

## American Minute with Bill Federer Slavery, Ancient & Modern, and some Champions Who Fought to Abolish It

**Slavery** existed from the beginning of recorded history, with examples such as:



- China's Shang Dynasty in the second millennium BC, enslaved neighboring states, using many for ritual sacrifice;
- Egyptians used slaves to build pyramids;
- India's untouchable caste was relegated to cleaning sewers and handling dead things, laboring in conditions equivalent to slavery;
- Greeks and Romans had slaves.

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The movement to abolish **slavery** developed largely in western **Judeo-Christian civilization**.



In the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 7:12), Jesus taught:

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

After 313 AD, as the Roman Empire became Christianized, **slavery** diminished.



In the 5th century, **invading hoards** overran the **Roman Empire**, but they were eventually converted and ceased enslaving captives.

**Saint Patrick's** *Letter To King Coroticus*, condemning his **enslavement of Irish** in the 5th century was one of the **first anti-slavery documents**.

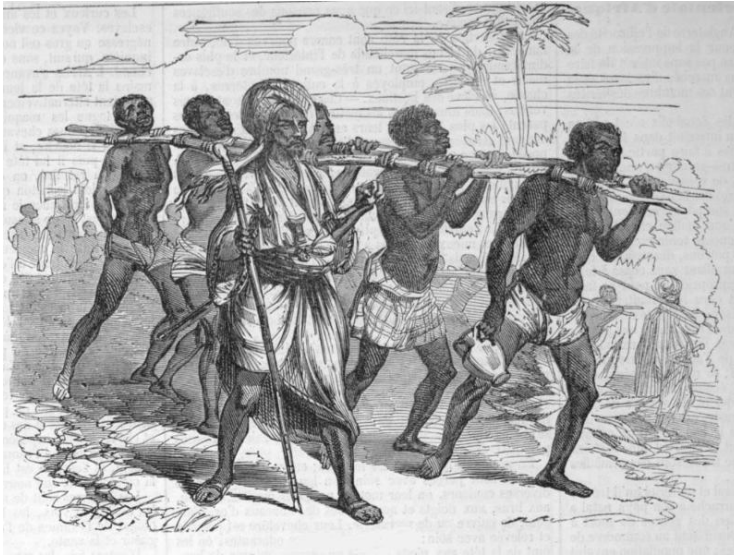
"Thy sheep around me are tom to pieces and driven away, and that by those robbers, by the orders of the hostile-minded Coroticus ... a man who **hands over Christians** to the **Picts and Scots**.



**Ravening wolves** have **devoured the flock of the Lord** ... **You ... sell them** to a foreign nation that has no knowledge of God. **You betray the members of Christ** as it were into a **brothel** ...



People who were freeborn have been sold, **Christians made slaves**, and that, too, in the service of the **abominable, wicked, and apostate Picts!"**



In the 7th century, Islam spread rapidly with conquered infidels being made **chattel slaves, military slaves, domestic slaves, and concubine slaves.**

**Slavery** was practiced by Caliphs and Sultans through the next 1,400 years.

Twice as many **women** were **sold** in the Arab Muslim **slave trade** than men.

"Prophet, We have made lawful to you ... the **slave girls** whom Allah has given you as **booty.**" (Qur'an 33:50)



**Women** were put in harems, which were kept by eunuchs, both white and black male slaves who



were castrated.

**Black male slaves** suffered more cut "level with the abdomen," resulting in high mortality rates.

The Arabic word "**Abd**" or "**Abeed**" is the name used for both "**African**" and "**slave**."



Abolitionist movements to **end slavery** are rare in the **sharia Islamic world**, as Mohammed himself owned **slaves** and it is forbidden to criticize him.

**Vikings** attacked across Europe, killing men and **carrying away thousands of Christian women** as captives.

These **women**



raised their Viking children to be **Christians**, and eventually, the Norse kingdoms discontinued **slavery**.



**Slavery** was a significant part of the Ottoman Empires' economy for centuries, until it was ended by **Ataturk**, who helped found the Republic of Turkey in 1923.

**Medieval Catholic Orders of Mathurins and Trinitarians** collected alms and ransomed captives from North Africa Muslim **slavery**.



In the 16th century, **Spanish** and

## Portuguese Slave Trade

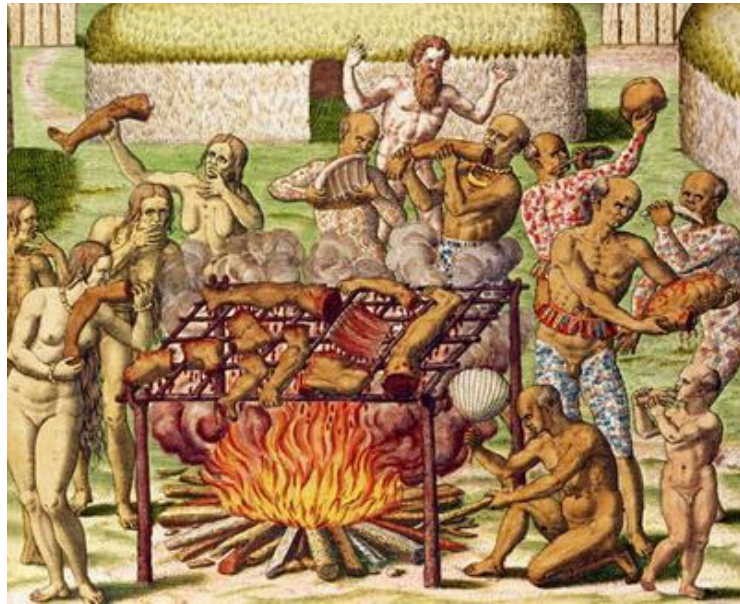
- When the Portuguese discovered the Azores, Madeiras, Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century they were all uninhabited
- The Portuguese population was too small to provide a large number of colonists
- The sugar plantations required a large labor force
- Slaves filled this demand



## Portuguese Empires

participated in the **slave trade** of indigenous populations, often purchasing them from **Muslim slave markets** in Africa and the Middle East.

In pre-Columbian America, aggressive inhabitants, such as **Caribs** and **Aztec** attacked and **enslaved** other tribes, sometimes using them in **ritual sacrifice** and **cannibalism**.

