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KEITH NATALEE

If We Must Die Rochester Studies in African History and the Diaspora

Few phenomena of modern history have cast so long a shadow as that of black slavery or branded themselves so deeply in the historical consciousness of both Africa and the Western world. Inevitably it has left a trail of controversy, not least among historians, who take violently opposed views of the internal effects of the slave trade upon Africa, who magnify or disparage its role in the Atlantic economy, and who assign widely differing explanations of British moves to secure its abolition. It is symptomatic of the paradox of much of our contemporary intellectual culture that under the influence of historical materialism it should instinctively deny an autonomous role to ideology while remaining itself so ideologically oriented. Yet the central statement of this viewpoint, Eric Williams' celebrated *Capitalism and Slavery*, undoubtedly threw a salutary douche of cold water over the smug complacency that had hitherto infected the received accounts of British abolition. The argument that British abolition, far from being an act of pure disinterested benevolence, fell into line with the country's economic interests and with the change from commercial to industrial capitalism has never been fully countered. The more exaggerated elements in his thesis have been duly assailed. That the profits of the slave trade should have been sufficiently large and well-directed to power the Industrial Revolution is a hypothesis as far-fetched as that which sees the wealth accumulated from the plunder of Bengal after the battle of Plassey as the main source of investment capital. Yet when purged of such exaggerated claims Williams' argument remains formidable. As D. B. Davis has acknowledged: "It is ... difficult ... to get around the simple fact that no country thought of abolishing the slave trade until its

economic value had considerably declined." - Foreword.

The Dutch Atlantic Pluto Press

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.

From Columbus Through Abolition, 1492-1888 Routledge
"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 "--

Borderless Empire Ivan R Dee

Volume 1 in the new Cambridge World History of Slavery surveys the history of slavery in the ancient Mediterranean world. Although chapters are devoted to the ancient Near East and the Jews, its principal concern is with the societies of ancient Greece and Rome. These are often considered as the first examples in world history of genuine slave societies because of the widespread prevalence of chattel slavery, which is argued to have been a cultural manifestation of the ubiquitous violence in societies typified by incessant warfare. There was never any sustained opposition to slavery, and the new religion of Christianity probably reinforced rather than challenged its existence. In twenty-two chapters, leading scholars explore the centrality of slavery in ancient Mediterranean life using a wide range of textual and material evidence. Non-specialist readers in particular will find the volume an accessible account of the early history of this crucial phenomenon.

Blood on the River Greenwood

The Economic Consequences of the Atlantic Slave Trade shows how the West Indian slave/sugar/plantation complex, organized on capitalist principles of private property and profit-seeking, joined the western hemisphere to the international trading system encompassing Europe, Africa, North America, and the Caribbean, and was an important determinant of the timing and pattern of the Industrial Revolution in England. The new industrial economy was no longer dependent on slavery for development,

but rested instead on investment and innovation. Solow argues that abolition of the slave trade and emancipation should be understood in this context.

New Sources and New Findings Routledge

"Study of European expansion and role of The Netherlands in the Atlantic slave trade is divided into five chapters. The first two discuss Dutch history and European expansion in Africa. The third focuses on Dutch in Brazil, the Guianas, and the Caribbean. Final chapters look at early settlement of New Netherland and the life of Africans there. Intended as a text for undergraduate students of African and African-American history"--Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58.

The Atlantic Slave Trade Lulu Press, Inc

Debates over the economic, social, and political meaning of slavery and the slave trade have persisted for over two hundred years. The Atlantic Slave Trade brings clarity and critical insight to the subject. In fourteen essays, leading scholars consider the nature and impact of the transatlantic slave trade and assess its meaning for the people transported and for those who owned them. Among the questions these essays address are: the social cost to Africa of this forced migration; the role of slavery in the economic development of Europe and the United States; the short-term and long-term effects of the slave trade on black mortality, health, and life in the New World; and the racial and cultural consequences of the abolition of slavery. Some of these essays originally appeared in recent issues of *Social Science History*; the editors have added new material, along with an introduction placing each essay in the context of current debates. Based on extensive archival research and detailed historical examination, this collection constitutes an important contribution to the study of an issue of enduring significance. It is sure to become a standard reference on the Atlantic slave trade for years to come. Contributors. Ralph A. Austen, Ronald Bailey, William Darity, Jr., Seymour Drescher, Stanley L. Engerman, David Barry Gaspar, Clarence Grim, Brian Higgins, Jan S. Hogendorn, Joseph E. Inikori, Kenneth Kiple, Martin A. Klein, Paul E. Lovejoy, Patrick Manning, Joseph C. Miller, Johannes Postma, Woodruff Smith, Thomas Wilson

Linking Empires, Bridging Borders Routledge

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.

