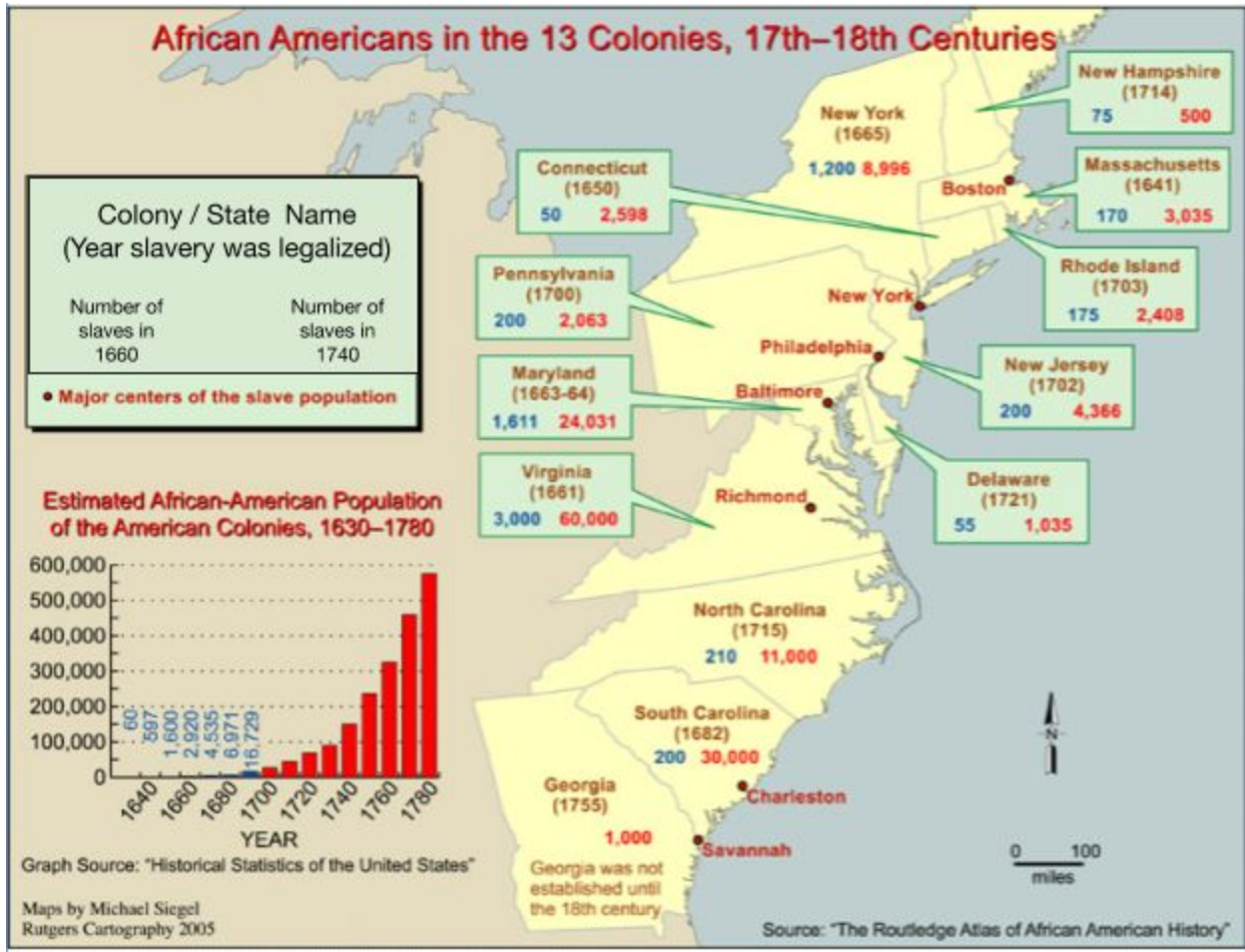


Name: _____ Date: _____

Historical Context - Part 1 Slavery in the 13 Colonies: Review the image below, and use it to answer the analysis questions that follow.



Analysis Questions:

- 1) Between 1660 and 1740, which state saw the largest growth in the number of slaves?
- 2) Which state had the most slaves in 1660?
- 3) Which state had the most slaves in 1740?
- 4) Which were the first three states to legalize slavery?

Primary Source Document Analysis - Part 1: Analyze the primary source document below by answering the questions below the document.

<i>Inventory of all and Singular the goods, Rights Chattels & Credits of the Estate of Mr. Adolph Philipse Deceased viz:</i>			
On the manour of Philipsburgh-12 th February 1749			
NEGROS VIZ:			
Ceaser		Susan	
Dimond		Abigal	
Sampson		Massy	...Women
Kaiser	... Men	Dina	
Flip		Sue	
Tom			
Venture			
James			
Charles	... Men not fitt for work		
Billy			
Tom	abt	9 years old	
Charles		9 Do	
Sam		8 Do	
Dimond		7 Do	... Boys
Hendrick		5 Do	
Ceaser		2 Do	
Harry		1 & 4 months	
Betty	...	3 years old	A Girl
CATTLE VIZ:			
	6	worken Oxen	
(old)	12	Milch Cows	
	9	3yr old heffers Steers & bulls	
	9	2 ditto	
(all dead fore ye Vendue)	6	1 ditto	
	30	sheep & some lambs	
	19	hoggs & some piggs	
HORSES VIZ:			
3		Stable Horses	
3		horses in the woods	
17		Mares & young horses	

From: Transcript from Adolph Philipse Probate Inventory 12 Feb. 1750
Original—New York Public Library Manuscript Collection

Note: In this document, the term "VIZ" stands for videlicet, which means "that is" or "namely".