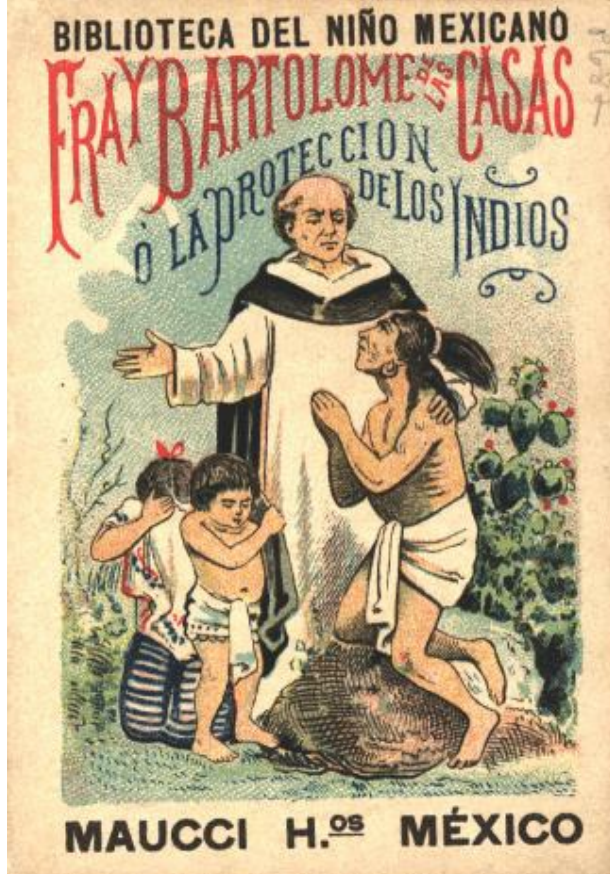


The **Inca Empire** had a system of **mandatory public service** known as **mita**, similar to the **Aztec's tlacotin**.

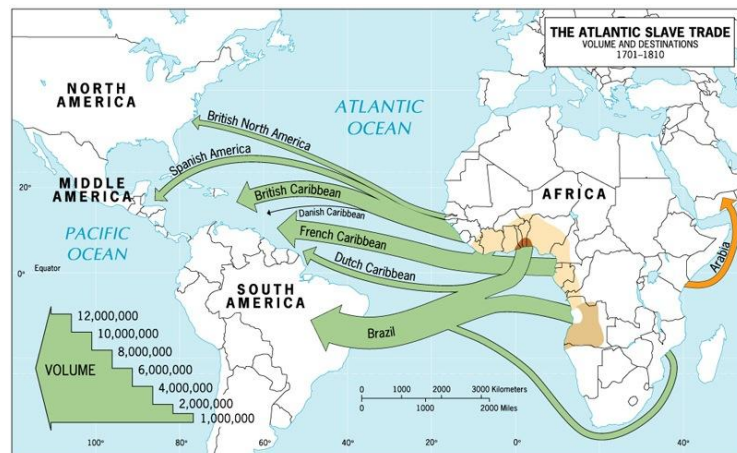
**Spanish** enslaved **Indians** in the **New World**, putting many to work in the Potosi silver mines

The priest **Bartolomé de las Casas**, motivated by the Gospel, championed the **ending the enslavement** of native Americans.



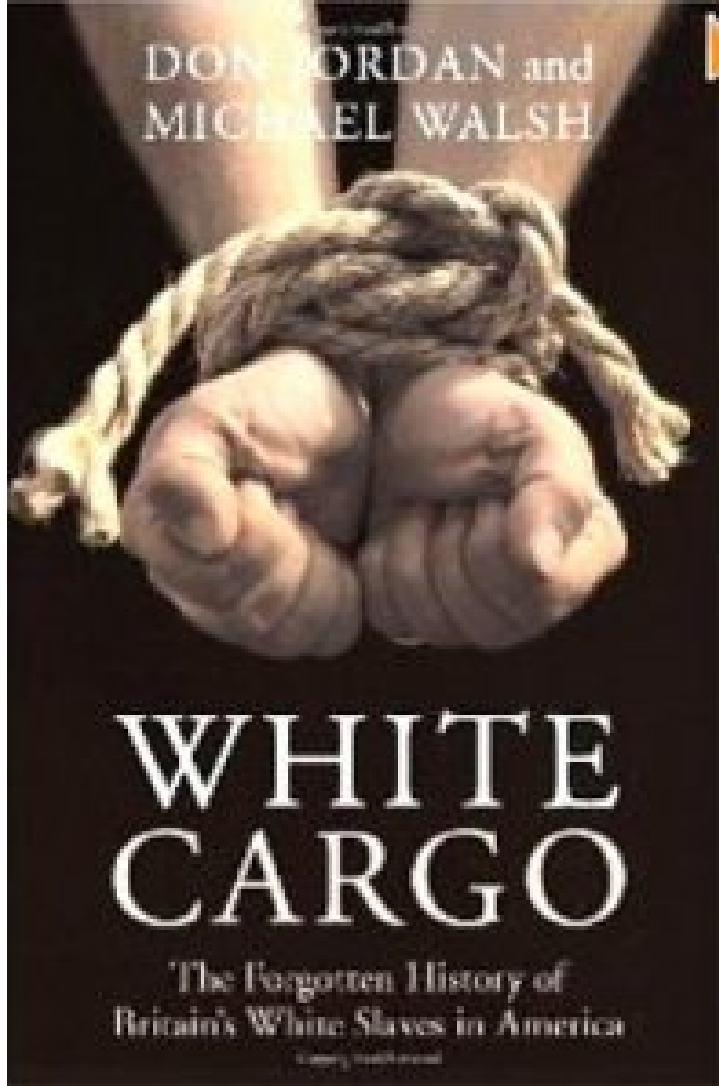


Sadly, once the enslavement of native Americans was outlawed, greed motivated merchants begin importing slaves from Africa.



More **African slaves** were imported into **Brazil** than into any other country -- an estimated **4.9 million** were brought by the **Portuguese**.

After the failed invasion of **England** by the **Spanish Armada** in 1588, **Catholic Spain** made one more attempt by landing troops in **Catholic Ireland**.



In 1601, after a nine year war, **Protestant England** defeated the combined **Catholic Irish** and **Spanish military** at the **Battle of Kinsale**.

