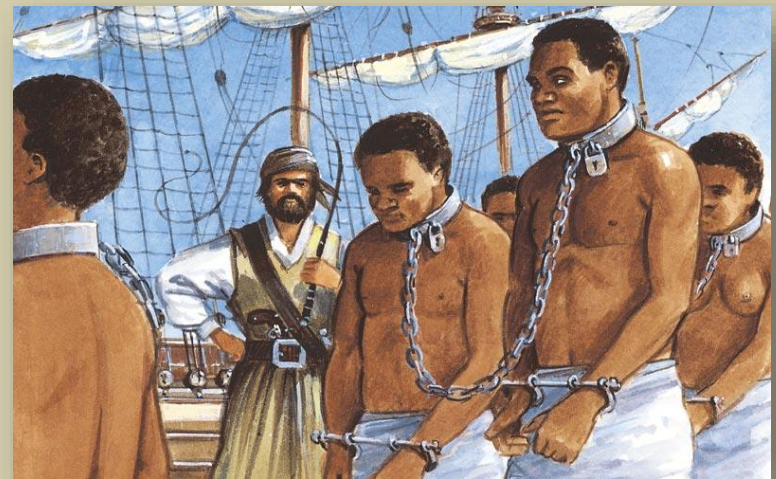


AT THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN CULTURE: AFRICANS IN AMERICA



SLAVETRADE

- The slave trade started in the 15th century and operated until the first half of 19th century
- It was introduced to Europe by the Portuguese
- Spain and England introduced it to the New World
- In America slaves were used to work in the plantations

