Some slaves might be ‘slaved’ to translate or advise the king because they are smart (Daniel, Babylonian lands)

Not all slaves are workers

Slavery Changes
- Intergenerational slavery: children born to slaves become slaves of the same master
- Slavery becomes based on race not war or debt
  - War: country is conquered, becomes slave of conqueror
  - Debt: exchange labor for food, land, etc.
- Africans viewed as subhuman, unfit for free life

Racism
- Racism exists when one ethnic group or historian collectivity dominates (colonialism), excludes, or seeks to eliminate another on the basis of differences that it believes are hereditary and unalterable
- Caricatures are made to convince people that Africans are inferior, happy being slaves, simple minded, ape-like
- Slaves are treated that way and often sold just like property

Escape from Slavery
- Many slaves would try to escape whenever they could
- In most cases they failed or were caught and returned to their owners who often beat them for trying to escape
- Even if they could escape, they had no where to go; they were illiterate and often far, far away from their homes

Terminology and Definitions
A. Triangle Trade
The trade between Britain, Africa and the American colonies for slaves, crops, and materials

B. Plantation
A large piece of land where one crop is intentionally placed for widespread commercial sale; most common place for slaves to work, esp. in the Caribbean

C. Slavery
A legal or economic system in which people are treated like property – people can own others and the slaves have no rights or freedom whatsoever (ref. Slavery, 12)

D. Racism
Belief that one race posses characteristics that is specific to that race, so as to distinguish which race is more superior or inferior
Toussaint Le Overture (Saint-Domingue, 1743-1803)
• Was once a slave but freed in 1777
• Led an army of slave rebels (Haitian Revolution), using Guerilla and other military tactics
• Despite being imprisoned, his followers successfully gained freedom
• “Napoleon of Haiti”

Abraham Lincoln (Kentucky, US, 1809-1865)
- The 16th US President
- Declared the Emancipation Proclamation that freed 80% of the slaves
- Fought for the Union who was against slavery

John Newton (England, 1725-1807)
- Was once a captain of a slave ship himself
- Also experienced some time as a slave in Sierra Leone
- Turned to Christianity when he prayed for deliverance from a storm, later regretting his participation in the slave trade
- Joined Wilberforce in abolishing slave trade in England
- 1807, lived to see the slave trade abolished in England

Harriet Beecher Stowe (Connecticut, US, 1811-1896)
- Born into a family who were anti-slavery
- Wrote a fictional novel (Uncle Tom’s Cabin), highlighting political, economic, legal and moral issues with slavery
- Her book contributed to the outbreak of the Civil War

Sojourner Truth (New York, US, 1797-1883)
- Was a slave herself, but escaped
- Wrote an autobiography- “The Narrative of Sojourner Truth” and spoke to crowds against slavery
- Recruited black troops to fight for the Union in the Civil War

Harriet Tubman (Maryland, US, 1820-1913)
- Went back and forth from Pennsylvania/Philadelphia, helping slaves escape
- Used the “Underground Railroad” which was a route for slaves to escape

Nat Turner (Virginia, US, 1800-1831)
- Received a vision from God to fight white men
- Murdered 55 white people and went into hiding
- Was caught, convicted, and hung.
German Unification

- During this time, Germany was in process of coming together (Second German Empire) since its division into fractured states at the 30 years war.
- France declared war on Prussia, but other states joined Prussia in its fight with France.
- “I knew that a Franco-Prussian War must take place before a united Germany was formed.” - Otto van Bismarck
- France must be the aggressor if he was going to convince the other states to join.

Bismarck’s Realpolitik

- Pragmatic politics.
- Might makes right.
- No room for moral or idealistic distractions.

July 19, 1870: The War

- Bismarck manipulates French into declaring war on Prussia
- Prussian armies with German allies proved to be superior because of:
  A.) superior Krupp artillery
  B.) superior system of railroads allowing Germans to move supplies and troops.
- 10 days before the French surrendered Paris, 46 German states unified into the Second German Empire under Kaiser Wilhelm I.
- Prussian Army captured Napoleon III in Battle of Sedan
- Other French army trapped in fortress of Metz and besieged.
- Prussian Army proceeds toward Paris where it smashes the newly raised army of a new French Republic.

Krupp Cannons

- Krupp artillery factories were first to use steel to make cannons
- More superior than any other European artillery

The Armies

- French: 400,000 regular troops with modern rifles, but had inferior artillery
- Prussian army was made of conscripts
- Prussian conscripts can mobilize 1,200,000 for battle.
- Prussians had a general staff, making heir command structure more efficient and outmaneuver the French.

The Treaty of Frankfurt

- Paris falls and France forced to sign an uneven treaty.
- Forced to hand over resource-rich Alsace and Lorraine.
- Reparations to the German empire.
- France humiliated (the “women of Europe”)
- The French want revenge.
Ideology

- Lenin and Trotsky believed Communism conflicted with nationalism. Wanted to spread revolution beyond Russia’s borders.
- Stalin focused more inwardly on building up Russia as Communist stronghold.
• Under Nazism and Fascism, the state (not the individual) was supreme. Individuals only exist to serve the state
• Jews blamed for Germany’s problems (communists, gypsies, gays, etc also persecuted)

People’s Response
• Catholic church signs a treaty with Nazis
• Hitler had a lot of control over the German church
• Intellectuals like Einstein fled (eventually helped build the bomb!)

Background: the Major Players

The Axis Powers:
Italy: Benito Mussolini
• Fascist leader, taking control of Italy in 1922
• Wanted to create another Roman Empire
• Invaded Ethiopia in 1935
• Supported Francisco Franco (with Hitler) in Spanish Civil War

Germany: Hitler, Goebbels, and Göring
• Göring leads Luftwaffe (German Airforce)
• Hitler was the Fuhrer: the Leader of Nazi Germany
• Goebbels was the Minister of Propaganda

Japan: Hirohito/Hideki Tojo
• Sought total control of Pacific resources
• 1931 occupation of Manchuria
• 1936 signs Pact with Germany and Italy
• Nanking Massacre (and raping) in December 1937

The Allies (The Big Three):
Britain: Winston Churchill

Soviet Union: Joseph Stalin

United States: Franklin D. Roosevelt
• U.S. was neutral because they were in midst of Great Depression, public wanted to remain neutral
• First Neutrality Act in 1935 (no sale of arms)
• Arm sales on “cash and carry” basis in 1937