The Economic Consequences of the Atlantic Slave Trade Routledge

The past half-century has produced a mass of information regarding slave resistance, ranging from individual acts of disobedience to massive uprisings. Many of these acts of rebellion have been studied extensively, yet the ultimate goals of the insurgents remain open for discussion. Recently, several historians have suggested that slaves achieved their own freedom by resisting slavery, which counters the predominant argument that abolitionist pressure groups, parliamentarians, and the governmental and anti-governmental armies of the various slaveholding empires were the prime movers behind emancipation. Marques, one of the leading historians of slavery and abolition, argues that, in most cases, it is impossible to establish a direct relation between slaves' uprisings and the emancipation laws that would be approved in the western countries. Following this presentation, his arguments are taken up by a dozen of the most outstanding historians in this field. In a concluding chapter, Marques responds briefly to their comments and evaluates the degree to which they challenge or enhance his view.

Unfree Labour in the Development of the Atlantic World

Rowman & Littlefield

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.

Comparative Studies in the Rise and Fall of Atlantic Slavery Routledge

"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"--
The Rise and Demise of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the Atlantic World University of Pennsylvania Press

The Dutch Atlantic Slavery, Abolition and Emancipation Pluto Press
The Dutch Atlantic Cambridge University 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 Dutch Triangle Oxford University 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*

A Chronicle of Mutiny and Freedom on the Wild Coast Boydell & Brewer Ltd

This second edition relates the long and brutal history of slavery

and the struggle for abolition using several key features:
Chronology Introductory essay Appendixes Bibliography Over 500 cross-referenced entries on forms of slavery, famous slaves and abolitionists, origins of slaves, and current conditions of modern slavery

Origins and Effects in Europe, Africa, and the Americas
BRILL

This title is available online in its entirety in Open Access. Dutch Atlantic Connections reevaluates the role of the Dutch in the Atlantic between 1680-1800. It shows how pivotal the Dutch were for the functioning of the Atlantic system by highlighting both economic and cultural contributions to the Atlantic world.

Suriname in the Atlantic World, 1651-1825 Psychology Press

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.

Historical Dictionary of Slavery and Abolition SUNY 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.

Slavery and Abolition in the Atlantic World LSU Press

The Dutch Atlantic investigates the Dutch involvement in the transatlantic slave trade and assesses the historical consequences of this for contemporary European society. Kwame Nimako and Glenn Willemsen show how the slave trade and slavery intertwined economic, social and cultural elements, including nation-state formation in the Netherlands and across Europe. They explore the mobilization of European populations in the implementation of policies that facilitated the slave trade and examine how European countries created and expanded laws that perpetuated colonization. Addressing key themes such as the incorporation of former slaves into post-slavery states and contemporary collective efforts to forget and/or remember slavery and its legacy in the Netherlands, this is an essential text for students of European history and postcolonial studies.

The Atlantic and Africa Humanities Press International

Severine Brock's first language was Ga, yet it was not surprising when, in 1842, she married Edward Carstensen. He was the last

governor of Christiansborg, the fort that, in the eighteenth century, had been the center of Danish slave trading in West Africa. She was the descendant of Ga-speaking women who had married Danish merchants and traders. Their marriage would have been familiar to Gold Coast traders going back nearly 150 years. In *Daughters of the Trade*, Pernille Ipsen follows five generations of marriages between African women and Danish men, revealing how interracial marriage created a Euro-African hybrid culture specifically adapted to the Atlantic slave trade. Although interracial marriage was prohibited in European colonies throughout the Atlantic world, in Gold Coast slave-trading towns it became a recognized and respected custom. Cassare, or "keeping house," gave European men the support of African women and their kin, which was essential for their survival and success, while African families made alliances with European traders and secured the legitimacy of their offspring by making the unions official. For many years, Euro-African families lived in close proximity to the violence of the slave trade. Sheltered by their Danish names and connections, they grew wealthy and influential. But their powerful position on the Gold Coast did not extend to the broader Atlantic world, where the link between blackness and slavery grew stronger, and where Euro-African descent did not guarantee privilege. By the time Severine Brock married Edward Carstensen, their world had changed. *Daughters of the Trade* uncovers the vital role interracial marriage played in the coastal slave trade, the production of racial difference, and the increasing stratification of the early modern Atlantic world.

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