks and Jews has been called one of the most serious anti-Semitic manuscripts published in years. This work of so-called scholars received great celebrity from individuals like Louis Farrakhan, Leonard Jeffries, and Khalid Abdul Muhammed who used the document to claim that Jews dominated both transatlantic and antebellum South slave trades. As Saul Friedman definitively documents in *Jews and the American Slave Trade*, historical evidence suggests that Jews played a minimal role in the transatlantic, South American, Caribbean, and antebellum slave trades. *Jews and the American Slave Trade* dissects the questionable historical technique employed in Secret Relationship, offers a detailed response to Farrakhan's charges, and analyzes the impetus behind these charges. He begins with in-depth discussion of the attitudes of ancient peoples, Africans, Arabs, and Jews toward slavery and explores the Jewish role in colonial European economic life from the Age of Discovery to Napoleon. His state-by-state analyses describe in detail the institution of slavery in North America from colonial New England to Louisiana. Friedman elucidates the role of American Jews toward the great nineteenth-century moral debate, the positions they took, and explains what shattered the alliance between these two vulnerable minority groups in America. Rooted in incontrovertible historical evidence, provocative without being incendiary, *Jews and the American Slave Trade* demonstrates that the anti-slavery tradition rooted in the Old Testament translated into powerful prohibitions with respect to any involvement in the slave trade. This brilliant exploration will be of interest to scholars of modern Jewish history, African-American studies, American Jewish history, U.S. history, and minority studies.

Unfree Labour in the Development of the Atlantic World The New Press

The Dutch Atlantic Slavery, Abolition and Emancipation Pluto Press

The Dutch Triangle University of Pennsylvania Press

The entries in this volume focus upon the rise and fall of the Atlantic slave system in comparative perspective. The subjects range from the rise of the slave trade in early modern Europe to a comparison of slave trade and the Holocaust of the twentieth century, dealing with both the history and historiography of slavery and abolition. They include essays on British, French, Dutch, and Brazilian abolition, as well as essays on the historiography of slavery and abolition since the publication of Eric Williams's *Capitalism and Slavery* more than fifty years ago.

[The Second Slavery and Beyond](#) Springer

We all know the story of the slave trade—the infamous Middle Passage, the horrifying conditions on slave ships, the millions that died on the journey, and the auctions that awaited the slaves upon their arrival in the Americas. But much of the writing on the subject has focused on the European

traders and the arrival of slaves in North America. In *Crossings*, eminent historian James Walvin covers these established territories while also traveling back to the story's origins in Africa and south to Brazil, an often forgotten part of the triangular trade, in an effort to explore the broad sweep of slavery across the Atlantic. Reconstructing the transatlantic slave trade from an extensive archive of new research, Walvin seeks to understand and describe how the trade began in Africa, the terrible ordeals experienced there by people sold into slavery, and the scars that remain on the continent today. Journeying across the ocean, he shows how Brazilian slavery was central to the development of the slave trade itself, as that country tested techniques and methods for trading and slavery that were successfully exported to the Caribbean and the rest of the Americas in the following centuries. Walvin also reveals the answers to vital questions that have never before been addressed, such as how a system that the Western world came to despise endured so long and how the British—who were fundamental in developing and perfecting the slave trade—became the most prominent proponents of its eradication. The most authoritative history of the entire slave trade to date, *Crossings* offers a new understanding of one of the most important, and tragic, episodes in world history.

[Comparative Studies in the Rise and Fall of Atlantic Slavery](#) Lulu Press, Inc

This collection of essays examines the different forms of unfree labour that contributed to the development of the Atlantic world and, by extension, the debates and protests that emerged concerning labour servitude and the abolition of slavery in the West.

[From Slavery to Freedom](#) Boydell & Brewer

Dutch historiography has traditionally concentrated on colonial successes in Asia. However, the Dutch were also active in West Africa, Brazil, New Netherland (the present state of New York) and in the Caribbean. In Africa they took part in the gold and ivory trade and finally also in the slave trade, something not widely known outside academic circles. P.C. Emmer, one of the most prominent experts in this field, tells the story of Dutch involvement in the trade from the beginning of the 17th century—much later than the Spaniards and the Portuguese—and goes on to show how the trade shifted from Brazil to the Caribbean. He explains how the purchase of slaves was organized in Africa, records their dramatic transport across the Atlantic, and examines how the sales machinery worked. Drawing on his prolonged study of the Dutch Atlantic slave trade, he presents his subject clearly and soberly, although never forgetting the tragedy hidden behind the numbers – the dark side of the Dutch Golden Age –, which makes this study not only informative but also very readable.