Analysis Questions:

- 1) *Sourcing:* What is the title of this list? Why do you think it was created?

- 2) *Close Reading:* How are the slaves on this list classified (what categories are they divided into)?

- 3) *Contextualization:* What does the inclusion of slaves on this list tell you about how slaves were viewed by colonists?

Primary Source Document Analysis - Part 2: Review one of the primary source documents below (assigned by teacher). When you are done reviewing your document, turn to the back and answer the analysis questions for your document. Be prepared to share your findings with a partner.

Primary Source Document A

May 5, 1738.

Ran away from the Subscriber's home on Sapponic, in Prince George County, Maryland - 14 or 15 Weeks ago, a Mulatto Man Slave, named Tom, 25 Years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 Inches high, thin faced, and bushy hair, if not cut off; he is very likely to grin when he speaks, or is spoken to; had on an old dark thick twilled coat, with plain yellow metal buttons;

Has been several times captured, and escaped again before he could be delivered to the master whom unto he belonged; and the last time shackled, handcuffed, and an iron collar about his neck, with prongs, and to some of them links.

Whoever will deliver him to me, in Charles-City County, shall have a Reward of gold coins, besides what the law allows; and if brought from any great Distance a farther reward suitable to the Trouble,

by John Stith

Note: It is suspected he will seek to escape on Board some Vessel

Primary Source Document B

Anonymous Letter to Mr. Boone in London (June 24th 1720)

I am now to acquaint you that very lately we have had a very wicked and barbarous plot of the negroes with a design to destroy all of the white people in the country and then to take control of Charles town in full body but it pleased God it was discovered and many of them taken prisoners and some burnt and some hanged and some banished.

I think it proper for you to tell Mr. Percivall at home that his slaves was the principle rouges and tis my opinion his only way will be to sell them out singly or else I am doubtful his interest in slaves will come to little for want of strict management since work does not agree with them. Their plot was to get to St. Augustine and would have got a creek fellow to have been their pilot down the river but the Savanna militia found the negroes half starved...

Analysis Questions Document A:

- 1) *Sourcing:* When was this document written?
- 2) *Sourcing:* Why was this document written? Who was the audience?
- 3) *Close Reading:* What does this document tell you about how black slaves resisted in Colonial America?

Analysis Questions Document B:

- 1) *Sourcing:* When was this document written?
- 2) *Close Reading:* What happened to the slaves who tried to organize a revolt? Were they successful? Cite textual evidence to support your claims.
- 3) *Close Reading:* What does this document tell you about how black slaves resisted in Colonial America?

Compare and Share: Share your document and your answer to the last analysis question with a partner who read a different document. After you are done sharing, answer the following analysis question:

*After reviewing a second primary source document, **what else can you now claim** about how black slaves resisted in Colonial America?*

Timeline of Slavery in Colonial America 1600 - 1705

1612	The first commercial tobacco crop is raised in Jamestown, Virginia.
1619	Jamestown, Virginia 20 captive Africans are sold into slavery - they are classified as indentured servants.
1626	Dutch West India Company imports 11 black male slaves into New Netherlands.
1636	First colonial slave trading ship is built in Massachusetts.
1640	When three runaway indentured servants were captured, the General Court of Colonial Virginia gave the white servants additional years to serve while John Punch, a black man, was sentenced to servitude for life. Punch was the first African in Virginia to be enslaved for life.
1639 / 1640	The General Assembly of Virginia specifically excludes blacks from the requirement of possessing arms.
1641	New Netherlands law forbids residents from harboring or feeding runaway slaves. Massachusetts is the first state to legalize slavery.
1642	Black women are deemed tithables (taxable), creating a distinction between African and English women.
1652	Rhode Island passed laws restricting slavery and forbidding enslavement for more than 10 years.
1662	The General Assembly of Virginia decides that any child born to an enslaved woman will also be a slave.
1664	The State of Maryland mandates lifelong servitude for all black slaves. New York, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Virginia all pass similar laws.
1669	Virginia: An act about the "casual killing of slaves" says that if a slave dies while resisting his master, the act will not be presumed to have occurred with "premeditated malice."
1676	Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia saw poor whites and blacks fighting side by side, with the government's response hastening the transition to black slavery and away from indentured servitude.
1694	Rice Cultivation in the Carolinas begins, dramatically increasing the demand for slaves.
1703	Connecticut assigns the punishment of whipping to any slaves who disturb the peace or assault whites. Rhode Island makes it illegal for blacks and Indians to walk at night without passes.
1705	Virginia Slave codes decree that all black, mulatto, and Indian slaves are considered real property - specifically, slaves are now legally considered as real estate. The laws forbid slaves and free colored peoples from physically assaulting white persons, and denies slaves the right to bear arms or move abroad without written permission, etc. Many other states follow and pass similar laws over the next 50 years.