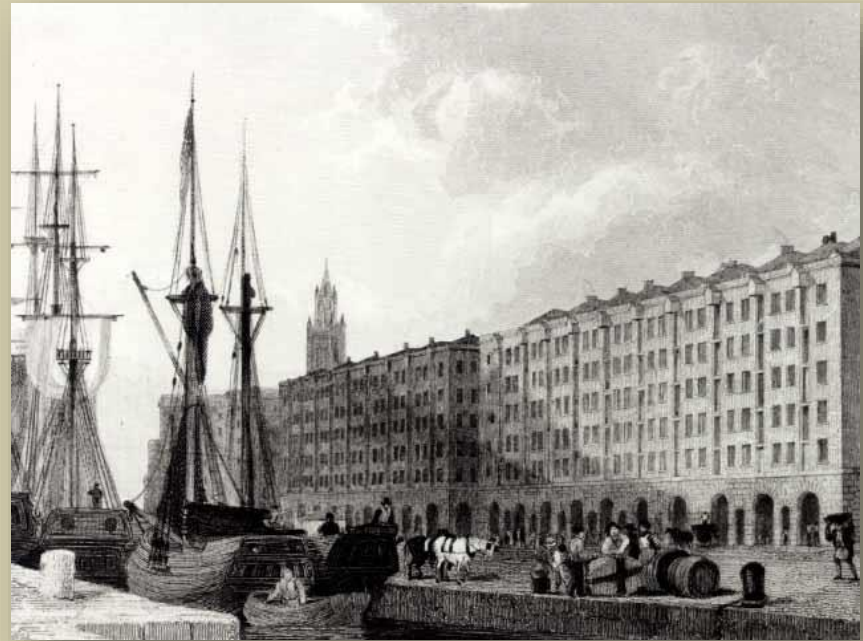


The slave triangle



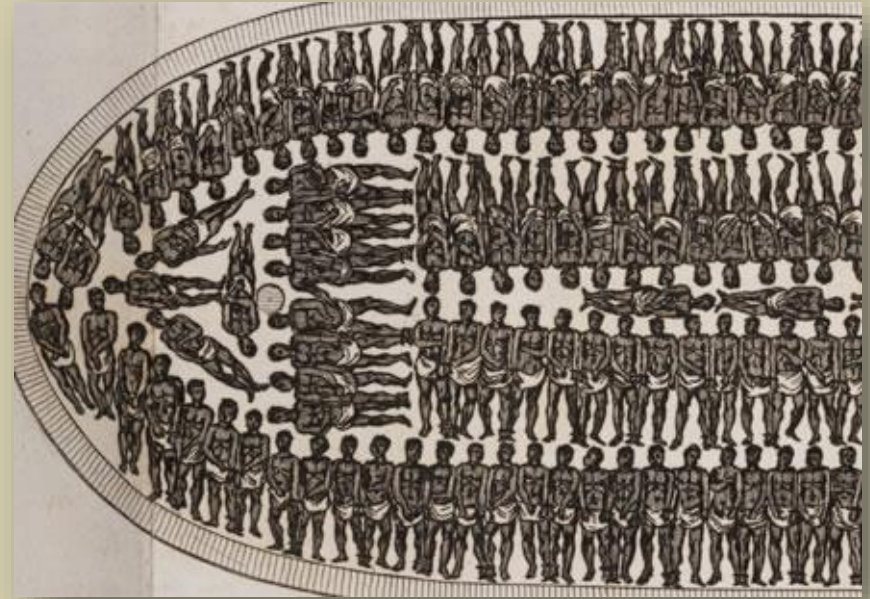
The slave triangle - ①

1. **Slave ships sailed from European ports towards Africa carrying goods that were traded for slaves**



