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Ida B. Wells

Gender and the Slave Trade

Upon arrival on the slave ships, the information taken from these Humans were not often surrounding gender, so there is less found on gender and more on age.

Ida spent a solid majority of her time recording and writing about the unfair lynching of African American men in the South. Ida stood up for the men that were accused of raping white women in southern communities. Ida argued the idea that consensual sex between white women and African American men was extremely prevalent and that the accusation of rape is unfounded. The result of her campaign led to the torching of her offices, yet she never stopped campaigning for the cause.

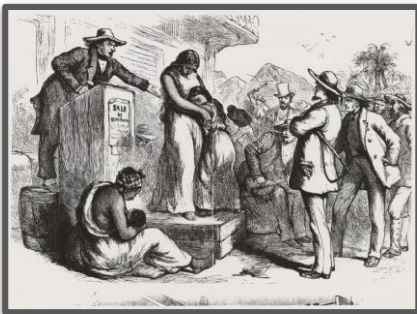
NUMBERS

70% From 1882-1908, there were 331 reported Humans lynched in Georgia, 70% of those were African Americans.

GENDER AND THE

The East Corner

SONNET MOORE



The Significance of this location

Will Miles and Jesse Slayton were two African Americans who were lynched in Columbus, Georgia in 1896. Will Miles was lynched because of a previous rape on a white woman. Shortly after Will Miles was lynched, he was brutally shot in the face with a shotgun. Then after he was shot, the mob of angry white southerners heard there was another individual who conducted a heinous act on a white woman and his name was Jesse Slayton. The mob rushed the Columbus jail without any resistance, grabbed Jesse Slayton and lynched him on the tree next to Will Miles on present day 11th St.

How does Columbus, Georgia play into the Slave Trade?

The Chattahoochee river was a major port for trading in the 19th century and was used primarily for trading and transportation, including the trading and transportation of slaves into Columbus.

Columbus, Georgia was a major hub for slaves and slave owners and slaves were brought to present day Broadway and were auctioned off.

LOCATION AND THE

The North Corner

TYLER GRANT

11th Street

The Cannon



Iron Bank

Why were children important to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?

Children were important commodities to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade because of their vulnerability. They were sold into slavery for profit not only by their captors, but by their relatives as well. Children were seen as 'pawns' or 'bargaining chips' for their relatives who had debts or a criminal record.

NUMBERS

12 million

It is estimated that 12 million slaves crossed the Atlantic Ocean and one quarter of them were children.

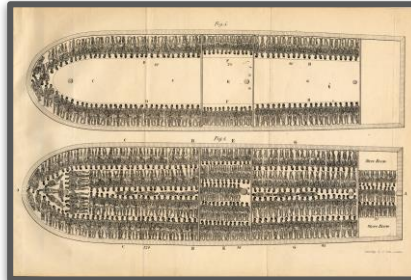
What European powers were most responsible for the slave trade

On the *Voadora*, one of the many ships used to transport Africans during the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, 33.9% of the slaves were young boys and 62.9% were girls while grown men made up 3.2% of the population. Aboard another ship, the *Voador*, young girls made up 62.3% of the population and boys made up 34.4%. Both men and women made up the remaining 1.6% of the population.

AGE AND THE

The South Corner

HANNAH MCGHEE



What European powers were most responsible for the slave trade

Nearly 4.2 million of all the slaves who travelled across the Atlantic disembarked in the Caribbean. The biggest contributors to the slave trade in Georgia were Great Britain and the United States, most of which landed in Savannah.

NUMBERS

90,000 By the end of the Civil War, there was close to 90,000 enslaved people living in the Chattahoochee River Valley.

When did each European power abolish the trade in enslaved Africans?

he first European country to abolish slavery was Denmark in 1802, followed by Britain and the US in 1807. In 1810, Britain then begins sending out naval fleets to detain slave ships. France abolishes the trade in its colonies in 1848. Cuba and Brazil didn't finally end their trade until 1851 when their governments stepped in. The Netherlands ends the trade in their colonies in 1863.

WESTERN POWERS

The East Corner

CALEB BELLOW

The Four Corners Exhibit

Columbus, Georgia