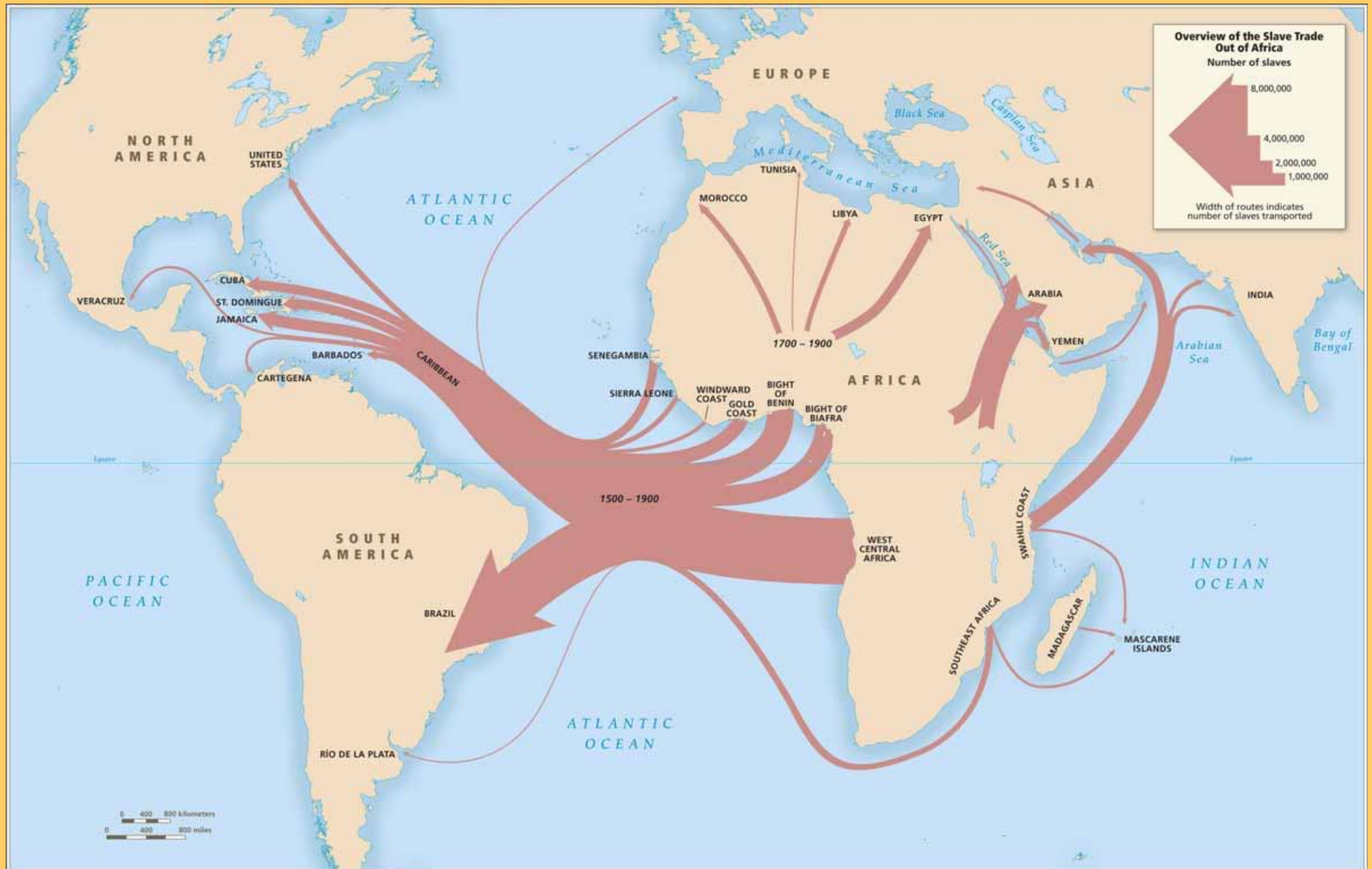


The Black Atlantic
AAAS 329-01/ARTHIST
383-01/ICS 226S-01

*The Making of the
Black Atlantic:
Transatlantic Slave
Trade & Colonialism*

Wednesday, January 18, 2023

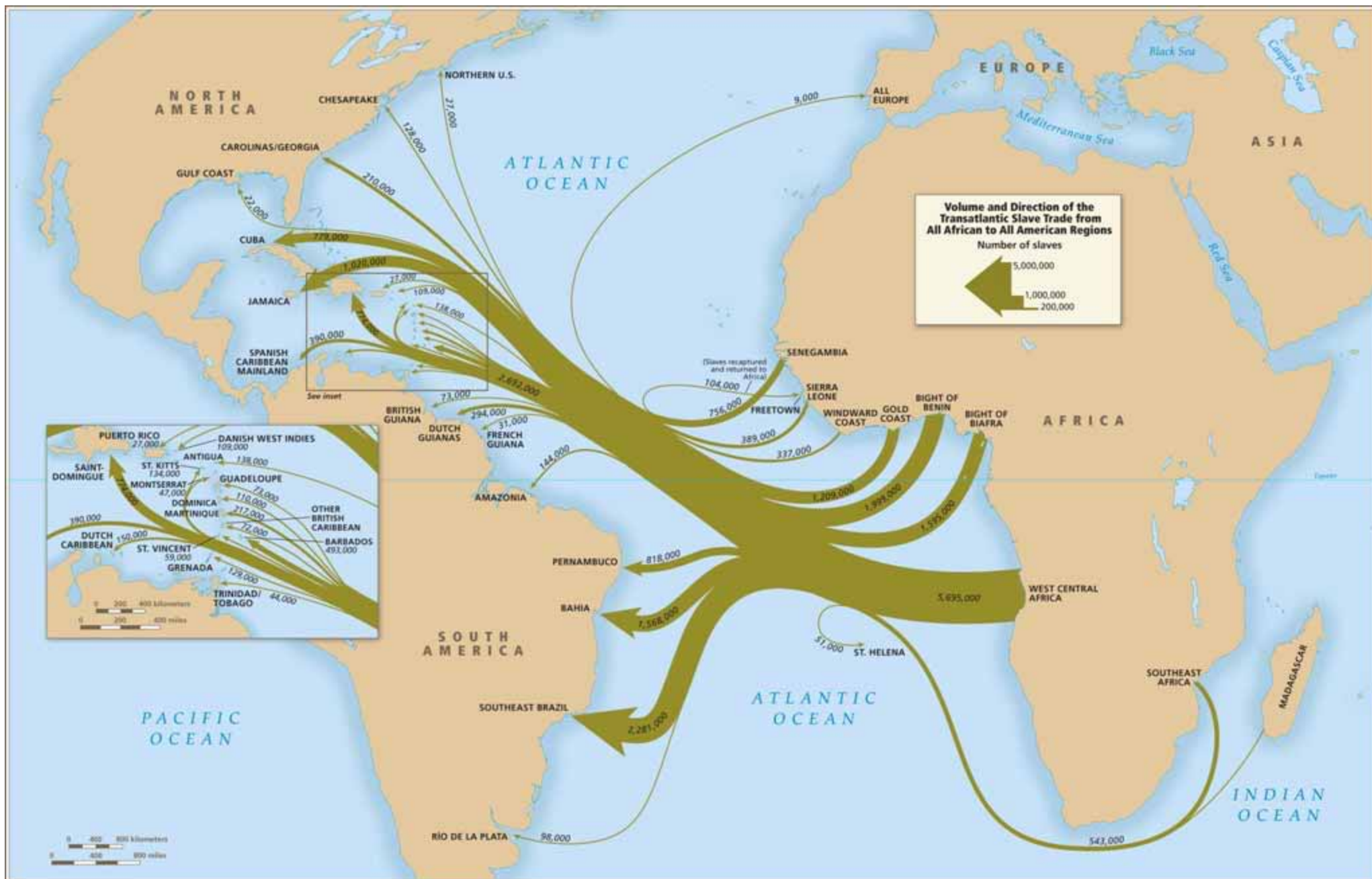




Schematic map showing an overview of the slave trade out of Africa.



