

DOWNLOAD PDF THE PERIOD OF ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION, 1807-1825

Chapter 1 : The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America, "â€"

The Act of The first great goal of anti-slavery effort in the United States had been, since the Revolution, the suppression of the slave-trade by national law.

Plan of the Monograph. The Rise of the English Slave-Trade. This monograph proposes to set forth the efforts made in the United States of America, from early colonial times until the present, to limit and suppress the trade in slaves between Africa and these shores. The study begins with the colonial period, setting forth in brief the attitude of England and, more in detail, the attitude of the planting, farming, and trading groups of colonies toward the slave-trade. It deals next with the first concerted effort against the trade and with the further action of the individual States. The important work of the Constitutional Convention follows, together with the history of the trade in that critical period which preceded the Act of The attempt to suppress the trade from to is next recounted. A chapter then deals with the slave-trade as an international problem. Finally the development of the crises up to the Civil War is studied, together with the steps leading to the final suppression; and a concluding chapter seeks to sum up the results of the investigation. Throughout the monograph the institution of slavery and the interstate slave-trade are considered only incidentally. Any attempt to consider the attitude of the English colonies toward the African slave-trade must be prefaced by a word as to the attitude of England herself and the development of the trade in her hands. In Parliamentary interference with the trade began. This was brought about by the clamor of the merchants, especially the "American Merchants," who "in their Petition suggest, that it would be a great Benefit to the Kingdom to secure the Trade by maintaining Forts and Castles there, with an equal Duty upon all Goods exported. Their object was finally accomplished by the signing of the Assiento in The kings of Spain and England were each to receive one-fourth of the profits of the trade, and the Royal African Company were authorized to import as many slaves as they wished above the specified number in the first twenty-five years, and to sell them, except in three ports, at any price they could get. It is stated that, in the twenty years from to , fifteen thousand slaves were annually imported into America by the English, of whom from one-third to one-half went to the Spanish colonies. The war interrupted the carrying out of the contract, but the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle extended the limit by four years. Finally, October 5, , this privilege was waived for a money consideration paid to England; the Assiento was ended, and the Royal Company was bankrupt. By the Statute 23 George II. This marked the total abolition of monopoly in the slave-trade, and was the form under which the trade was carried on until after the American Revolution. That the slave-trade was the very life of the colonies had, by , become an almost unquestioned axiom in British practical economics. The colonists themselves declared slaves "the strength and sinews of this western world,"[12] and the lack of them "the grand obstruction"[13] here, as the settlements "cannot subsist without supplies of them. Then, too, she readily argued that what was an economic necessity in Jamaica and the Barbadoes could scarcely be disadvantageous to Carolina, Virginia, or even New York. Consequently, the colonial governors were generally instructed to "give all due encouragement and invitation to merchants and others, It is our Will and Pleasure that you do not give your assent to or pass any Law imposing duties upon Negroes imported into our Province of North Carolina. From to the African Company sent ships to Africa, shipped there 60, Negro slaves, and after losing 14, on the middle passage, delivered 46, in America. The trade increased early in the eighteenth century, ships clearing for Africa in ; it then dwindled until the signing of the Assiento, standing at 74 clearances in The final dissolution of the monopoly in ledâ€"excepting in the years , when the closing of Spanish marts sensibly affected the tradeâ€"to an extraordinary development, clearances being made in The Revolutionary War nearly stopped the traffic; but by the clearances had risen again to To these figures must be added the unregistered trade of Americans and foreigners. It is probable that about 25, slaves were brought to America each year between and The importation then dwindled, but rose after the Assiento to perhaps 30, The proportion, too, of these slaves carried to the continent now began to increase. Of about 20, whom the English annually imported from to ,

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South Carolina alone received some 3, Before the Revolution, the total exportation to America is variously estimated as between 40, and , each year. Bancroft places the total slave population of the continental colonies at 59, in , 78, in , and , in The census of showed , slaves in the United States. The strikingly harsh and even inhuman slave codes in these colonies show this. Crucifixion, burning, and starvation were legal modes of punishment. The docility to which long years of bondage and strict discipline gave rise was absent, and insurrections and acts of violence were of frequent occurrence. This condition of vague dread and unrest not only increased the severity of laws and strengthened the police system, but was the prime motive back of all the earlier efforts to check the further importation of slaves. On the other hand, in New England and New York the Negroes were merely house servants or farm hands, and were treated neither better nor worse than servants in general in those days. Between these two extremes, the system of slavery varied from a mild serfdom in Pennsylvania and New Jersey to an aristocratic caste system in Maryland and Virginia. Bandinel, *Account of the Slave Trade* , pp. The proceeds of these duties went to the Royal African Company. *Indies London* , , Book VI. For similar instructions, cf. Benezet, *Historical Account of Guinea*, p. Character of these Colonies. Restrictions in South Carolina. Restrictions in North Carolina. General Character of these Restrictions. The planting colonies are those Southern settlements whose climate and character destined them to be the chief theatre of North American slavery. The early attitude of these communities toward the slave-trade is therefore of peculiar interest; for their action was of necessity largely decisive for the future of the trade and for the institution in North America. Theirs was the only soil, climate, and society suited to slavery; in the other colonies, with few exceptions, the institution was by these same factors doomed from the beginning. Hence, only strong moral and political motives could in the planting colonies overthrow or check a traffic so favored by the mother country. In Georgia we have an example of a community whose philanthropic founders sought to impose upon it a code of morals higher than the colonists wished. The settlers of Georgia were of even worse moral fibre than their slave-trading and whiskey-using neighbors in Carolina and Virginia; yet Oglethorpe and the London proprietors prohibited from the beginning both the rum and the slave traffic, refusing to "suffer slavery which is against the Gospel as well as the fundamental law of England to be authorised under our authority. Negroes were brought across from Carolina and "hired" for life. This was owing to the character of her settlers, her nearness to the West Indian slave marts, and the early development of certain staple crops, such as rice, which were adapted to slave labor. As early as the slave-trade to South Carolina had reached such proportions that it was thought that "the great number of negroes which of late have been imported into this Collony may endanger the safety thereof. About the time when the Assiento was signed, the slave-trade so increased that, scarcely a year after the consummation of that momentous agreement, two heavy duty acts were passed, because "the number of Negroes do extremely increase in this Province, and through the afflicting providence of God, the white persons do not proportionately multiply, by reason whereof, the safety of the said Province is greatly endangered. Insurrections against us have been often attempted. This act was promptly disallowed by the Privy Council and the governor reprimanded;[18] but the colony declared that "an importation of negroes, equal in number to what have been imported of late years, may prove of the most dangerous consequence in many respects to this Province, and the best way to obviate such danger will be by imposing such an additional duty upon them as may totally prevent the evils. The war made a great change in the situation. It has been computed by good judges that, between the years and , the State of South Carolina lost twenty-five thousand Negroes, by actual hostilities, plunder of the British, runaways, etc. After the war the trade quickly revived, and considerable revenue was raised from duty acts until , when by act and ordinance the slave-trade was totally prohibited. In early times there were few slaves in North Carolina;[22] this fact, together with the troubled and turbulent state of affairs during the early colonial period, did not necessitate the adoption of any settled policy toward slavery or the slave-trade. Later the slave-trade to the colony increased; but there is no evidence of any effort to restrict or in any way regulate it before , when it was declared that "the importation of slaves into this State is productive of evil consequences and highly impolitic,"[23] and a prohibitive duty was laid on them. Her situation, however, differed