Not only were some **500,000 Irish** killed, but under the reigns of **Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, and Oliver Cromwell**, an additional **500,000 Irish** were sold into horrible

**slavery** on plantations in the Caribbean and Virginia, being treated more harshly due to religious animosities.

In the book *To Hell or Barbados* (2000), Sean O'Callaghan wrote:

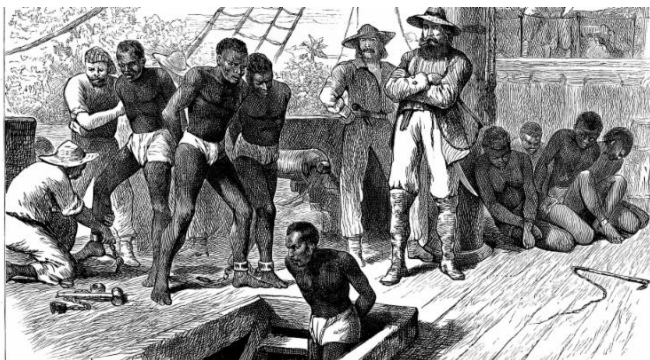
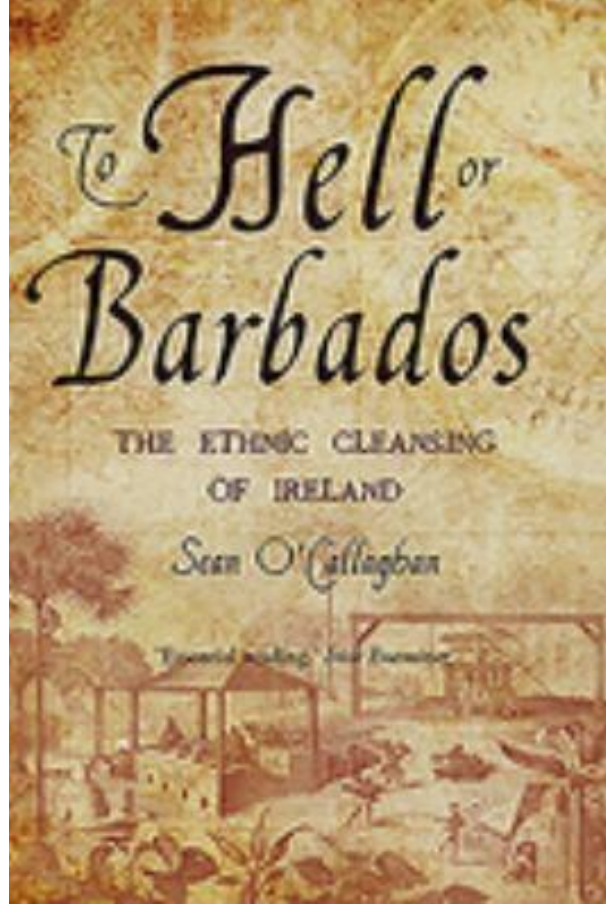
"However, from 1625 onward the Irish were sold, pure and simple as **slaves**. There were no indenture agreements, no protection, no choice.

They were **captured** and originally turned over to shippers to be **sold**



for their profit.

Because the profits were so great, generally 900 pounds of cotton for a **slave**, the **Irish slave trade** became an industry in which everyone involved (except the Irish) had a share of the profits."



As the 17th century progressed, the **African slave trade** increased with **Dutch, French and English** merchants.

The **first African slaves** were brought to the colony of **Virginia** in 1619, on a **Dutch ship** which had seized them from a Spanish ship.

Originally, **African slaves** brought to Virginia **served seven years and were freed**.

A **black indentured slave** from Angola named **Anthony Johnson** arrived in Virginia in 1621.

The screenshot shows a JSTOR search result for a 'SPECIAL REPORT' titled 'THE KNOWN WORLD OF FREE BLACK SLAVEHOLDERS: A RESEARCH NOTE ON THE SCHOLARSHIP OF CARTER G. WOODSON' by Thomas J. Pressly. The abstract mentions Edward P. Jones's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel 'The Known World' and discusses the historical accuracy of the novel's depiction of free black slaveholders in the years before the Civil War. A small thumbnail image of the book cover is visible on the right side of the search result.

He completed his indentured service and was **freed**. He became **one of the first Africans to own property in America**, acquiring a 250 acre tobacco plantation.

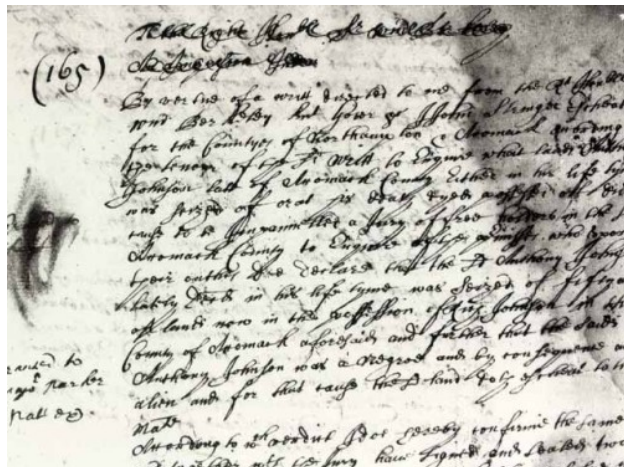
**Anthony Johnson** owned four white slaves and **one black slave, John Casor**.

After seven years, **Casor** expected that he was freed. He left to work for wages as a free man on another farm.



Sadly, **Anthony Johnson** brought a lawsuit in 1655 to keep his African slave, **John Casor**, as a permanent slave, and won.

This made **John Casor** one of the first person of African descent in the 13 English Colonies to be a slave for life.



**The Royal African Company** was founded in 1672 and brought an estimated **100,000 slaves to the New World**.



# Royal African Company



The RAC Flag

- A London slave-trade monopoly was given to the Royal African Company in 1672.
- Set up by the Stuart family and London merchants
- Led by James, Duke of York, Charles II's brother.
- Slaves were branded with RAC on their chests.
- Between 1672 and 1689 it transported around 90,000–100,000 slaves.

25

In the early 18th century, **Quakers**, led by abolitionist **Anthony Benezet**, consistently lobbied to end **slavery**.

Anthony Benezet, Quaker abolitionist. The Society of Friends founded the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787



**Slavery** expanded in America significantly after **Eli Whitney** invented the **cotton gin in 1794**, turning cotton into the main crop in America's South.

French officer **Marquis de Lafayette** had joined the American Revolutionary, being considered almost as an adopted son of **General George Washington**.

After the war, **Lafayette** returned to France and joined the French abolitionist **Society of the Friends of the Blacks**, which advocated the end of the **slave trade** and **equal rights for blacks**.

The **French Revolution** ended **slavery** in France, but **not** in French colonial holdings, such as **Louisiana** and **Haiti**.



**Washington** encouraged **Lafayette**, April 5, 1783:

"The scheme ... which you propose as a precedent, to encourage the **emancipation of**

**the black people** of this Country from that state of Bondage in which. they are held, is a striking **evidence of the benevolence of your Heart**.