Left: Schematic map showing the major regions where enslaved captives disembarked. Right: Schematic map showing the major coastal regions from which enslaved captives left Africa.

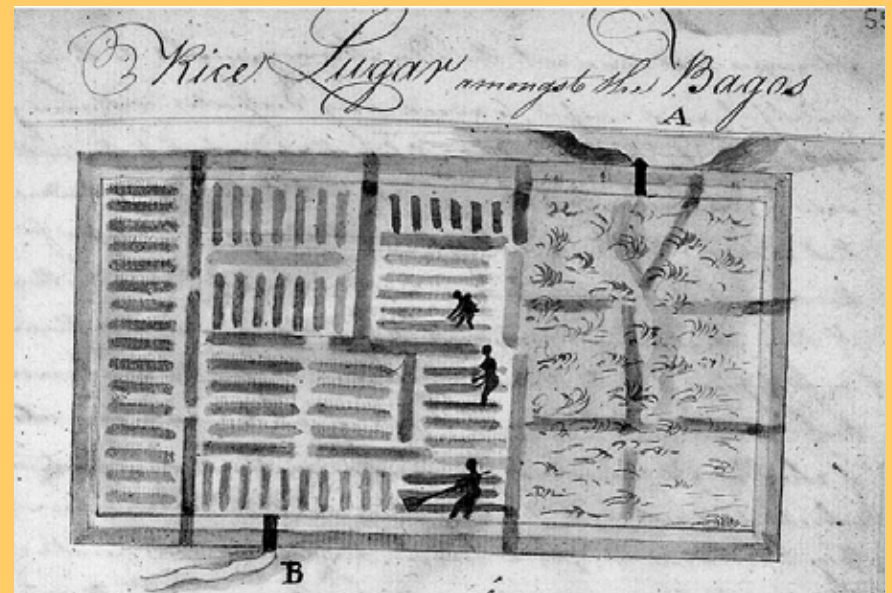


Schematic map showing the volume and directions of the transatlantic slave trade from all African to all American regions.