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considerably from that of her Southern neighbor. The climate, the staple tobacco crop, and the society of Virginia were favorable to a system of domestic slavery, but one which tended to develop into a patriarchal serfdom rather than into a slave-consuming industrial hierarchy. The labor required by the tobacco crop was less unhealthy than that connected with the rice crop, and the Virginians were, perhaps, on a somewhat higher moral plane than the Carolinians. There was consequently no such insatiable demand for slaves in the larger colony. On the other hand, the power of the Virginia executive was peculiarly strong, and it was not possible here to thwart the slave-trade policy of the home government as easily as elsewhere. Considering all these circumstances, it is somewhat difficult to determine just what was the attitude of the early Virginians toward the slave-trade. There is evidence, however, to show that although they desired the slave-trade, the rate at which the Negroes were brought in soon alarmed them. In a duty of L5 was laid on Negroes, but Governor Spotswood "soon perceived that the laying so high a Duty on Negroes was intended to discourage the importation," and vetoed the measure. With begins a series of acts extending down to the Revolution, which, so far as their contents can be ascertained, seem to have been designed effectually to check the slave-trade. Some of these acts, like those of and , were almost immediately disallowed. As now the Burgesses became more powerful, two or more bills proposing restrictive duties were passed, but disallowed. When, in , the delegates adopted a Frame of Government, it was charged in this document that the king had perverted his high office into a "detestable and insupportable tyranny, by The Act of , laying a duty of 40s. The duties were slowly increased to 50s. It was regulated to the economic demand by a slowly increasing tariff, and finally, after , had nearly ceased of its own accord before the restrictive legislation of Revolutionary times. We find in the planting colonies all degrees of advocacy of the trade, from the passiveness of Maryland to the clamor of Georgia. Opposition to the trade did not appear in Georgia, was based almost solely on political fear of insurrection in Carolina, and sprang largely from the same motive in Virginia, mingled with some moral repugnance. As a whole, it may be said that whatever opposition to the slave-trade there was in the planting colonies was based principally on the political fear of insurrection. For the act of prohibition, see W. Stevens, History of Georgia , I. Martyn, Account of the Progress of Georgia , pp. Stevens, History of Georgia, I. Office, Board of Trade, Vol. Jones, History of Georgia , I. The Act of , etc. Hewatt, Historical Account of S. Carolina and Georgia , I. For the second, see Cooper, VII. Grimke, Public Laws of S. Carolina , App.

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Chapter 2 : The Period of Attempted Suppression. - - Pacts Inc

CHAPTER VIII. THE PERIOD OF ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION. (). In The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America, (pp.).

Thomas Jefferson, Third U. President Jefferson is a central figure in early American history, highly praised for his political leadership, but also criticized for the role of slavery in his private life. He championed equality, democracy and republicanism, attacking aristocratic and monarchistic tendencies. He was a leader in American independence, advocated religious freedom and tolerance, and opposed the centralizing tendencies of the urban financial elite. He formed the second national political party and led it to dominance in , then worked for western expansion and exploration. Critics decry the contradiction between his ownership of hundreds of slaves and his famous declaration that "all men are created equal", and argue that he fathered children with his slave mistress. For example, in , to pay for the rapidly expanding army and navy, the Federalists had enacted a new tax on houses, land and slaves, affecting every property owner in the country. Some tax resisters were arrestedâ€”then pardoned by Adams. Republicans denounced this action as an example of Federalist tyranny. Jefferson enjoyed extraordinary favor because of his appeal to American idealism. In his inaugural address, the first such speech in the new capital of Washington, DC , he promised "a wise and frugal government" to preserve order among the inhabitants but would "leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry, and improvement". Believing America to be a haven for the oppressed, he reduced the residency requirement for naturalization back to five years again. This was accomplished by reducing the number of executive department employees and Army and Navy officers and enlisted men, and by otherwise curtailing government and military spending. The president and his associates were widely distrustful of the judicial branch, especially because Adams had made several "midnight" appointments prior to leaving office in March. In *Marbury vs Madison* , the Supreme Court under John Marshall established the precedent of being able to review and overturn legislation passed by Congress. This upset Jefferson to the point where his administration began opening impeachment hearings against judges that were perceived as abusing their power. The attempted purge of the judicial branch reached its climax with the trial of Justice Samuel Chase. When Chase was acquitted, Jefferson abandoned his campaign. To protect its shipping interests overseas, the U. This was followed later by the Second Barbary War. With the upcoming expiration of the year ban on Congressional action on the subject, Jefferson, a lifelong enemy of the slave trade, called on Congress to criminalize the international slave trade, calling it "violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe. Louisiana Purchase and War of The Louisiana Purchase in gave Western farmers use of the important Mississippi River waterway, removed the French presence from the western border of the United States, and, most important, provided U. The United States, dependent on European revenues from the export of agricultural goods, tried to export food and raw materials to both warring Great Powers and to profit from transporting goods between their home markets and Caribbean colonies. Both sides permitted this trade when it benefited them but opposed it when it did not. Following the destruction of the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar , Britain sought to impose a stranglehold over French overseas trade ties. Thus, in retaliation against U. Believing that Britain could not rely on other sources of food than the United States, Congress and President Jefferson suspended all U. The Embargo Act, however, devastated American agricultural exports and weakened American ports while Britain found other sources of food. He was quick to repeal the Embargo Act, refreshing American seaports. He tried various trade restrictions to try to force Britain and France to respect freedom of the seas, but they were unsuccessful. The British had undisputed mastery over the sea after defeating the French and Spanish fleet at Trafalgar in , and they took advantage of this to seize American ships at will and force their sailors into serving the Royal Navy. Even worse, the size of the U. Navy was reduced due to ideological opposition to a