I shall be happy to join you in so laudable a work; but will defer going into a detail of the business, 'till I have the pleasure of seeing you."

**Lafayette's** plan to emancipate all **slaves** was thought impossible by some, to which he replied:



"If it be a wild



scheme, I had rather be mad in this way, than to be thought wise in the other task."



In the last 6 years of **Washington's** life, he attempted to take four of the farms on his plantation and make them into rental properties, thus transitioning away from **slavery**.

On May 10, 1786, **George Washington** wrote from Mount Vernon to **Marquis de Lafayette**:

"Your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with a view of **emancipating the slaves** on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit would diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country."

Some well-known American founders advocated **abolishing slavery**:

- **Abigail Adams**
- **John Quincy Adams**
- **Richard Allen**
- **Benjamin Franklin**
- **Benjamin Rush**
- **Daniel Webster**



**Richard Bassett**, a signer of the



Constitution, became an enthusiastic Methodist Christian and **freed all his slaves**, paying them as hired labor.

Another **anti-slavery** leader was **Rufus King**, was born March 24, 1755.

**Rufus King** was a Harvard graduate who was an aide to General Sullivan during the Revolutionary War.



*Rufus King.*

At 32 years old, **Rufus King** was one of the **youngest signers of the U.S. Constitution.**

**Rufus King** later served as U.S. Minister to England, U.S.





Senator from New York, and was a candidate for U.S. President.

In 1820, during the debates of the Tallmadge Amendment when Missouri was petitioning for statehood, **Senator Rufus King** told the U.S. Senate:

"I hold that all laws or compacts imposing any such condition as **slavery upon any**

**human being are absolutely void** because they are **contrary** to the law of nature, which is **the law of God.**"



**John Jay** helped draft New York's first Constitution. He proposed it **abolish slavery**, writing to Robert Livingston and Gouverneur Morris, April 29, 1777, that there should be:



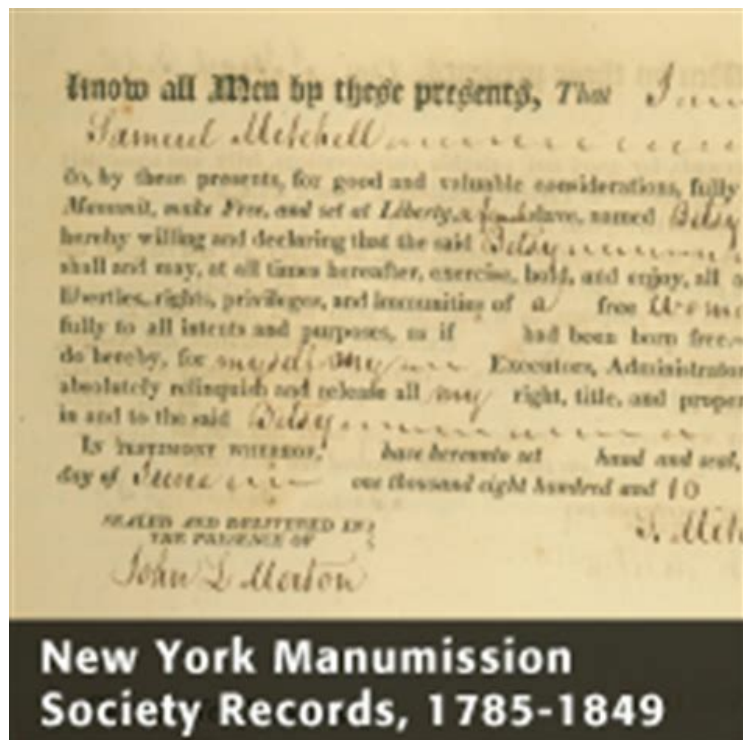
"... a clause against the continuation of domestic slavery."

Jay helped found the **New York State Society for Promoting the Manumission (Freeing) of Slaves** in 1785, filing lawsuits on behalf of **slaves**.

He wrote to **Benjamin Rush**, March 24, 1785:

"I wish to see all ... discriminations everywhere abolished, and that the time may soon come when all our **inhabitants of every color** and denomination shall **be free and equal** partakers of our political liberty."

Jay helped found **New York's African Free School** in 1787 and supported it

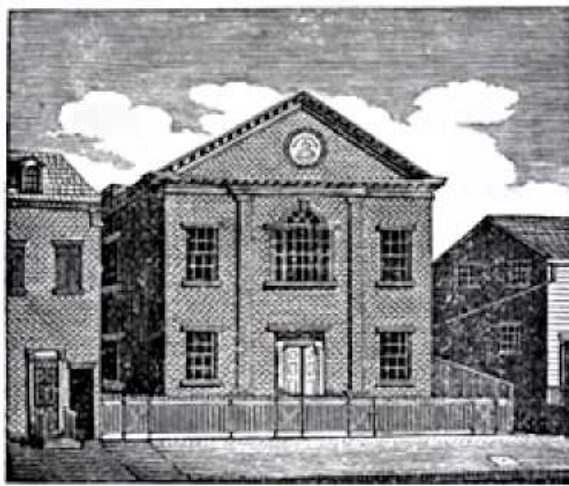




financially.

He even bought **slaves** in order to immediately free them, writing:

"I purchase **slaves** and **manumit (free) them.**"



NEW-YORK AFRICAN FREE-SCHOOL, No. 2.  
Engraved from a drawing taken by F. Reason, a pupil, aged 13 years.



**Jay** was appointed by **George Washington** to be the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, serving from 1789 to 1795.

As second Governor of New York, **John Jay** signed an **Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery** in 1799, prohibiting the **exportation of slaves** and making a path for

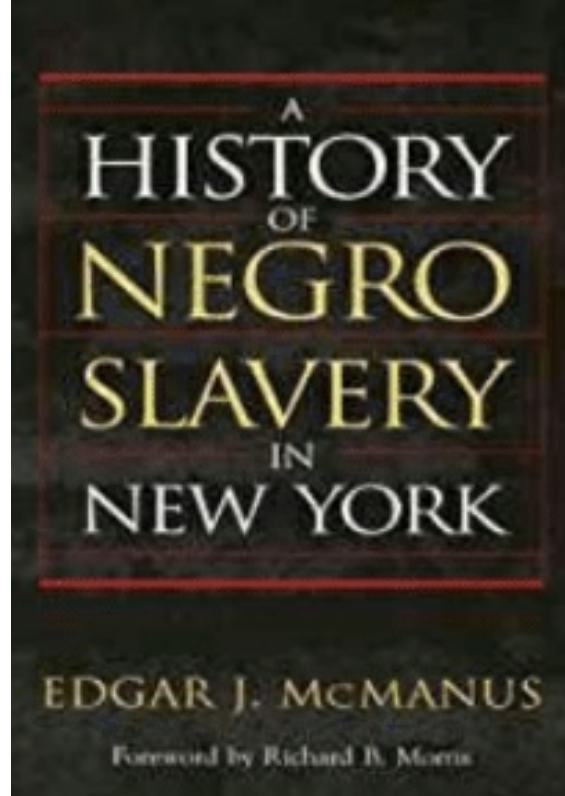
children of **slaves** to attain freedom.