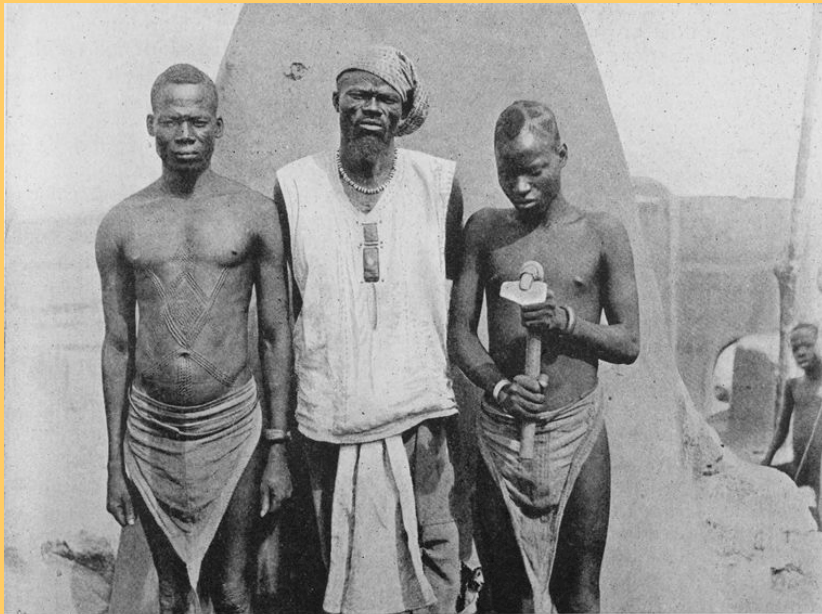


Above: Map of West Africa, circa 1800s. Upper right: Charles Willson Peale, *Yarrow Mamout*, ca. 1817. Below: Ruins of "slave castle," Bunce Island, Sierra Leone, built ca. 1690s. Lower right: Anonymous, *Rice, Sugar amongst the Bagas*, Upper Guinea, 1793. Watercolor.

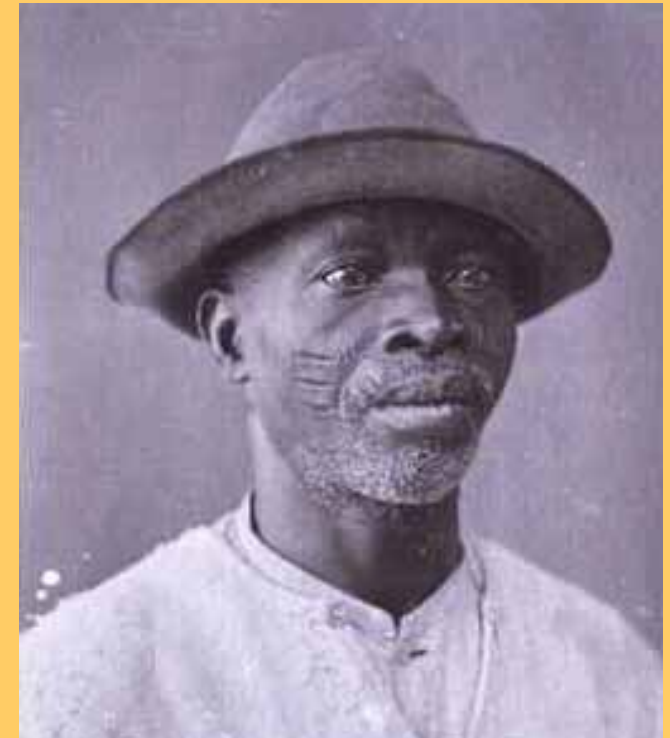
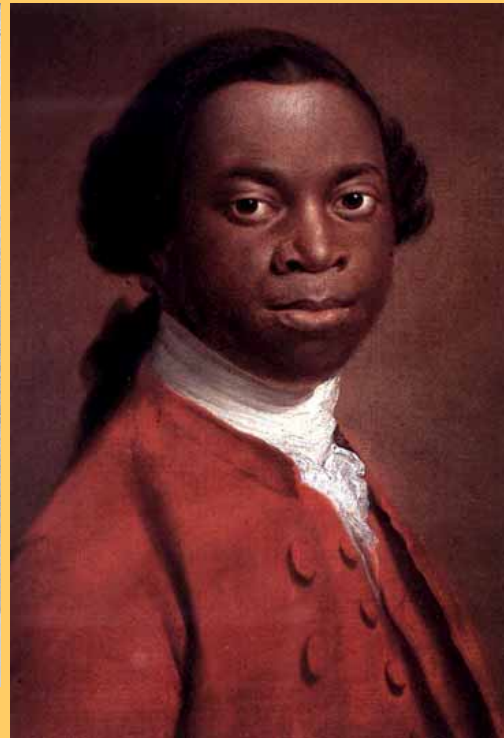
Estimate of Africans brought to the Americas from Sierra Leone & the Windward Coast: 389,000 and 337,000, respectively. Estimate of Africans brought to the Americas from Senegambia: 756,000.