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large standing military and the Federal government became considerably weakened when the charter of the First National Bank expired and Congress declined to renew it. A clamor for military action thus erupted just as relations with Britain and France were at a low point and the U. Powell In response to continued British interference with American shipping including the practice of impressment of American sailors into the British Navy , and to British aid to American Indians in the Old Northwest , the Twelfth Congress â€”led by Southern and Western Jeffersoniansâ€”declared war on Britain in Westerners and Southerners were the most ardent supporters of the war, given their concerns about defending national honor and expanding western settlements, and having access to world markets for their agricultural exports. New England was making a fine profit and its Federalists opposed the war, almost to the point of secession. The Federalist reputation collapsed in the triumphalism of and the party no longer played a national role. News of the victory at New Orleans over the best British combat troops came at the same time as news of the peace, giving Americans a psychological triumph and opening the Era of Good Feelings. Under the direction of Chief Justice John Marshall , the Supreme Court issued a series of opinions reinforcing the role of the national government. The signing of the Adams-Onis Treaty helped to settle the western border of the country through popular and peaceable means. The New England states that had opposed the War of felt an increasing decline in political power with the demise of the Federalist Party. This loss was tempered with the arrival of a new industrial movement and increased demands for northern banking. The industrial revolution in the United States was advanced by the immigration of Samuel Slater from Great Britain and arrival of textile mills beginning in Lowell, Massachusetts. In the south, the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney radically increased the value of slave labor. The export of southern cotton was now the predominant export of the U. The western states continued to thrive under the "frontier spirit. Following the death of Tecumseh in , Native Americans lacked the unity to stop white settlement. Era of Good Feelings[edit] Domestically, the presidency of James Monroe â€” was hailed at the time and since as the "Era of Good Feelings" because of the decline of partisan politics and heated rhetoric after the war. The Federalist Party collapsed, but without an opponent the Democratic-Republican Party decayed as sectional interests came to the fore. No new colonies were ever formed. Annexation of Florida and border treaties[edit] As the 19th century dawned, Florida had been undisputed Spanish territory for almost years, aside from 20 years of British control between the French and Indian Wars and the American Revolution. Although a sparsely inhabited swampland, expansionist-minded Americans were eager to grab it and already, in , American settlers had invaded the westernmost tip of Florida and expelled the local Spanish authorities, after which Congress hastily passed a bill annexing it under the claim that the Louisiana Purchase had guaranteed the territory to the United States. During the War of , American troops occupied and seized the area around Mobile Bay. Spain, then engulfed in war with France, did not react to either of these actions. In , Andrew Jackson led an army into Florida to quell the chaotic situation there. He arrested and hanged two British agents who had been encouraging Indian raids, leading to an outcry in London and calls for war. However, cooler heads prevailed and the situation did not escalate further. The Spanish agreed to turn over the no-longer-defensible Florida to the US and also give up their extremely flimsy claims to the distant Oregon Territory, in exchange for which American claims on Texas were renounced some Americans had also been claiming parts of that territory under the Louisiana Purchase. Although American designs on Texas did not disappear, they were put on the backburner for the more immediately important Florida. Meanwhile, in , the U. Included in this settlement was the headwaters of the Red River in what would eventually become Minnesota, and the Mesabi Range, which eventually proved to contain vast amounts of iron ore. The eastern border of Canada continued to be disputed and was not settled until Emergence of Second Party System[edit] Main articles: Second Party System and Presidency of Andrew Jackson Monroe was reelected without opposition in , and the old caucus system for selecting Republican candidates collapsed in In the presidential election of , factions in Tennessee and Pennsylvania put forth Andrew Jackson. Personality and sectional allegiance played important roles in determining the outcome of the election. No candidate gained a majority in the Electoral College , so the president was