**Jay** was also president of the **American Bible Society**, 1821-1828.

Newspaper editor **Horace Greeley** wrote in 1854:

"To **Chief Justice Jay** may be attributed, more than to any other man, the **abolition of Negro**

bondage in this State."



In the late 18th and early 19th century, **John Newton** and **William Wilberforce**, motivated by the Gospel, led the **anti-slavery** movement in England.



**William Wilberforce** stated:

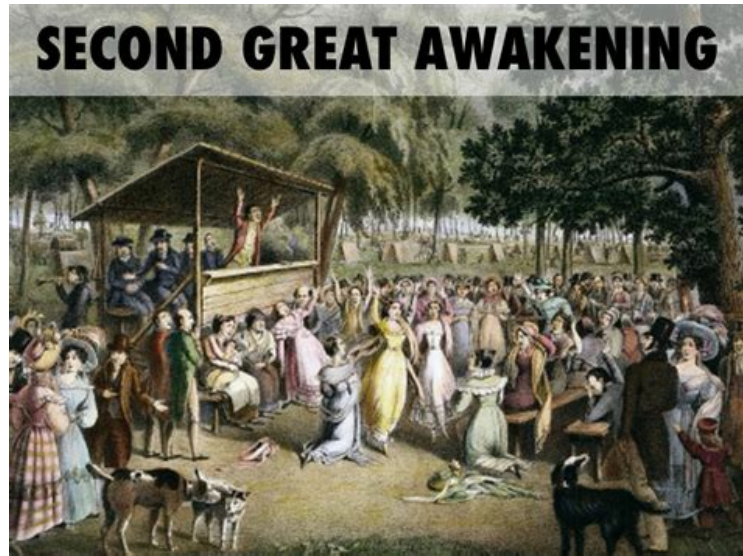
"You may choose to look the other way, but you can never say again that you did not know."

Once Britain



ended **slavery**, they worked to abolish it in their colonies.

Due in large part to the **Second Great Awakening Revival**, the missionary and **abolitionist movements** grew in America in the early 19th century.



Some well-known Americans who advocated **abolishing slavery** were:

- **Louisa May Alcott**
- **Susan B. Anthony**
- **Henry Ward Beecher**
- **John Bingham**
- **John Brown**
- **Salmon P. Chase**
- **Cassius Marcellus Clay**
- **Frederick Douglass**
- **Ralph Waldo Emerson**
- **Charles Finney**
- **John C. Fremont**
- **William Lloyd Garrison**
- **Ulysses S. Grant**
- **Horace Greeley**
- **Hannibal Hamlin**
- **Julia Ward Howe**
- **Abraham Lincoln**



- **Elijah P. Lovejoy**
- **Dred Scott**
- **Elizabeth Stanton**
- **Thaddeus Stevens**
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe**
- **Charles Sumner**
- **Henry David Thoreau**
- **Sojourner Truth**
- **Harriet Tubman**
- **Theodore Dwight Weld**
- **Walt Whitman**
- **John Greenleaf Whittier**



It is piracy to buy or steal a native African, and subject him to **servitude**. Surely the **sin** is as great to **enslave** an American as an African."

John Jay's son, **William Jay** (1789-1858), founded **New York City's Anti-Slavery Society** in 1833.

**William Jay** drafted the constitution for the

**William Lloyd Garrison** wrote, December 14, 1833:

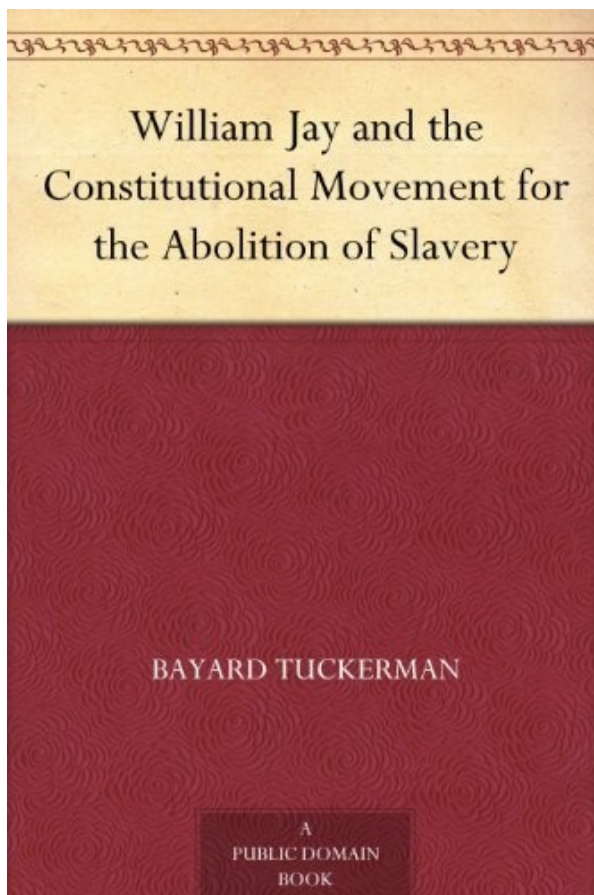
"The right to enjoy liberty is inalienable. To invade it, is to usurp the prerogative of Jehovah.

Every man has a right to his own body — to the products of his own labor— to the protection of law — and to the common advantages of society.

It is piracy to buy or steal a



**American Anti-Slavery Society** and served as its corresponding foreign secretary, 1835-1837.



**William Jay** was the first judge of New York's Westchester County from 1820 to 1842, but was removed on account of **his strong anti-slavery views**.