Right: Map of West Africa, ca. 1800s. Lower left: Photograph of the inhabitants of Ghana's interior, whose ancestors were conscripted into the transatlantic slave trade. Lower center: Anonymous, *Olaudah Equiano*, ca. 1780s. Oil on canvas. Lower right: Photograph of an Afro-Brazilian man (with Yoruba scarifications), mid-to-late 19th century. Estimate of Africans brought to the Americas from the Gold Coast: 1,209,000. Estimate of Africans brought to the Americas from the Bights of Benin & Biafra: 1,999,000 and 1,595,000, respectively.



187. NEGROES FROM NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF GOLD COAST
A good many of this type found their way to America as "Koromanti" slaves because they were shipped from the British and Dutch coast stations of Coromantyn or Koromanti near Cape Coast





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WILLIAMSBURG, March 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to James City prison an *Ibo* Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, has five gashes of his country mark on each cheek, and says that he was sold about 6 years ago by Col. Hunter, late of Hampton, to David Sallen, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of
WILLIAM LANE.

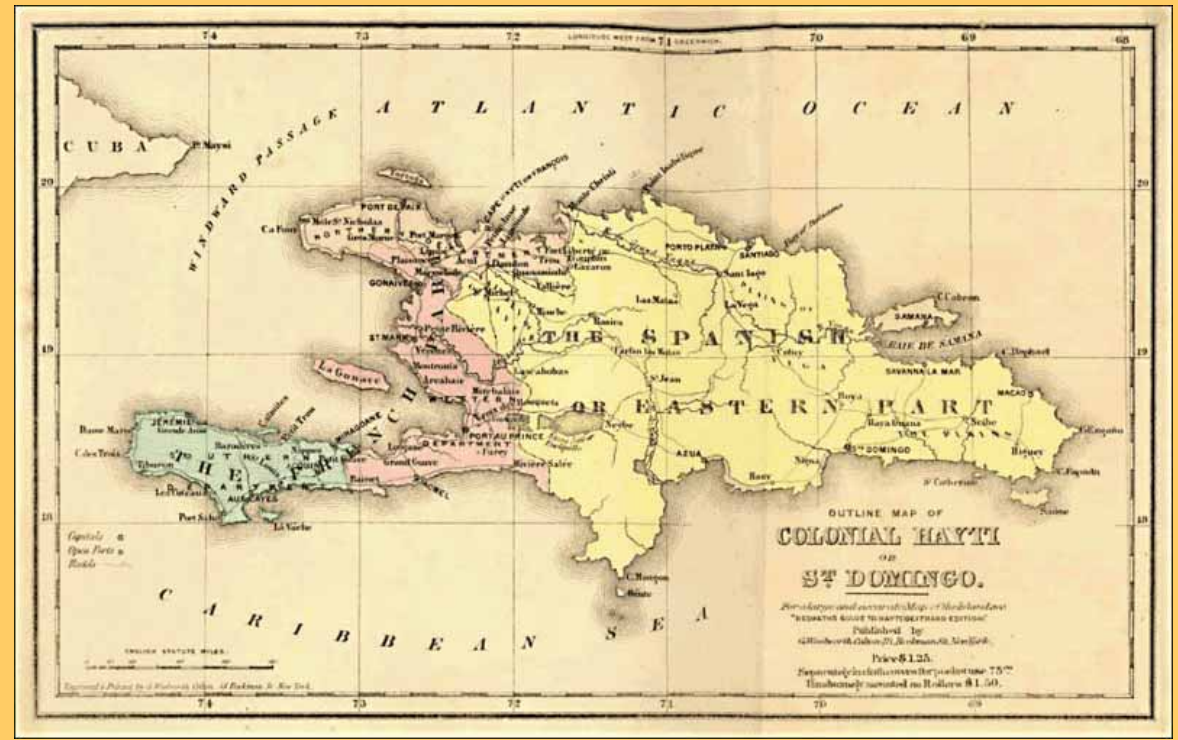
TAKEN up, 3 fleers, viz. A brown one, branded on the rump IP; another brown one, with white back and belly, and branded IM; the other red and white.

Clockwise from above right: Bell from the slaver Henrietta Marie, which was shipwrecked off the southern tip of Florida, 1701. 18th century newspaper announcement about an enslaved “Ibo” man, Williamsburg, VA. Map of Virginia, Maryland, & the Carolinas, 17th century. Map of Jamaica, 1717. Anonymous photograph of Cane-Cutters, Jamaica, 19th century. Estimate of Africans who arrived in North America: 387,000. Estimate of Africans who arrived in Jamaica: 1,020,000.