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selected by the House of Representatives, where Clay was the most influential figure. Although he governed honestly and efficiently, Adams was not a popular president, and his administration was marked with frustrations. Adams failed in his effort to institute a national system of roads and canals as part of the American System economic plan. His coldly intellectual temperament did not win friends. Andrew Jackson and Jacksonian democracy Charismatic Andrew Jackson, by contrast, in collaboration with strategist Martin Van Buren rallied his followers in the newly emerging Democratic Party. The former painted himself as a war hero and the champion of the masses against Northeastern elites while the latter argued that he was a man of education and social grace against an uncouth, semi-literate backwoodsman. This belied the fact that Andrew Jackson was a societal elite by any definition, owning a large plantation with dozens of slaves and mostly surrounding himself with men of wealth and property. The election saw the coming to power of Jacksonian Democracy, thus marking the transition from the First Party System which reflected Jeffersonian Democracy to the Second Party System. Historians debate the significance of the election, with many arguing that it marked the beginning of modern American politics, with the decisive establishment of democracy and the formation of the two party system. A week short of his 63rd birthday, he was the oldest man yet elected president and suffering from the effects of old battle wounds. He also had a frequent hacking cough and sometimes spit up blood. The inauguration ball became a notorious event in the history of the American presidency as a large mob of guests swarmed through the White House, tracking dirt and mud everywhere, and consuming a giant cheese that had been presented as an inaugural gift to the president. A contemporary journalist described the spectacle as "the reign of King Mob". President Andrew Jackson Suffrage of all white men[edit] Starting in the s, American politics became more democratic as many state and local offices went from being appointed to elective, and the old requirements for voters to own property[citation needed] were abolished. Voice voting in states gave way to ballots printed by the parties, and by the s in every state except South Carolina presidential electors were chosen directly by the voters. Jacksonian Democracy drew its support from the small farmers of the West, and the workers, artisans and small merchants of the East. They favored geographical expansion to create more farms for people like them, and distrusted the upper classes who envisioned an industrial nation built on finance and manufacturing. The entrepreneurs, for whom Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were heroes, fought back and formed the Whig party. In addition, the system supported establishment politicians and party loyalists, and much legislation was designed to reward men and businesses who supported a particular party or candidate. As a consequence, the chance of single issue and ideology-based candidates being elected to major office dwindled and so those parties who were successful were pragmatist ones which appealed to multiple constituencies. Examples of single issue parties included the Anti-Masonic Party, which emerged in the Northeastern states. Its goal was to outlaw Freemasonry as a violation of republicanism; members were energized by reports that a man who threatened to expose Masonic secrets had been murdered. None of these parties were capable of mounting a broad enough appeal to voters or winning major elections. Vermont had universal male suffrage since its entry into the Union, and Tennessee permitted suffrage for the vast majority of taxpayers. New Jersey, Maryland, and South Carolina all abolished property and tax-paying requirements between and States entering the Union after either had universal white male suffrage or a low taxpaying requirement. From to , Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York abolished all property requirements. In , members of the Electoral College were still selected by six state legislatures. By , presidential electors were chosen by popular vote in every state but Delaware and South Carolina. Nothing dramatized this democratic sentiment more than the election of Andrew Jackson. Trail of Tears In , Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which authorized the President to negotiate treaties that exchanged Indian tribal lands in the eastern states for lands west of the Mississippi River. In , a special Indian territory was established in what is now the eastern part of Oklahoma.

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Chapter 3 : The Birth of St. Charles Parish “

The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America THE PERIOD OF ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION, _The Act of _

Slavery Timeline Suppressing the trade After the act, the British no longer participated in the slave-trade but illegal traders continued to smuggle enslaved people to the British West Indies, and to plantations owned by other countries, until slavery was abolished. Prices rose sharply and huge profits could be made by illegal traders. For 60 years after the act, the Royal Navy was used to enforce the British ban by shutting down the slave trade routes and seizing slave ships at sea. The West Africa Squadron patrolled the seas liberating around , enslaved Africans. The majority of the British Slave Trade was suppressed very rapidly, but as the British ships withdrew from trading the French, followed by the Spanish and Portuguese, took their place. After , with Europe finally at peace, British supremacy at sea was secured, but, even with a powerful navy, suppressing the trade proved difficult, dangerous and very costly. It was a huge task requiring co-operation from the governments of all the countries involved. Smaller amounts were also paid to numerous African chiefs to cease their involvement. The cost of maintaining the British squadron was also high. By there were seven ships on station, manned by around men. When in danger of being caught, some captains ordered the enslaved people to be thrown overboard to reduce the fine. Last Tuesday the smallpox began to rage, and we hauled 60 corpses out of the hold The sights which I witness may I never look on such again. This is a dreadful trade I am growing sicker every day of this business of buying and selling human beings for beasts of burden On the eighth day [out at sea] I took my round of the half deck, holding a camphor bag in my teeth; for the stench was hideous. The sick and dying were chained together. I saw pregnant women give birth to babies whilst chained to corpses, which our drunken overseers had not removed. The blacks were literally jammed between decks as if in a coffin; and a coffin that dreadful hold became to nearly one half of our cargo before we reached Bahia [in Brazil]. Richard Drake, Revelation of a Slave Smuggler, Boarding and cleansing the decks of captured ships was a horrific task. Before the African captives could be released the slave ship had been condemned by the courts, occasionally the struggle proved futile and the captives had to be handed back to the traders. In the early years of the suppression, conditions for sailors of the West Coast of Africa Squadron were also very harsh with long months cruising off shore and a high death toll. Crews received more money for capturing loaded slavers than empty ones. The Royal Navy captured well over slave ships between and and prevented numerous ships from embarking. But there were still many ships that could not be touched because they flew the flags of nations that did not have a treaty with Britain. The legislation inspired by James Stephen, to allow the seizure of neutral ships trading with ports under French control, helped see the end of the British Slave Trade but its impact on American trade in general embittered relationships between the countries leading to War in , and, although America banned the slave trade shortly after the British, an anti-slave trade treaty between the countries was not achieved for many years. American ships could not be touched unless there were actually slaves on board. Almost all slavers carried multiple sets of papers to allow them to assume different nationalities as the situation required. Despite this Parliament decided the campaign should continue. Anti-slavery treaties were signed with over 50 African rulers and action taken against African leaders who refused to agree to treaties outlawing the trade. Suppression of the slave trade was certainly a factor in bringing forward partition and colonial rule in Africa. By the end of the s the health and effectiveness of the squadron was improving and in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies announced that an earlier treaty with Britain would be enforced. The Brazilian trade rapidly collapsed. With no protection to be had from any flag, the risks to the slave-traders were rising steeply. By the last of the transatlantic trade had been halted. The transatlantic trade was finally over but a trade continued on the east coast of Africa and the Royal Navy continued to police the seas, especially around Zanzibar into the 20th century. For further details see the RNM website.