Abolitions as a Global Experience Simon and Schuster

"*BORDERLESS EMPIRE* explores the volatile history of Dutch Guiana, in particular the forgotten colonies of Essequibo and Demerara, in order to provide new perspectives on European empire building in the Atlantic world. It argues that imperial expansion was a process of improvisation at the colonial level, rather than a project that was centrally orchestrated from the metropolis.

Furthermore, it emphasizes that colonial expansion was far more transnational than the oft-used

divisions into "national Atlantics" suggest. It therefore aims to transcend the framework of the "Dutch Atlantic" by looking at the connections across cultural and imperial boundaries. This book tells a story of empire building as an Atlantic-wide process. Essequibo and Demerara remained remarkably open colonies, even as late as the end of the eighteenth century. But that is not to say they were unique: improvisation, and the consequent contacts across imperial borders were a general feature of early modern colonial ventures. By looking outwards from the colonies, rather than following the top-down view from the metropolis, *BORDERLESS EMPIRE* aims to bring these entanglements to the fore. Highlighting the contribution of many non-Dutch actors--such as Amerindian soldiers, North American provisions traders, and British slave smugglers--it reveals the truly Atlantic nature of empire building. *BORDERLESS EMPIRE* makes an important contribution to the study of early modern imperialism, Atlantic history, and the historiography of "--
Transatlantic Slavery and Continental Europe, 1680-1850 Cambridge University Press

After many years of research, award-winning historian Hugh Thomas portrays, in a balanced account, the complete history of the slave trade. Beginning with the first Portuguese slaving expeditions, he describes and analyzes the rise of one of the largest and most elaborate maritime and commercial ventures in all of history. Between 1492 and 1870, approximately eleven million black slaves were carried from Africa to the Americas to work on plantations, in mines, or as servants in houses. The Slave Trade is alive with villains and heroes and illuminated by eyewitness accounts. Hugh Thomas's achievement is not only to present a compelling history of the time but to answer as well such controversial questions as who the traders were, the extent of the profits, and why so many African rulers and peoples willingly collaborated. Thomas also movingly describes such accounts as are available from the slaves themselves.

Jews and the American Slave Trade Duke University Press

Traces the inner connections between the second slavery in the Americas, slavery in Africa, the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, and the "Great Transformation" of the nineteenth century world economy. The Atlantic and Africa breaks new ground by exploring the connections between two bodies of scholarship that have developed separately from one another. On the one hand, the "second slavery" perspective that has reinterpreted the relation of Atlantic slavery and capitalism by emphasizing the extraordinary expansion of new frontiers of slave commodity production and their role in the economic, social, and political transformations of the nineteenth-century world-economy. On the other hand, Africanist scholarship that has established the importance of slavery and slave trading in Africa to the political, economic and social organization of African societies during the nineteenth century. Taken together, these two movements enable us to delineate the processes forming the capitalist world-economy, establish its specific geographical and historical structure, and reintegrates Africa into the transformations in the world economy. This volume explores this paradigm at diverse levels ranging from state formation and the reorganization of world markets to the creation of new social roles and identities. Dale W. Tomich is Professor of Sociology and History at Binghamton University, State University of New York. He is the author of *Slavery in the Circuit of Sugar* and editor of *Atlantic Transformations: Empire, Politics and Slavery during the Nineteenth Century*, both published by SUNY press. Paul E. Lovejoy is Distinguished Research Professor of History at York University, Canada. He is the author of many books, including *Slavery in the Global*

Diaspora of Africa and Jihad in West Africa during the Age of Revolutions.

Suriname in the Atlantic World, 1651-1825 Rowman & Littlefield

The abolition of slavery and similar institutions of servitude was an important global experience of the nineteenth century. Considering how tightly bonded into each local society and economy were these institutions, why and how did people decide to abolish them? This collection of essays examines the ways this globally shared experience appeared and developed. Chapters cover a variety of different settings, from West Africa to East Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean, with close consideration of the British, French and Dutch colonial contexts, as well as internal developments in Russia and Japan. What part of the abolition decision was due to international pressure, and what part due to local factors? Furthermore, this collection does not solely focus on the moment of formal abolition, but looks hard at the aftermath of abolition, and also at the ways abolition was commemorated and remembered in later years. This book complicates the conventional story that global abolition was essentially a British moralizing effort, "among the three or four perfectly virtuous pages comprised in the history of nations". Using comparison and connection, this book tells a story of dynamic encounters between local and global contexts, of which the local efforts of British abolition campaigns were a part. Looking at abolitions as a globally shared experience provides an important perspective, not only to the field of slavery and abolition studies, but also the field of global or world history.