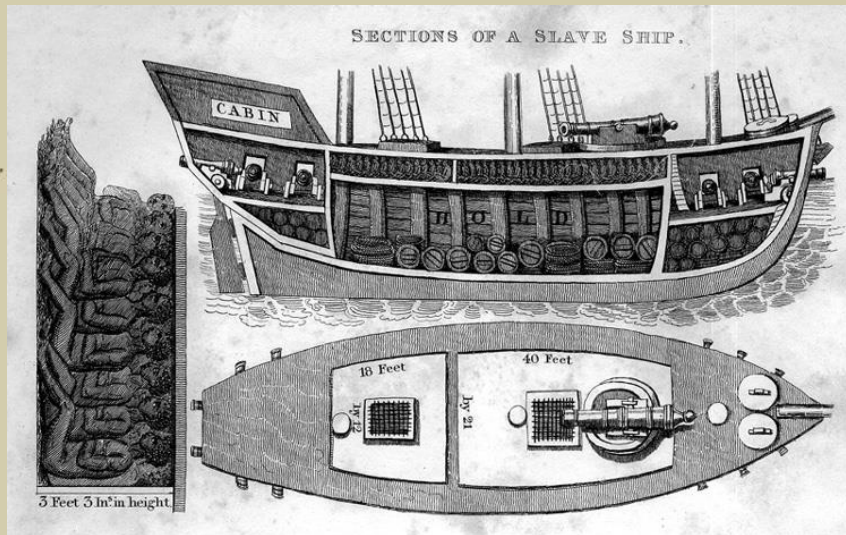
The slave triangle - ②

2. Enslaved Africans were brought to America on slave ships (*Middle passage*) and were put up for auction



The slave triangle - 2

Section of a slave ship

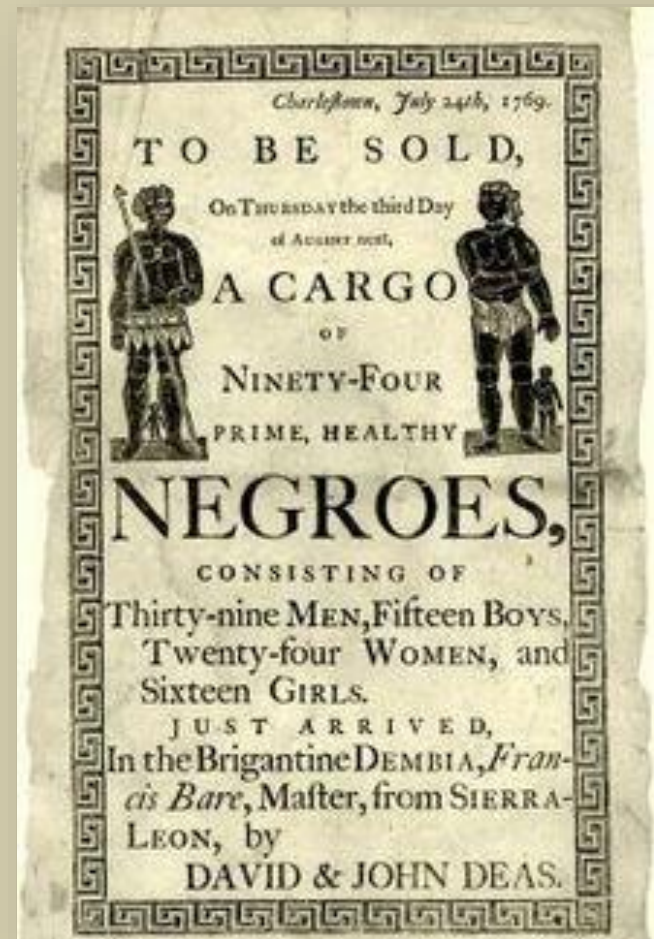


A slave auction



The slave triangle - 3

3. The traders used the money from the sale of the slaves to buy raw materials (sugar, tobacco, cotton). The ship took this products back to Europe



THE CIVIL WAR

- In the USA, during the 19th century:
 - the economy of the the Northern States was based on farming and industry
 - the economy of the Southern States was based on agriculture and on the plantation system



THE CIVIL WAR

The *Declaration of Independence* of 1776 said that...

« ... *all men are created equal*... »

... but slavery was against this fundamental principle.

THE CIVIL WAR

- The Northern States were AGAINST slavery
- The Southern State DEFENDED slavery



In 1861

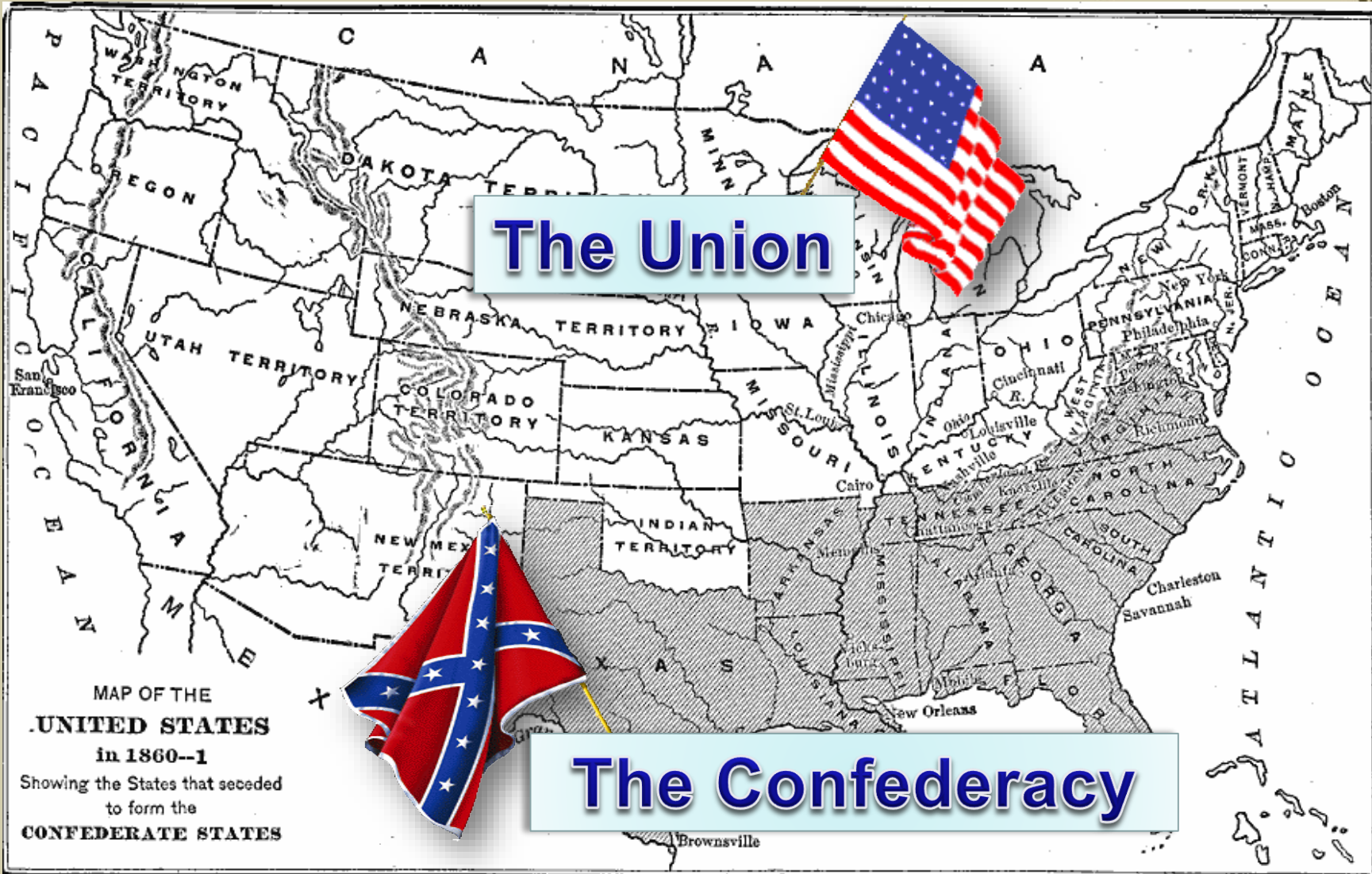
- the Southern States separated from the Northern States