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Chapter 4 : Suppressing the trade: The Abolition of Slavery Project

The suppression of the African slave-trade to the United States of America, --Period of attempted suppression, --International.

The Castillo, Chichen Itza, Mexico, ca. A temple to Kukulcan sits atop this pyramid with a total of stairs on its four sides. At the spring and fall equinoxes , the sun casts a shadow in the shape of a serpent along the northern staircase. The large and complex civilizations of Mexico developed in the center and southern regions with the southern region extending into what is now Central America in what has come to be known as Mesoamerica. The civilizations that rose and declined over millennia were characterized by: These civilizations arose in a region with no major navigable rivers, no beasts of burden, and difficult terrain that impeded the movement of people and goods. Indigenous civilizations developed complex ritual and solar calendars, a significant understanding of astronomy and developed forms of written communication in the form of glyphs. The history of Mexico prior to the Spanish conquest is known through the work of archaeologists , epigraphers , and ethnohistorians scholars who study Indigenous history, usually from the Indigenous point of view , who analyze Mesoamerican Indigenous manuscripts, particularly Aztec codices , Mayan codices , and Mixtec codices. Accounts written by the Spanish at the time of their conquest the conquistadores and by Indigenous chroniclers of the post-conquest period constitute the principal source of information regarding Mexico at the time of the Spanish Conquest. While relatively few pictorial manuscripts or codices of the Mixtec and Aztec cultures of the Post-Classic period survive, progress has been made in the area of Maya archaeology and epigraphy. In particular, the Valley of Mexico contained several large paleo-lakes known collectively as Lake Texcoco surrounded by dense forest. Deer were found in this central area, but most fauna were small land animals and fish and other lacustrine animals were found in the lake region. Corn, squash, and beans[edit] Variegated maize ears Indigenous peoples in western Mexico began to selectively breed maize Zea mays plants from precursor grasses e. The Three Sisters corn, squash, and beans constituted the principal diet. The Mesoamericans had a belief where everything, every element of the cosmos, the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, which mankind inhabits, everything that forms part of nature such as animals, plants, water and mountains all represented a manifestation of the supernatural. In most cases gods and goddesses are often depicted in stone reliefs, pottery decoration, wall paintings and in the various Maya , and pictorial manuscripts such as Maya codices , Aztec codices , and Mixtec codices. British Museum , London. The Maya built vast complexes of temples, palaces, and plazas and decorated many with painted reliefs. The spiritual pantheon was vast and extremely complex. However, many of the deities depicted are common to the various civilizations and their worship survived over long periods of time. They frequently took on different characteristics and even names in different areas, but in effect they transcended cultures and time. Great masks with gaping jaws and monstrous features in stone or stucco were often located at the entrance to temples, symbolizing a cavern or cave on the flanks of the mountains that allowed access to the depths of Mother Earth and the shadowy roads that lead to the underworld. Jade , with its translucent green color was revered along with water as a symbol of life and fertility. The jaguar, agile, powerful and fast, was especially connected with warriors and as spirit guides of shamans. Despite differences of chronology or geography, the crucial aspects of this religious pantheon were shared amongst the people of ancient Mesoamerica. New gods did not at once replace the old; they initially joined the ever-growing family of deities or were merged with existing ones that seemed to share similar characteristics or responsibilities. A great deal is known about Aztec religion due to the work of the early mendicant friars in their work to convert the Indigenous peoples to Christianity. Writing[edit] Mesoamerica is the only place in the Americas where Indigenous writing systems were invented and used before European colonization. While the types of writing systems in Mesoamerica range from minimalist "picture-writing" to complex logophonetic systems capable of recording speech and literature, they all share some core features that make them visually and functionally

distinct from other writing systems of the world. The fact that there was an existing prehispanic tradition of writing meant that when the Spanish friars taught Mexican Indians to write their own languages, particularly Nahuatl, an alphabetic tradition took hold. It was used in official documents for legal cases and other legal instruments. The formal use of native language documentation lasted until Mexican independence in 1821. Beginning in the late twentieth century, scholars have mined these native language documents for information about colonial-era economics, culture, and language. The New Philology is the current name for this particular branch of colonial-era Mesoamerican ethnohistory.

Major civilizations[edit] The identities of the Olmec colossal are uncertain, but their individualized features and distinctive headgear, as well as later Maya practice, suggest that these heads portray rulers rather than deities. During the pre-Columbian period, many city-states, kingdoms, and empires competed with one another for power and prestige. Ancient Mexico can be said to have produced five major civilizations: Unlike other indigenous Mexican societies, these civilizations with the exception of the politically fragmented Maya extended their political and cultural reach across Mexico and beyond. They consolidated power and exercised influence in matters of trade, art, politics, technology, and religion. Over a span of 3,000 years, other regional powers made economic and political alliances with them; many made war on them. But almost all found themselves within their spheres of influence.