**William Jay** helped to found the **American Bible Society** in 1818.

William Jay's son, **John Jay II** (1817-1894), was manager of the **New York Young Men's Anti-**

## Slavery Society in 1834.

**John Jay II** was a prominent member of the **anti-slavery Free Soil Party**.

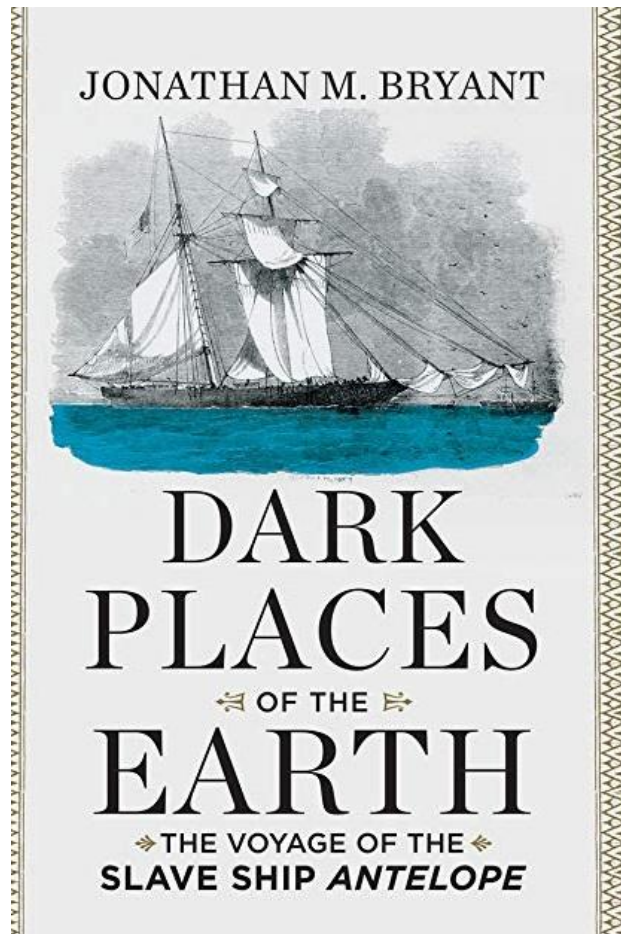
**John Jay II** later helped found in New York a branch of the **new political party** dedicated to the social issue of **ending slavery -- the Republican Party**.



**Francis Scott Key** labored for seven years before the **Supreme Court** to **free 300 African slaves** from the ship *Antelope* captured off the coast of Florida in 1820.

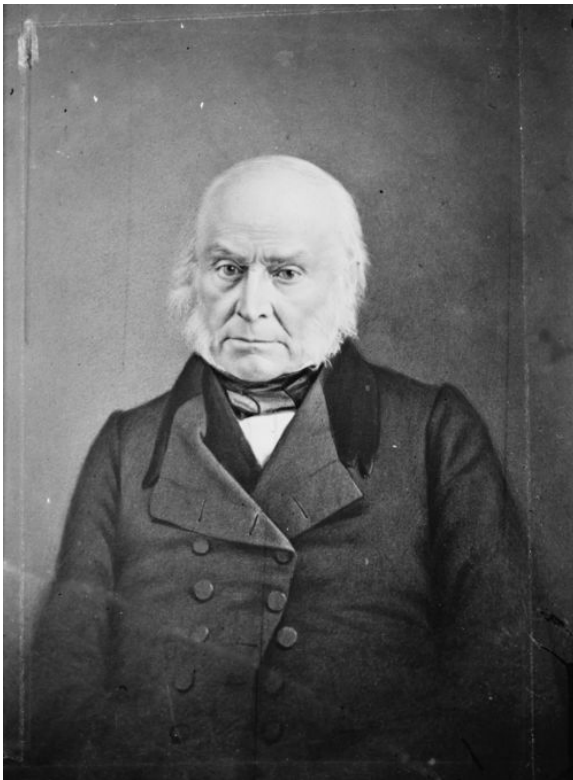
Jonathan M. Bryant wrote in *Dark Places of the Earth: The Voyage of the Slave Ship Antelope* (2015):

"Most startling of all, **Key** argued ... that all men were created equal ... If the United States had captured a ship full of white captives,



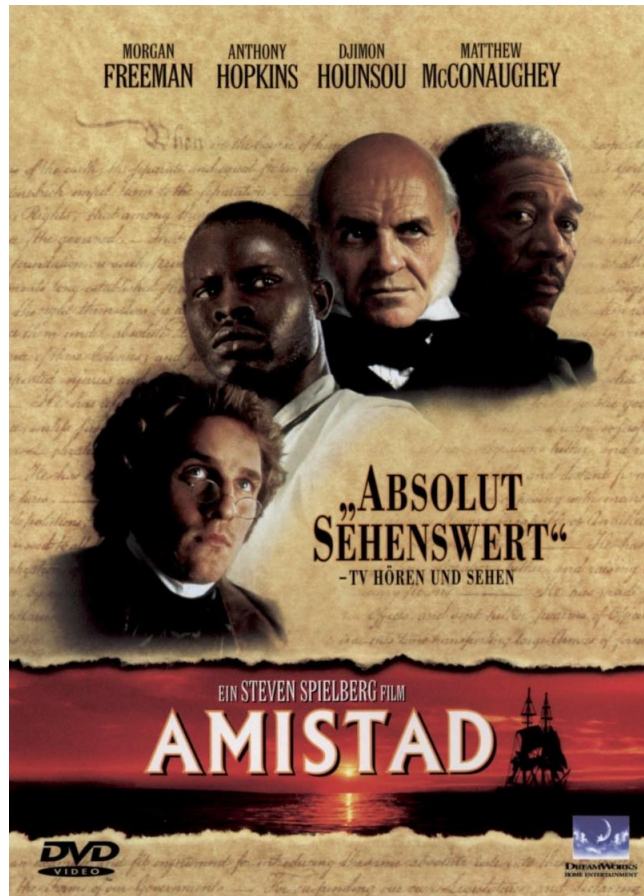


**Key** asked, would not our courts assume them to be free? How could it be any different simply because the captives were black?"