- The Southern States founded a new nation called ***The Confederate States of America*** (or ***The Confederacy***)

- The Northern States were ***The Union States***





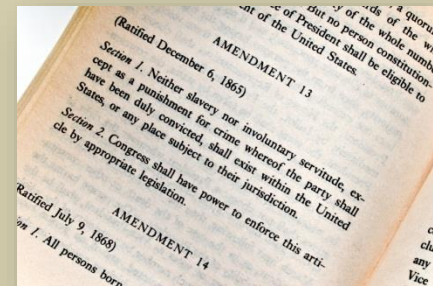
The Union

The Confederacy

MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
in 1860-1
Showing the States that seceded
to form the
CONFEDERATE STATES

End of the civil war

- The civil war between Northern States (the *Union*) and the *Confederacy* broke out on April 12th, 1861 and lasted four years, until 1865.
- At the end of the war slavery was abolished



SEGREGATION

After the abolition of slavery and the end of the Civil war, all the Southern owners HAD TO free their slaves

but

Black people were not considered as equal members of American Society.

For this reason white people in the South made laws to establish “**segregation**” (*Jim Crow laws*).

SEGREGATION

SEGREGATION

means separating blacks from the rest of the community and refusing them the same rights white people have.



SEGREGATION



Black people...

- could not attend school with whites
- could not seat in the same public places with white people
- could not enter the same buildings white people entered
- could only do humble jobs
- didn't have the right to vote

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- The Civil Rights Movement was a non-violent mass struggle which started at the end of the 1950s
- It began in the Southern States and then spread throughout the whole country
- In 1965 Congress passed the *Voting Rights Acts* which granted blacks the right to vote in elections



By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, on the Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as Slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and FOREVER FREE, and the EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, including the military and naval authorities thereof, WILL RECOGNIZE AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM of such persons, and will do no act to support such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen therein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony to the contrary, constitute evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed Rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of Orleans), MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Adams, and Washington, Lincoln, City, Deal, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which except parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES within said designated States and parts of States ARE, and henceforth SHALL BE FREE! and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, WILL RECOGNIZE AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM of said persons.

And I hereby exhort upon the people so declared to be free, to obtain from all violence UNLES IN NECESSARY SELF-DEFENCE, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they LABOR FAITHFULLY FOR REASONABLE WAGES.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to BE AN ACT OF JUSTICE, warranted by the Veneration, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of ALMIGHTY GOD.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Fifth year of the United States the eighteenth.

By the President,
Wm. Welles
 Secretary of State.

A. Lincoln



... a quorum
... of the whole number
... But no person shall be eligible to
... of President shall be eligible to
... of the United States.

AMENDMENT 13

(Ratified December 6, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 14

(Ratified July 9, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born

...
... clu
... any
... Vice