Olmecs 1400 BC [edit] **Main article: Olmec** The Olmec first appeared along the Atlantic coast in what is now the state of Tabasco in the period 1400 BC. The Olmecs were the first Mesoamerican culture to produce an identifiable artistic and cultural style, and may also have been the society that invented writing in Mesoamerica. National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico city. Chacmools represent fallen warriors reclining on their backs with receptacles on their chests to receive sacrificial offerings. Excavators discovered one in the burial chamber inside the Castillo de San Juan. **Mayan** cultural characteristics, such as the rise of the ahau, or king, can be traced from 2000 BC onwards. The egalitarian Mayan society of pre-royal centuries gradually gave way to a society controlled by a wealthy elite that began building large ceremonial temples and complexes. The earliest known long-count date, 311 AD, heralds the classic period, during which the Mayan kingdoms supported a population numbering in the millions. Tikal, the largest of the kingdoms, alone had 200,000 inhabitants, though the average population of a kingdom was much smaller—somewhere under 50,000 people. Pigments over clay and plaster. **Teotihuacan** is an enormous archaeological site in the Basin of Mexico, containing some of the largest pyramidal structures built in the pre-Columbian Americas. Apart from the pyramidal structures, Teotihuacan is also known for its large residential complexes, the Avenue of the Dead, and numerous colorful, well-preserved murals. Additionally, Teotihuacan produced a thin orange pottery style that spread through Mesoamerica. At its peak around CE, Teotihuacan was the sixth-largest city in the world. It featured a rational grid plan and a two-mile-long main avenue. Its monumental pyramids echo the shapes of surrounding mountains. The city is thought to have been established around 1000 BCE and continued to be built until about CE. At its zenith, perhaps in the first half of the 1st millennium CE, Teotihuacan was the largest city in the pre-Columbian Americas. At this time it may have had more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, placing it among the largest cities of the world in this period. Teotihuacan was even home to multi-floor apartment compounds built to accommodate this large population. Although it is a subject of debate whether Teotihuacan was the center of a state empire, its influence throughout Mesoamerica is well documented; evidence of Teotihuacano presence can be seen at numerous sites in Veracruz and the Maya region. The Aztecs may have been influenced by this city. The ethnicity of the inhabitants of Teotihuacan is also a subject of debate. Possible candidates are the Nahua, Otomi or Totonac ethnic groups. Scholars have also suggested that Teotihuacan was a multiethnic state. The colossal statue-columns of Tula portraying warriors armed with darts and spear-throwers reflect the military regime of the Toltecs, whose arrival in central Mexico coincided with the decline of the Maya. The Toltec culture is an archaeological Mesoamerican culture that dominated a state centered in Tula, Hidalgo, in the early post-classic period of Mesoamerican chronology ca 900 CE. The later Aztec culture saw the Toltecs as their intellectual and cultural predecessors and described Toltec culture emanating from Tollan Nahuatl for Tula as the epitome of civilization; indeed, in the Nahuatl language the word "Toltec" came to take on the

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meaning "artisan". The Aztec oral and pictographic tradition also described the history of the Toltec empire giving lists of rulers and their exploits. Among modern scholars it is a matter of debate whether the Aztec narratives of Toltec history should be given credence as descriptions of actual historical events. While all scholars acknowledge that there is a large mythological part of the narrative some maintain that by using a critical comparative method some level of historicity can be salvaged from the sources, whereas others maintain that continued analysis of the narratives as sources of actual history is futile and hinders access to actual knowledge of the culture of Tula, Hidalgo. Aztec Empire â€” AD [edit].

Chapter 5 : Wentzlaff & Wegner: Thought Suppression

Chapter VIII: THE PERIOD OF ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION. Chapter IX: THE trade in that critical period which preceded the Act of

Wentzlaff and Daniel M. Abstract Although thought suppression is a popular form of mental control, research has indicated that it can be counterproductive, helping assure the very state of mind one had hoped to avoid. This chapter reviews the research on suppression, which spans a wide range of domains, including emotions, memory, interpersonal processes, psychophysiological reactions, and psychopathology. The chapter considers the relevant methodological and theoretical issues and suggests directions for future research. Introduction There is a certain predictability to unwanted thoughts, a grim precision in the way our mental clockwork returns such thoughts to mind each time we try to suppress them. As it turns out, however, it may not be especially useful to ascribe significance to unwanted thoughts themselves. Contemporary research suggests that it is the process of thought suppression, not the product, that should be examined for its significance and power. This realization has emerged from studies in which people are instructed to spend time trying not to think about some particular thought, however neutral or mundane, with the consequences of their activity being measured. Early research hinted that such instructions might make such a thought tend to return e. Antrobus et al , Langfeld This finding was most pronounced in the "white bear" studies of Wegner et al , and the introduction of this standardized laboratory paradigm has yielded substantial evidence that the paradoxical nature of the process of thought suppression is responsible for the returning of unwanted thoughts to mind. Evidence on thought suppression is accumulating broadly at a rapid pace. We endeavor to provide this by focusing on research on the process of thought suppression that has accrued since the white bear studies. Next, we consider the main theoretical accounts for this outcome and examine the key variables that may mediate the effects of thought suppression. We then review the impact of suppression on intrapersonal states e. The Phenomena Researchers have identified three classes of suppression-related effects: In this section, we examine the evidence for these different suppression-related phenomena. First, however, we briefly discuss the importance of baseline considerations in assessing suppression-related effects. Emptying the Head What exactly does it mean not to think of something? If thought suppression were a perfect process, it would ideally leave a person with no vestige of the unwanted thought at all. The initial "white bear" experiments of Wegner et al compared thought suppression to this ideal and found it wanting. It was assumed in these studies that college students in Texas would almost never think of a white bear spontaneously, and therefore that any evidence of such a thought during suppression was an indication that suppression had failed. And indeed, many such indications were observed. This frequency of thinking seems excessive if people can indeed suppress a thought completely, but perhaps this is too much to ask. After all, the instruction to suppress is a sort of reminder of the unwanted thought. Perhaps this instruction cues people to think of the target more than they would have normally. To control for such cuing, investigators have examined several comparisons, each implying a different baseline level of spontaneous thinking. One baseline approach is the "free monitoring" method, in which participants are asked to report whatever comes to mind. This approach is appealing because it does not produce artificially high rates of target thoughts and avoids potential ceiling and exhaustion effects. It does not, however, control for cuing effects that can result when the suppression group is specifically instructed to inhibit a particular thought. Moreover, the monitoring condition can risk floor effects when natural baseline levels for a particular thought are very low. To avoid the problem of a zero baseline and to minimize differential cuing, this free-monitoring method typically requires that the experimental procedure expose participants to the thought target e. Another possible comparison involves a "cued monitoring" or "mention" control. In this case, instructions mention the target thought, either alone or in the context of other thoughts, optionally with some instruction indicating that these are things the participant may or may not consider during the thought report period. In some cases, the participant is also asked to monitor the