Above left: George Harper Houghton, Family of slaves at the Gaines house, Virginia, ca. 1861-62. Photograph. Above right: Barbadoes Copper Penny, ca. 1780s-90s. Lower left: Map of Cuba, ca. 1800s. Estimate of Africans who arrived in Barbados & other Caribbean islands (excluding Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, & the Dutch islands): 493,000 and 1,020,000, respectively. Estimate of Africans who arrived in Cuba: 780,000.



Above and Below right: Scenes of Sugar cultivation and processing, Saint Domingue (Haiti), 17th century. Engravings. Above right: Map of Hispanola, 19th century. Estimate of Africans who arrived in Saint Domingue: 774,000.



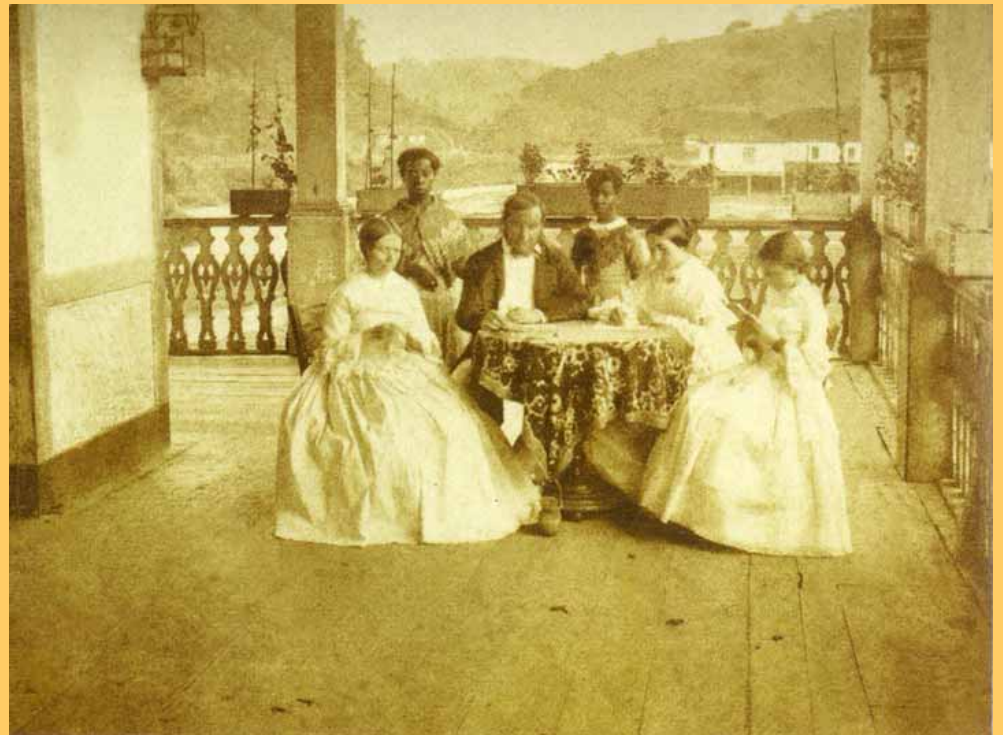


Upper left: Iglesia de la Trinidad (a church built by and for enslaved Africans), Cartagena, Colombia, 17th century. Upper right: Map of the West Indies, Mexico and New Spain, 18th century. Estimate of Africans who arrived in Veracruz & New Spain: 390,000.

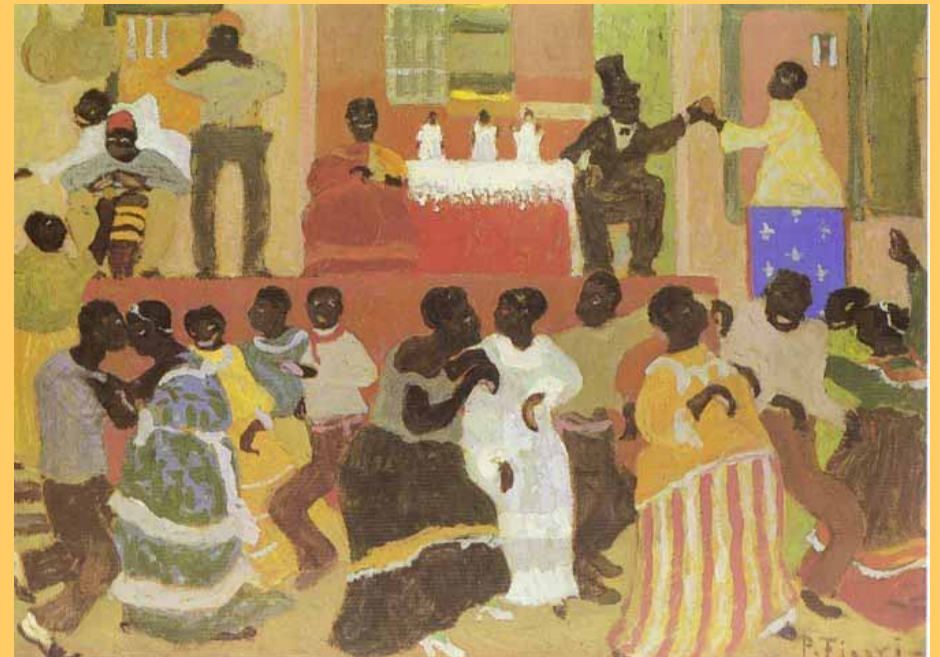


Lower left: Portrait of John Stedman, adventurer in Suriname, 18th century. Lower right: Map of the Guyanas (English, Dutch & French), 18th century. Estimates of Africans who arrived in the Guyanas & Dutch Caribbean: 548,000.



