EUROPEAN POWERS

• European powers such as Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, and France were the main contributors to the transatlantic slave trade that peaked in the 1600s.

• By the end of the 18th century, an estimated 500,000 slaves per year left Europe for Latin America via the port of Havana.

• The British slave trade ended in 1807, with America and France following in 1810.

TRENT VAN EREM | JASMINE VAIL-GOMEZ | KENDRA SWAYNE | DUSTIN JAMES HUGINS

We intended for our memorial to exist in two parts, as represented in the photographs above: a steamboat in the midst of the Chattahoochee River and, on the brick wall behind the steamboat in the photograph, a representation of this poster as a series of plaques affixed to the wall. We came to a consensus among ourselves to represent multiple symbols in our memorial: a steamboat, a tree, enslaved people underneath the boat, and the series of plaques which are affixed to the wall with backgrounds that resemble both brick and railroad tracks. The steamboat serves to illustrate the importance of the Chattahoochee River in our region. Underneath it is a tree which reflects African Americans are attached by ropes tied to their stakes. This is a visual representation of the fact that Southern industry was held off on the backs of enslaved African American people, who were often brutally exploited—sometimes to the point of death, as noted by the tree, which is a representation of Columbus’ infamous “hanging tree” on Broad Street. The tree, along with the statues of the enslaved people, is obscured by the river during high tide—very much like how the United States has endured the fact that it is built upon slave labor—but, when the tide recedes, the horrific scene is exposed for all to see. The plaques—affixed to the brick wall by bar clamps or railroad tracks like backgrounds—are a testament to the fact that they represent both the parallel between the importance of the railroad to Southern industry and the Underground Railroad (a symbol of liberation) and represent bars, a symbol of bondage. The color of the bricks—dark red—is representative of the blood of the many enslaved African American people upon whom our city—and our nation—is built. We desired—more than anything—to have our memorial placed in Columbus, Georgia—very near to a downtown memorial dedicated in honor of Christopher Columbus—to combat the founding myth of this nation and to show its true origins. It is our earnest desire that our memorial may cause a moment of solemn reflection upon the true freedoms of our nation, to whom we owe a debt of immense gratitude: enslaved African American people whose stories, until now, have been kept silent.

EUROPEAN POWERS

The Slave Trade

GENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

From research there was only one ship that had a 100% women's crew, however, there were eight ships that had 100% enslaved men. I found out that there was never a ship where there was an equal amount of men and women. Instead, there were ships of men that were greater than women and children. The people who were selling the slaves wanted to sell more of men than women and children because women and children did not last long. Their life expectancy was short. Women were not very present on the transatlantic ship. Women were portrayed as easy, enslaving and dominating by the Europeans. Often, in one of the narratives of “James N’ Avery,” a woman was depicted as ignorant and lazy, because of their roles.

AGRO It was very common for children to be transported by slave ship. On ship arrival, there were 100% children aboard this ship. 94.9% boys and 9.9% girls. On ship voyage Africans there was a percentage of 90.9% children on this ship. 47.4% boys and 51.1% girls aboard. On ship voyage, the percentage of boys was 33.9% and the percentage of girls was 62.9%. In search for just the amount of children going to be enslaved on these boats came up to hundreds of ships with high percentages of children. Many of these ships with children didn’t have adults and if they did it was a small percentage.

SOURCES


SOURCE

https://www.slavevoyages.org