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occurrence of the cued thought. This approach helps equate cuing for the suppression and control groups while minimizing ceiling and floor effects. Although this approach has several advantages, the "mention" instructions may promote excessive attention to the target and could distort responses by making participants suspicious about its role in the study. Indeed, the attempt to monitor a thought may be a component of the mental process of suppression, in which case monitoring serves as a seriously flawed baseline. The third potential comparison is the "expression" method, in which control participants are instructed to think about the item that the suppression group is trying to inhibit. Not surprisingly, this control method produces high rates of target thoughts in the control condition, and so makes instructed suppression look very successful. Expression is thus used more as an informative comparison condition than as a control. Full text at Annu.

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Chapter 6 : History of Mexico - Wikipedia

W. E. B. Du Bois was a public intellectual, sociologist, and activist on behalf of the African American community. He profoundly shaped black political culture in the United States through his founding role in the NAACP, as well as internationally through the Pan-African movement.

This bill received the approval of President Jefferson, March 2, 1807, and became thus the "Act to prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. Those in the House were prolonged and bitter, and hinged especially on the disposal of the slaves, the punishment of offenders, and the coast-trade. Men were continually changing their votes, and the bill see-sawed backward and forward, in committee and out, until the House was thoroughly worn out. On the whole, the strong anti-slavery men, like Bidwell and Sloan, were outgeneraled by Southerners, like Early and Williams; and, considering the immense moral backing of the anti-slavery party from the Revolutionary fathers down, the bill of can hardly be regarded as a great anti-slavery victory. Footnotes 56 On account of the meagre records it is difficult to follow the course of this bill. I have pieced together information from various sources, and trust that this account is approximately correct. The New England States stood 3 to 2 for the death penalty; the Middle States were evenly divided, 3 and 3; and the South stood 5 to 0 against it, with Kentucky evenly divided. The Southern party, however, succeeded in carrying all its amendments. Williams of South Carolina voted against the bill: The history of the amendments and debates on the measure may be traced in the following references: There were some few attempts to obtain laws of relief from this bill: State Papers, Miscellaneous, II. There was also one proposed amendment to make the prohibition perpetual: State Papers, Miscellaneous, I. Enforcement of the Act. The period so confidently looked forward to by the constitutional fathers had at last arrived; the slave-trade was prohibited, and much oratory and poetry were expended in celebration of the event. In the face of this, let us see how the Act of was enforced and what it really accomplished. It is noticeable, in the first place, that there was no especial set of machinery provided for the enforcement of this act. The work fell first to the Secretary of the Treasury, as head of the customs collection. Then, through the activity of cruisers, the Secretary of the Navy gradually came to have oversight, and eventually the whole matter was lodged with him, although the Departments of State and War were more or less active on different occasions. Later, at the advent of the Lincoln government, the Department of the Interior was charged with the enforcement of the slave-trade laws. It would indeed be surprising if, amid so much uncertainty and shifting of responsibility, the law were not poorly enforced. Poor enforcement, moreover, in the years to meant far more than at almost any other period; for these years were, all over the European world, a time of stirring economic change, and the set which forces might then take would in a later period be unchangeable without a cataclysm. Perhaps from to 1815, in the midst of agitation and war, there was some excuse for carelessness. From on, however, no such palliation existed, and the law was probably enforced as the people who made it wished it enforced. Most of the Southern States rather tardily passed the necessary supplementary acts disposing of illegally imported Africans. A few appear not to have passed any. Some of these laws, like the Alabama-Mississippi Territory Act of 1812, [66] directed such Negroes to be "sold by the proper officer of the court, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for ready money. Other acts, like that of North Carolina in 1813, [67] directed the Negroes to "be sold and disposed of for the use of the state. The Georgia Act of 1814, [68] directed that the slaves be either sold or given to the Colonization Society for transportation, providing the society reimburse the State for all expense incurred, and pay for the transportation. In this manner, machinery of somewhat clumsy build and varying pattern was provided for the carrying out of the national act. Footnotes 66 Toulmin, Digest of the Laws of Alabama, p. Evidence of the Continuance of the Trade. Undoubtedly, the Act of came very near being a dead letter. The testimony supporting this view is voluminous. It consists of presidential messages, reports of cabinet officers, letters of collectors of revenue, letters of district attorneys, reports of committees of Congress, reports of naval

