

Zinn's Chapter 2 -- Drawing the Color Line

Timeline:

- 1500's – European travelers were impressed with the African kingdoms of Timbuktu and Mali, already stable and organized at a time when European states were just beginning to develop into the modern nation.
- 1503 – first black slaves were brought into Hispaniola.
- 1520-1530's – there were slave revolts in Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Santa Maria and what is now Panama.
- 1563 – Ramusio, secretary to the rulers in Venice, wrote to the Italian merchants to go do business with the King of Timbuktu and they will be treated well, get ships and what they want.
- 1609-1610 Virginia winter many people carved holes in the ground to stay in.
- 1617 – first figured out how to grow tobacco and sent first cargo to England. They could not force the Indians to work for them like Columbus did because they were outnumbered.
- 1619 arrival of ship in North America.
- Some historians feel the first blacks in Virginia were considered as servants, they were viewed and treated differently than white servants, they were slaves. With slavery came the feelings of hatred and racism.
- 1619 – desperate for labor to stay alive. (Grow corn for substance and tobacco for export.
- 1619 – millions of blacks had already been brought from Africa to South America and the Caribbean, (fifty years before Columbus, the Portuguese took ten African blacks- this was the start of a regular trade in slaves.) African blacks have been stamped as slave labor for a hundred years. It made it easier to enslave them because they were helpless. Indians had there on land and they whites were in their own European culture.
- Europeans countries had the idea of private property becoming powerful and punishment was brutal.
- 1637 – first American slave ship. (2 feet by 6 feet with leg irons and bars).
- 1639 – law passed saying all people except for Negroes was to get arms and ammunition.
- 1640 – unfair cases of negroes. Unequal treatment.
- 1661 – law passed in Virginia that stated if any English servant should run away in company of any negroes he would have to give special service for extra years to the master of the runaway negro.
- 1680 – Assembly took note of slave meeting which they considered dangerous.
- 1691 – Virginia provided for the banishment of any white man or women being free who shall intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or Indian man or woman bind or free.
- 1700 – Virginia had 6,000 slaves, one twenty-fifth of the population.
- 1710 – warning of the Virginia assembly tried to come out about slaves trying to be free.

- 1723 – Maryland passed a law that said you could cut off the ears of blacks that struck whites.
- 1736 through 1801 p there were 1,138 men runaways and 141 women runaways. Fear of slave revolts.
- 1739 – Stono, South Carolina 20 slaves rebelled, killed two warehouse guards, stole guns and gunpowder, and headed south killing people on their way.
- 1740 – a child could be hanged for stealing a rag of cotton.
- Slaves were packed in ships in space that was no bigger than a coffin, some were chained together. Many died from suffocation or drowned because they jumped off the ship so they wouldn't suffer. One in every three blacks died.
- 1741 – there were 10,000 whites in the city and two thousand black slaves.
- 1742 – seven slaves were put to death for murdering their master.
- 1750 – Maryland slaves were one third of the population and slavery easy written on law since the 1660's. There were some cases of slaves that had killed their masters punishment was whipping and punishment and branding to execution.
- 1763 – there were 170,000 slaves about half of the population.
- 1795 – Liverpool has more than a hundred ships carrying slaves and accounted for half of all European slave trade.
- 1800 – 10 to 15 million blacks had been transported as slaves to the Americas.