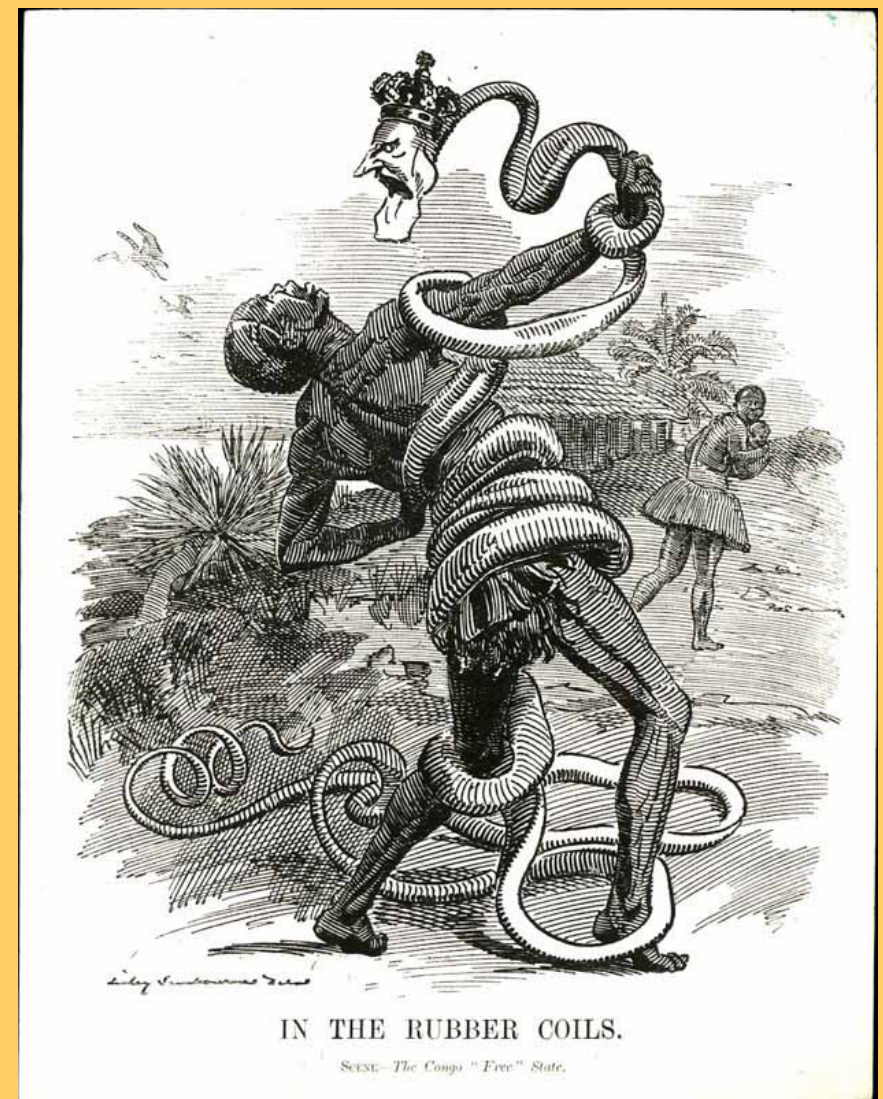


Above left: Herman Moll, Coastal Brazil, 1701. Above right: Anonymous, Brazilian family with two enslaved women, 19th century. Lower left: Map of the Rio de la Plata region (in Uruguay & Argentina), 18th century; Lower right: Pedro Figari, *Candombe*, ca. 1920s. Estimates of Africans who arrived in Brazil: 3,200,000. Estimate of African who arrived in the Rio de la Plata region: 98,000.





Clockwise from above left: Josiah Wedgwood, *Am I Not A Man And A Brother?* c. 1787. Jasperware. Poster celebrating the abolishment of slavery in Brazil in 1888, with the slogan "Agora Sim!" ("Finally, now we're good!"). William Tolman Carleton, *Watch Meeting - Dec. 31, 1862 - Waiting for the Hour*, 1862. Oil on canvas.



Left: Colonial Map of Africa, 1914. Right: Cartoon, "In The Rubber Coils. Scene - The Congo 'Free' State," from *Punch* (London), 1906.