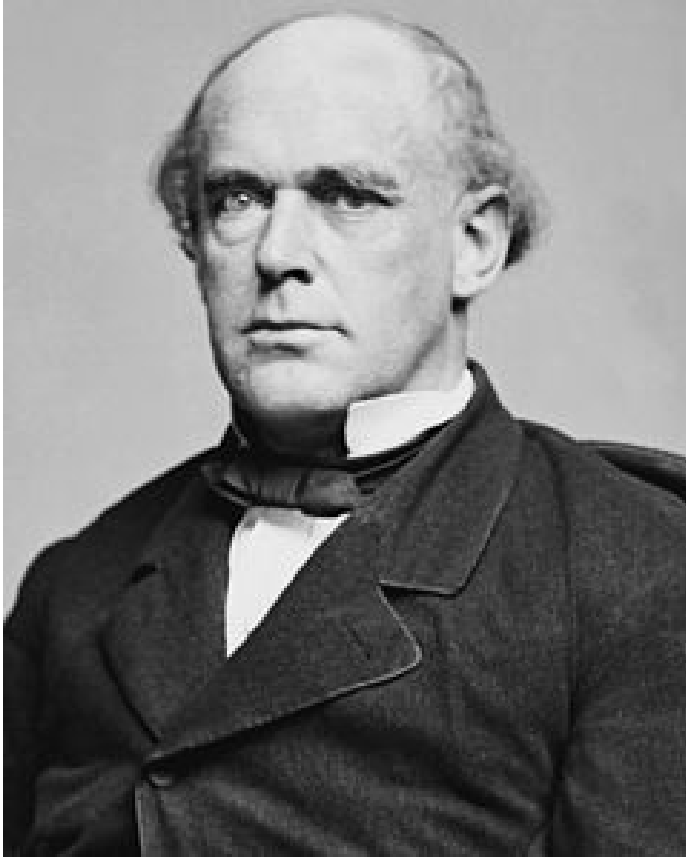


In 1841, two years before his death, **Francis Scott Key** helped former President **John Quincy Adams** free **53 African slaves** in the *Amistad* case.

In his 1844 decision, Supreme Court **Justice Joseph Story** helped establish the **illegality of the slave trade**, as portrayed in Steven Spielberg's 1997 movie *Amistad*.



**Salmon P. Chase** coined the slogan of



the Free Soil Party:

"Free Soil, Free  
Labor, Free Men."

A member of the newly created Republican Party, **Salmon P. Chase** defended so many escaped **slaves** that he was nicknamed "**Attorney-General of Fugitive Slaves.**"



**Salmon P. Chase** was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as **Chief Justice of the**





**Supreme Court** where he admitted **John Rock** as the **first African-American attorney** to argue cases before the Supreme Court.

Lincoln's Secretary of State was **William Seward**.

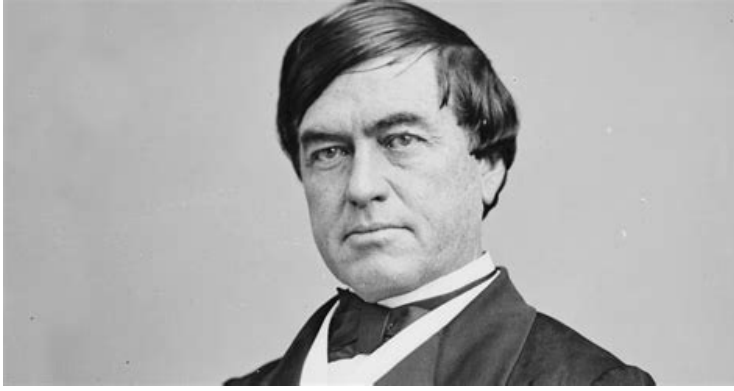
A life-long abolitionist, **Seward** and his wife helped with the **Underground Railroad**, lent money to **Frederick Douglass** for his **North Star Newspaper**, and helped **Harriet Tubman** purchase property in their hometown of Auburn, New York.



An attempt was made on **Seward's** life the same night Lincoln was assassinated.

**Seward** arranged the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.

The U.S. Minister



to Russia who helped negotiate the purchase of Alaska was **Cassius Marcellus Clay**.

**Cassius Clay** heard **William Lloyd Garrison** speak while a student at Yale and became an abolitionist.

**Clay** helped to found the **Republican Party** and served three terms as a Kentucky Representative till he lost his seat due to **his strong anti-slavery views**.



In 1843, **pro-slavery Democrats** attacked **Cassius Clay** and shot him in the chest, but he was able to fight them off with his Bowie knife.



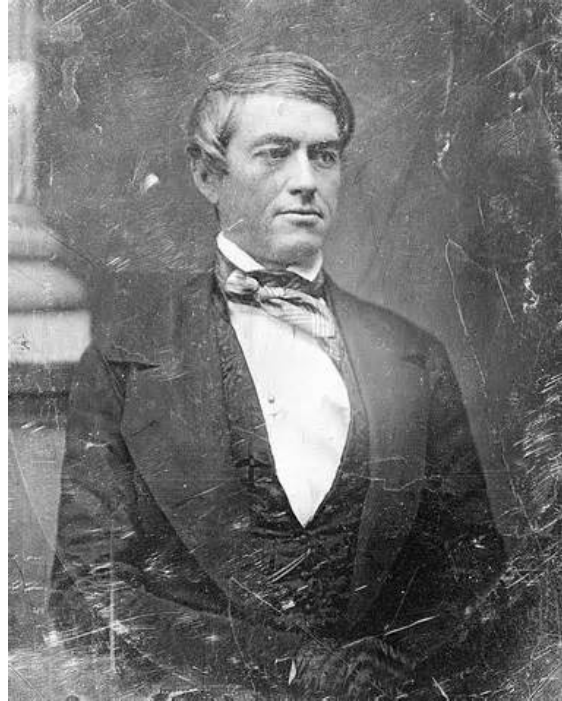


In 1845, **Clay** began publishing the **anti-slavery** newspaper *The True American*.



He received death threats and had to barricade his newspaper office doors. A **pro-slavery Democrat mob** broke in and stole his printing equipment.

In 1849, while making an **anti-slavery** speech, **Clay** was again attacked, beaten, stabbed, and almost shot, till he fought off his attackers.



**Cassius Marcellus Clay** helped pressure Republican President **Abraham Lincoln** to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**.