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commanders, statements made on the floor of Congress, the testimony of eye-witnesses, and the complaints of home and foreign anti-slavery societies. Fowler of Connecticut, "the slave-trade was still carried on, by Connecticut shipmasters and Merchant adventurers, for the supply of southern ports. This trade was carried on by the consent of the Southern States, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, until , and, after that time, clandestinely. There was a good deal of conversation on the subject, in private circles. Its place was almost instantaneously supplied by the Spanish flag, which, with one or two exceptions, was now seen for the first time on the African coast, engaged in covering the slave trade. This sudden substitution of the Spanish for the American flag seemed to confirm what was established in a variety of instances by more direct testimony, that the slave trade, which now, for the first time, assumed a Spanish dress, was in reality only the trade of other nations in disguise. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil. A slave smuggler says: I soon learned how readily, and at what profits, the Florida negroes were sold into the neighboring American States. The kaffle, under charge of negro drivers, was to strike up the Escambia River, and thence cross the boundary into Georgia, where some of our wild Africans were mixed with various squads of native blacks, and driven inland, till sold off, singly or by couples, on the road. At this period [], the United States had declared the African slave trade illegal, and passed stringent laws to prevent the importation of negroes; yet the Spanish possessions were thriving on this inland exchange of negroes and mulattoes; Florida was a sort of nursery for slave-breeders, and many American citizens grew rich by trafficking in Guinea negroes, and smuggling them continually, in small parties, through the southern United States. At the time I mention, the business was a lively one, owing to the war then going on between the States and England, and the unsettled condition of affairs on the border. The rapid rise of privateering during the war was not caused solely by patriotic motives; for many armed ships fitted out in the United States obtained a thin Spanish disguise at Havana, and transported thousands of slaves to Brazil and the West Indies. I have had it affirmed from several quarters, and do believe it to be a fact, that there is a greater number of vessels employed in that traffic than at any former period. Parts of this narrative are highly colored and untrustworthy; this passage, however, has every earmark of truth, and is confirmed by many incidental allusions. The "Paz" was an armed slaver flying the American flag. It was eventually captured by H. It was finally captured by a British vessel. All the above cases, and many others, were proven before British courts. Apathy of the Federal Government. The United States cruisers succeeded now and then in capturing a slaver, like the "Eugene," which was taken when within four miles of the New Orleans bar. In it was reported to the Secretary of the Navy that most of the goods carried to Galveston were brought into the United States; "the more valuable, and the slaves are smuggled in through the numerous inlets to the westward, where the people are but too much disposed to render them every possible assistance. Several hundred slaves are now at Galveston, and persons have gone from New-Orleans to purchase them. Every exertion will be made to intercept them, but I have little hopes of success. This Galveston nest had, in , eleven armed vessels to prosecute the work, and "the most shameful violations of the slave act, as well as our revenue laws, continue to be practised. He reported, May 22, I further understand, that the evil will not be confined altogether to Africans, but will be extended to the worst class of West India slaves. Late in United States troops seized Amelia Island, and President Monroe felicitated Congress and the country upon escaping the "annoyance and injury" of this illicit trade. It is a painful duty, sir, to express to you, that I am in possession of undoubted information, that African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia, for sale or settlement, or passing through it to the territories of the United States for similar purposes; these facts are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. I cannot but again express to you, sir, that these irregularities and mocking of the laws, by men who understand them, and who, it was presumed, would have respected them, are such, that it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic; for, as things are, should a faithful officer of the government apprehend such negroes, to avoid the penalties imposed by the laws, the proprietors disclaim them, and some agent of the executive demands a delivery of the same to him,

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who may employ them as he pleases, or effect a sale by way of a bond, for the restoration of the negroes when legally called on so to do; which bond, it is understood, is to be forfeited, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property. There are many negroes. The undertaking would be great; but to be sensible that we shall possess your approbation, and that we are carrying the views and wishes of the government into execution, is all we wish, and it shall be done, independent of every personal consideration. The collector at Mobile writes of strange proceedings on the part of the courts. Mitchell, ex-governor of Georgia and United States Indian agent, after an investigation in by Attorney-General Wirt, was found "guilty of having prostituted his power, as agent for Indian affairs at the Creek agency, to the purpose of aiding and assisting in a conscious breach of the act of Congress of , in prohibition of the slave trade" and this from mercenary motives. A few unsystematic and spasmodic attempts are recorded. On the whole, the efforts of the government lacked plan, energy, and often sincerity. This slaver was after capture sent to New Orleans, an illustration of the irony of the Act of . The capture was not accomplished until . Report of the House Committee, Jan. House Journal, 15 Cong. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury: At this date January 7, , however, certain cases were stated to be pending, a history of which will fitly conclude this discussion. In three American schooners sailed from the United States to Havana; on June 2 they started back with cargoes aggregating one hundred and seven slaves. The three vessels were duly proceeded against at Mobile, and the case began slowly to drag along. The slaves, instead of being put under the care of the zealous marshal of the district, were placed in the hands of three bondsmen, friends of the judge. The marshal notified the government of this irregularity, but apparently received no answer. In the three vessels were condemned as forfeited, but the court "reserved" for future order the distribution of the slaves. Nothing whatever either then or later was done to the slave-traders themselves. The owners of the ships promptly appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal, in , condemned the three vessels and the slaves on two of them. In Congress sought to inquire into the final disposition of the slaves. The information given was never printed; but as late as a certain Calvin Mickle petitions Congress for reimbursement for the slaves sold, for their hire, for their natural increase, for expenses incurred, and for damages. The Spanish claimants were, it was alleged with much probability, but representatives of Americans. The claim was paid under the provisions of the Treaty of Florida, and included slaves whom the court afterward declared forfeited. See Statutes at Large, VI. The above statement is, I think, much milder than the real facts would warrant, if thoroughly known. House Reports, 19 Cong. State Papers, Naval, II. The Supplementary Acts, " To remedy the obvious defects of the Act of two courses were possible: The Act of tried the first method; that of , the second. The immediate cause of the Act of was the Amelia Island scandal. There does not appear to have been very much debate. One-half of all forfeitures and fines were to go to the informer, and penalties for violation were changed as follows: The burden of proof was laid on the defendant, to the extent that he must prove that the slave in question had been imported at least five years before the prosecution.

Chapter 7 : History of the United States (â€“) - Wikipedia

DuBois's sociological and historical research on African-American communities and culture broke ground in many areas, including the history of the post-Civil War Reconstruction period. Du Bois was also a prolific author of novels, autobiographical accounts, innumerable editorials and journalistic pieces, and several.

Chapter 8 : Search: Slavery

The planting colonies --The farming colonies --The trading colonies --The period of revolution, --The federal convention, --Toussaint L'Ouverture and anti-slavery effort, --The period of attempted suppression, --The international status of the slave-trade, --The rise of the cotton kingdom,