Stand the Storm Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC

If We Must Die examines nearly five hundred shipboard rebellions that occurred over the course of the entire slave trade, directly challenging the prevailing thesis that such resistance was infrequent or insignificant. As Eric Robert Taylor shows, though most revolts were crushed quickly, others raged on for hours, days, or weeks, and, occasionally, the Africans captured the vessel and returned themselves to freedom. In recounting these rebellions, Taylor suggests that certain factors like geographic location, the involvement of women and children, and the timing of a shipboard revolt, determined the difference between success and failure. Taylor also explores issues like aid from other ships, punishment of slave rebels, and treatment of sailors captured by the Africans. *If We Must Die* expands the historical view of slave resistance, revealing a continuum of rebellions that spanned the Atlantic as well as the centuries. These uprisings, Taylor argues, ultimately helped limit and end the traffic in enslaved Africans and also served as crucial predecessors to the many revolts that occurred subsequently on plantations throughout the Americas.

The Abolition of the Atlantic Slave Trade Psychology Press

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of the ancient world find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. This ebook is just one of many articles from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Atlantic History, a continuously updated and growing online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through the scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of Atlantic History, the study of the

transnational interconnections between Europe, North America, South America, and Africa, particularly in the early modern and colonial period. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.oxfordbibliographies.com.

A Census NUS Press

Curtin combines modern research and statistical methods with his broad knowledge of the field to present the first book-length quantitative analysis of the Atlantic slave trade. Its basic evidence suggests revision of currently held opinions concerning the place of the slave trade in the economies of the Old World nations and their American colonies. "Curtin's work will not only be the starting point for all future research on the slave trade and comparative slavery, but will become an indispensable reference for anyone interested in Afro-American studies."—*Journal of American History* "Curtin has produced a stimulating monograph, the product of immaculate scholarship, against which all past and future studies will have to be judged."—*Journal of American Studies* "Professor Curtin's new book is up to his customary standard of performance: within the limits he set for himself, *The Atlantic Slave Trade* could hardly be a better or more important book."—*American Historical Review*

The Atlantic Slave Trade Boydell & Brewer Ltd

Re-envisages what we know about African political economies through its examination of one of the key questions in colonial and African history, that of commercial agriculture and its relationship to slavery.

The Netherlands and the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1621-1664 The Dutch Atlantic Slavery, Abolition and Emancipation

The present study is an attempt to place in historical perspective the relationship between early capitalism as exemplified by Great Britain, and the Negro slave trade, Negro slavery and the general colonial trade of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is strictly an economic study of the role of Negro slavery and the slave trade in providing the capital which financed the Industrial Revolution in England and of mature industrial capitalism in destroying the slave system.

Blood on the River SUNY Press

Discusses slavery in African society, the slave trade, the middle passage, supply and demand in the

Americas, abolition, and the impact of slavery in Africa and the new world

Africa, the Americas and the Atlantic Slave Trade Greenwood

"This book looks at the Jewish population of Suriname from 1651 to 1825. In Suriname, Jews had more autonomy than anywhere else in the world. The Jewish settlement there was one of the earliest Jewish settlements in the Western Hemisphere"--

New Sources and New Findings Humanities Press International

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of the ancient world find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. This ebook is just one of many articles from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Atlantic History, a continuously updated and growing online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through the scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of Atlantic History, the study of the transnational interconnections between Europe, North America, South America, and Africa, particularly in the early modern and colonial period. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.oxfordbibliographies.com.

If We Must Die Berghahn Books

Several trade routes throughout history included the trafficking of slaves. Yet perhaps no routes have had such a profound impact on the lives of as many people as Trans-Atlantic slave networks. Just the journey alone from Africa to Europe, North America, and South America resulted in the deaths of more than a million enslaved Africans. *Trans-Atlantic Slave Networks* investigates the reasons for the so-called triangular trade, what happened to the slaves themselves and those who traded them, and the lasting consequences of the trade routes.

A Chronicle of Mutiny and Freedom on the Wild Coast University of Georgia Press

Essays draw on quantitative and qualitative evidence to cast new light on slavery and the transatlantic slave trade as well as on the origins and development of the African diaspora.

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