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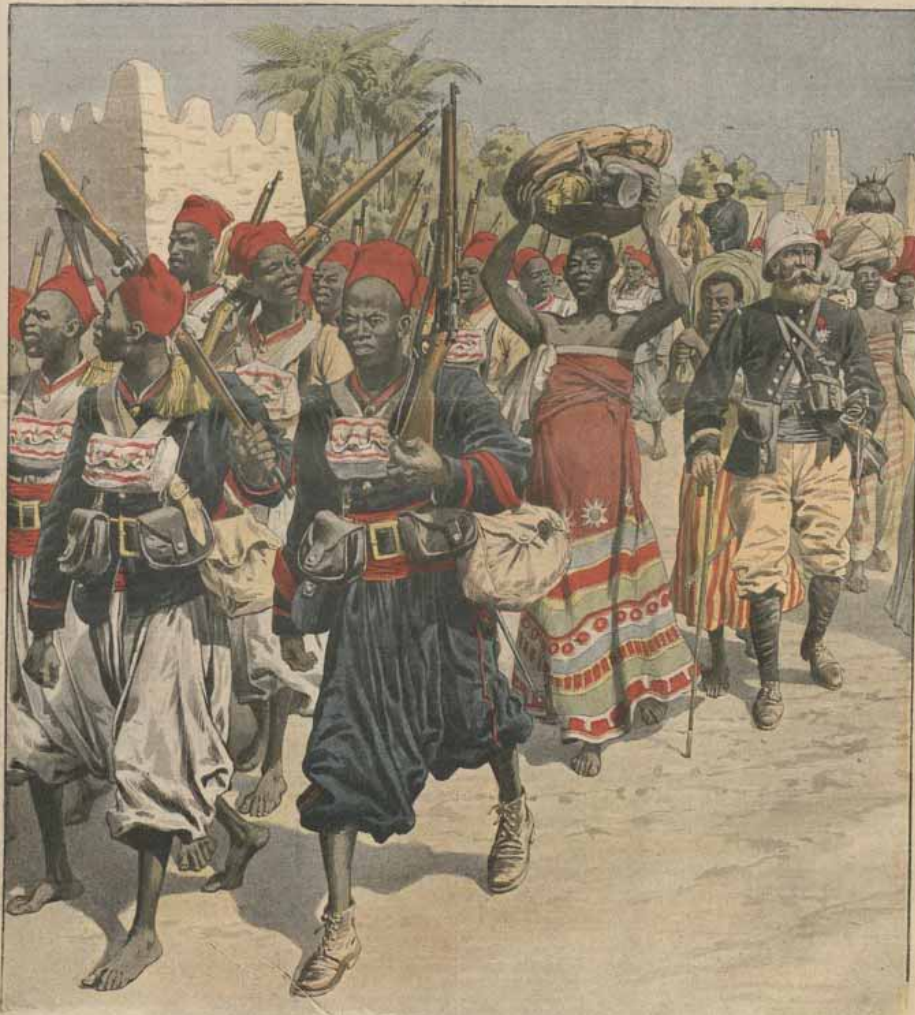
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EXPOSITION COLONIALE
INTERNATIONALE



PARIS
1931



IMP. DE VAUGIRARD - PARIS - 1928

J de la Nègre

Left: "En Route Pour Le Maroc," *Le Petit Journal* (Paris), illustrating conscripted Senegalese soldiers, or *tirailleurs*, 1908. Above: Poster from the Exposition Coloniale Internationale Paris 1931.