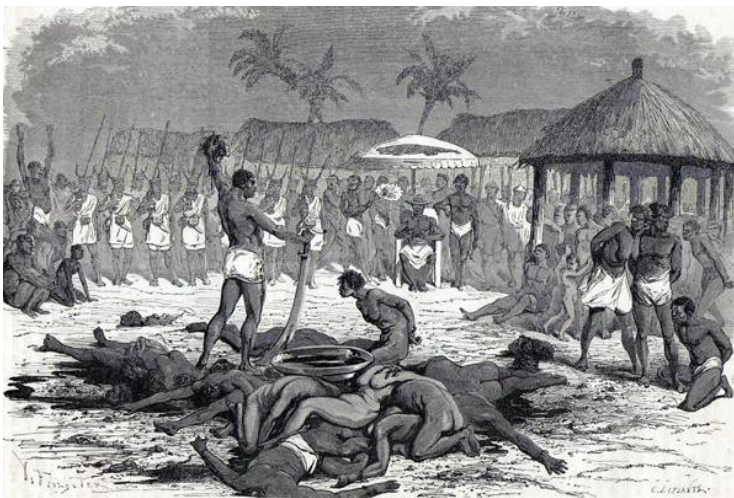
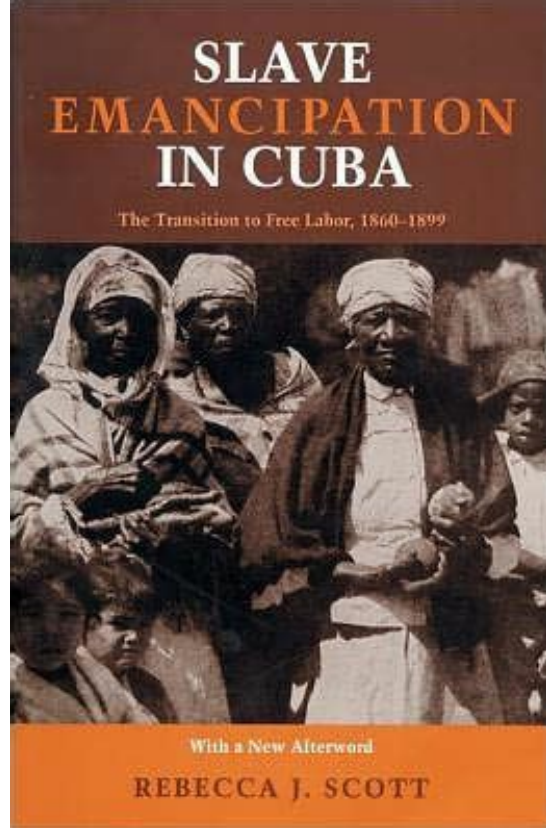
Near the end of the **Civil War**, in which **hundreds of thousands died** freeing the **slaves**, Republican President Abraham Lincoln pushed through the **13th Amendment** officially ending slavery in the United States.



By the late 1800s, **slavery** ended in **Caribbean, Central and South**



America.



**Slavery** continued in **Africa**.

**Lord Baden-Powell** wrote in his book, *The Downfall of Prempeh* (1896), of the cruel **African Ashanti**

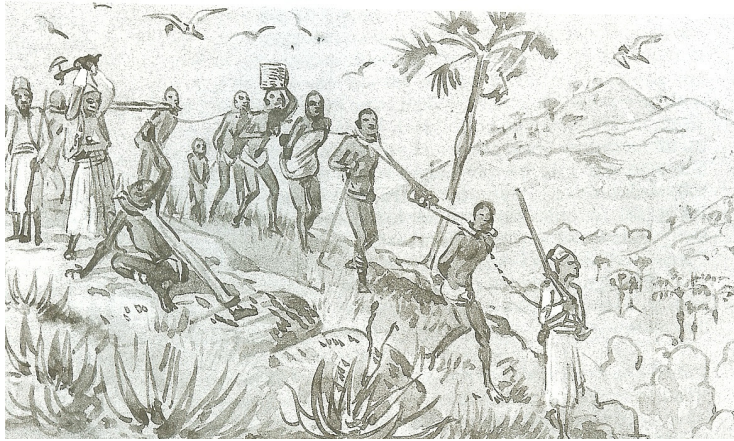
**King** (Ghana) would sell his people into slavery, many for human sacrifice:

“Every tribe in the neighborhood of **Ashanti** lived in **terror** of its life from the **king**, who had on several occasions **destroyed**, one after another, **tribes** which had sought our protection ...

In England we scarcely realize **the extent** to which **human sacrifice** had been carried on in **Ashanti**.”

**David Livingstone,**

missionary to the Congo, described Muslim caravans of **1,000 Africa slaves** tied together with **neck yokes** or **leg irons**, marching single file 500 miles down to the sea carrying ivory and heavy loads.



**If they walked too slow, they were speared and left to die**, resulting in **caravans** being traced by **vultures and hyenas feasting on corpses**.



In **India**, generational indebtedness sees rural peasants born in debt, live in debt and die in debt.

The **Human Rights Commission of Pakistan** has worked to free some of the thousands in southern Sindh held in leg-irons due to unpaid debt and forced to harvest cane.



The U.S. State Department in 1993 estimated





90,000 **Southern Sudanese** were captured and taken into **slavery** by North African Arabs.

UNICEF estimated 200,000 children a year are sold from **West and Central Africa** to be **domestic, agricultural, and sex slaves** in neighboring countries.



**William and Catherine Booth** began the **Salvation Army** to rescue girls from **sex-slavery** in England.

During World War II, Imperial Japan made **sex slaves** of tens of thousands of **Korean, Philippine, and Chinese women and girls.**

Called "**comfort women**," they were kept at "comfort stations" for Imperial Japanese soldiers.



Accounts persist of young girls in **Thailand and other Asian countries** sold into lives of prostitution.

**Yazidi, Christian, and other non-Muslim women** have been forced into **sex slavery** by the **Islamic State**.



Georgetown University  
**Professor Jonathan Brown**, holder of the Al-Waleed bin Talal Chair in Islamic Civilization,



delivered a lecture, February 7, 2017, explaining how **slavery and non-consensual sex (rape) are acceptable practices under Islamic sharia law.**

**JIHAD WATCH**

## **Georgetown prof Jonathan Brown justifies slavery and the rape of female slaves**

FEB 11, 2017 9:58 AM BY ROBERT SPENCER



**Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn** and millions of Russian dissidents were **enslaved in Soviet "gulag" prison camps.**

The Geneva Summit for Human Rights and Democracy heard accounts of the thousands held in **North Korean slave labor camps.**



The International Labor Rights and Education Fund works to rescue some of **thousands of kidnapped children in India** locked rooms

carpets.

Modern-day ministries, such as **Christian Solidarity International**, collect donations to **purchase freedom** for thousands out of slavery in Muslim controlled areas of Africa.



It is significant when examining **slavery throughout world history**, that it was **Christian motivation**, from the **Quakers**, to the **Methodists**, to the **Second Great Awakening**, to **William Wilberforce**, to the **Salvation Army**, and more, which was a **driving force to abolish slavery**.

As **New York Senator Rufus King** told the U.S. Senate:

**"All laws ... imposing any such condition as slavery upon any human being are absolutely void** because they are contrary to the law of nature, which is **the law of God.**"

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