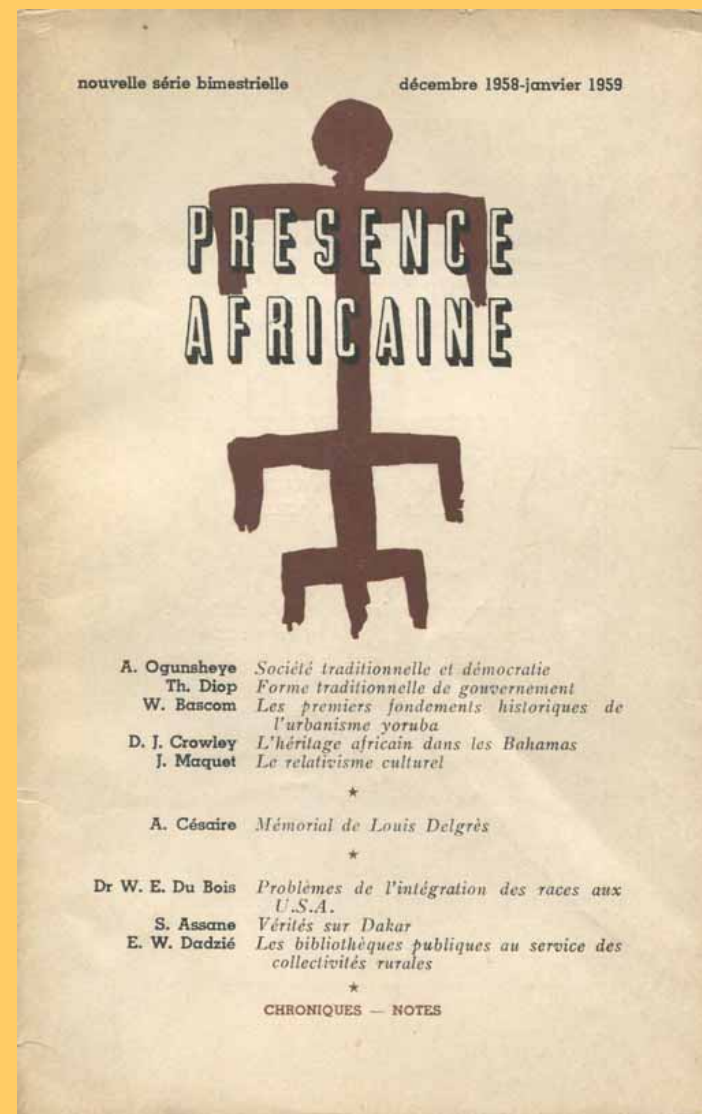
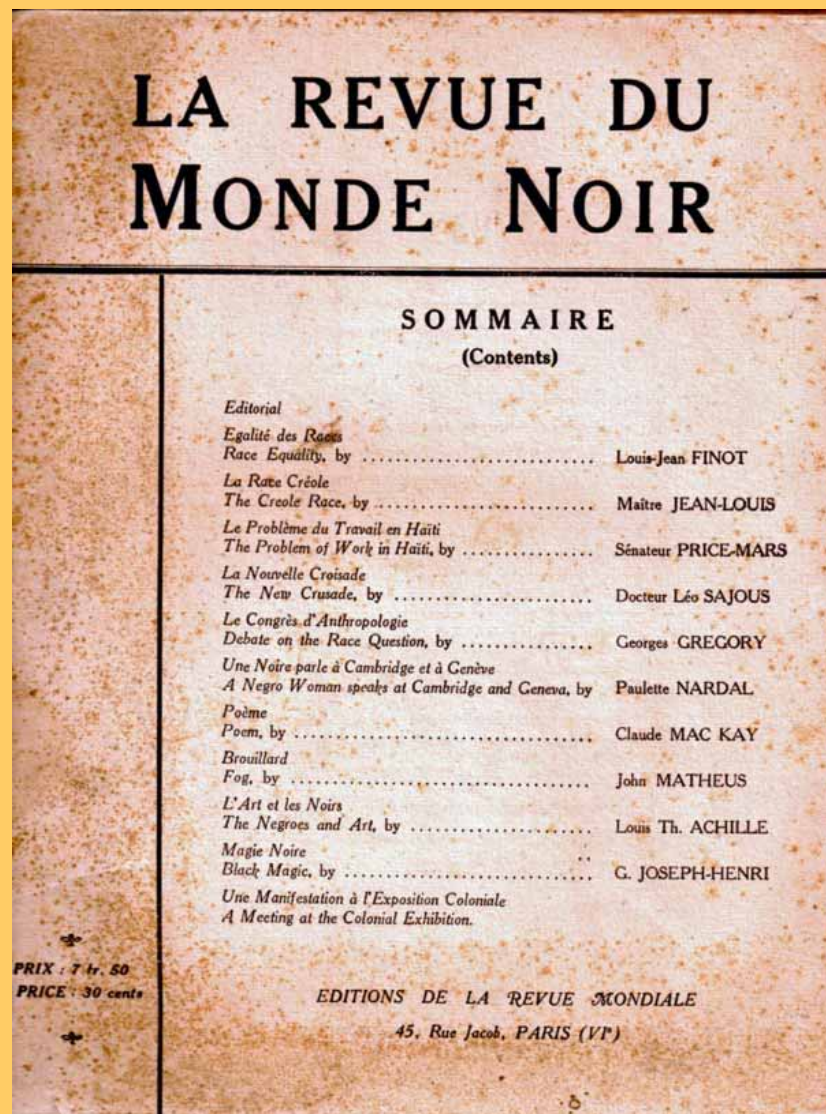


Above: Vlisco Textile company commemorative cotton fabric sold in Nigeria on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's coronation, 1956. Dyed cotton.
 Right: Cover of *Paris Match* featuring a young boy scout in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, at a military parade.





Clockwise from above left: Marquet de Vasselot, *Tribute to Victor Schoelcher*, 1904. Fort-de-France, Martinique. Marble. Photograph of West Indian immigrants at Victoria Station, London, 1956. Film still from *Dr. No* (UK, 1962. Dir. Terence Young), featuring Sean Connery and John Kitzmiller on location at Port Royale, Kingston, Jamaica. Photograph of Queen Elizabeth greeting children, Kingston, Jamaica, 1983.



Left: Front page of the first edition of *La Revue du Monde Noir* (1931), edited by Paulette and Jane Nardal, Paris.
 Right: front page of *Presence Africaine* (1959), edited by Alioune Diop, Paris.