

# BRIDGING WORLD HISTORY

EPISODE: #14

## Land and Labor Relationships

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TIME CODE	AUDIO
1:00:00	<b>ANNENBERG LOGO</b>
1:00:15	<b>OPB LOGO</b>
1:00:22	<b>WEB TAG</b>
1:00:27	<b>NARRATOR:</b> <b>KING AFFONSO RULED THE KINGDOM OF KONGO IN THE FIRST DECADES OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. IN A LETTER TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL HE COMPLAINED ABOUT RAIDS THAT TURNED HIS SUBJECTS INTO SLAVES.</b>
1:00:39	<b>VOICE OF KING AFFONSO I Affonso I (actor's voice):</b> <i>". . . merchants are taking every day our natives, sons of the land and the sons of our noblemen and vassals and our relatives. . . they grab them and get them to be sold; and so great, Sir, is the corruption and licentiousness that our country is being completely depopulated. . ."</i>
1:00:58	<b>PATRICK MANNING:</b> Portuguese merchants, as they came along the coast of Africa, sought gold in West Africa and with time they brought goods that they'd purchased in India for sale. The people of Congo sold ivory and copper and, in response to the demands of some Portuguese, human beings.
1:01:19	<b>THEME MUSIC</b>
1:01:45	<b>HOST:</b> <b>MANY PEOPLE TAKE THEIR FREEDOMS FOR GRANTED, INCLUDING THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE WHERE TO LIVE AND WHAT WORK TO DO. YET FORCED LABOR HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS. IT HAS TAKEN MANY FORMS...FROM THE EXPLOITATION OF HUMAN BEINGS AS PROPERTY THAT COULD BE BOUGHT, SOLD, AND DISPENSED WITH...TO LIFELONG COMPULSORY LABOR ON A PARTICULAR ESTATE...TO SERVITUDE OVER A FIXED SPAN OF TIME IN PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS.</b>

1:02:13	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE WAY A LABOR FORCE IS SECURED--WHETHER FOR SLAVERY, SERFDOM, INDENTURED SERVITUDE, OR OTHER MEANS--HAVE MUCH TO DO WITH THE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AVAILABLE TO WORK. AND THE AMOUNT AND KINDS OF LAND AVAILABLE TO BE WORKED.</b></p>
1:02:26	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>RATIOS BETWEEN LAND AND LABOR SHIFTED DRAMATICALLY DURING THAT DYNAMIC PERIOD BETWEEN THE GLOBAL EXPANSION OF COLONIAL CONQUEST IN THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND THE EARLY INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION—A TIME WHEN MACHINES BEGAN TO REPLACE SOME FORMS OF LABOR ON A LARGE SCALE.</b></p>
1:02:51	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND AND PEOPLE WAS THE PRIMARY BASIS FOR THE ECONOMY. THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES, THE CULTURAL TRADITIONS AND THE LOCAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM—ALL SHAPED THE KINDS OF LABOR A PARTICULAR SOCIETY NEEDED.</b></p>
1:03:09	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>HISTORICALLY, SOCIETIES HAVE ALWAYS CONTAINED A RANGE OF INEQUALITY. WHERE ECONOMIES DEPENDED ON FORCED LABOR, THE PRIVILEGED <i>FEW</i> STAYED ON TOP BY CONTROLLING THE <i>MANY</i> WHO TOILED AT THE BOTTOM.</b></p>
1:03:22	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>LONG BEFORE ENSLAVED AFRICANS MADE THE MIDDLE PASSAGE TO THE AMERICAS, MANY FORMS OF COMPULSORY LABOR WERE WIDESPREAD AROUND THE GLOBE.</b></p> <p><b>IN EARLY CENTURIES, MUCH OF THIS LABOR WAS FOCUSED LOCALLY, OR INVOLVED MOVING WORKERS ALONG ESTABLISHED TRADE ROUTES. BUT AS TRADE ROUTES EXPANDED, FIRST REGIONALLY AND THEN ACROSS OCEANS, A SIGNIFICANT SHIFT IN LABOR PATTERNS OCCURRED. BY THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1500 AND 1800 CE, HUMAN BEINGS HAD BECOME AN IMPORTANT <i>GLOBAL</i> COMMODITY.</b></p>
1:03:50	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE THREE CENTURIES OF THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE AND THE COERCION OF INDIGENOUS AMERICAN LABORERS, WITNESSED THE COLLISION OF ANCIENT FORMS OF LABOR WITH UNPRECEDENTED FORCES OF TRANSFORMATION. THIS VAST EXPLOITATION OF LABOR NOT ONLY SHORTENED THE SPAN OF MILLIONS OF LIVES, IT PUT IN MOTION A PROCESS THAT CONTINUES TODAY: BRINGING INTO A GLOBAL WEB THE FAR-FLUNG PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.</b></p> <p><b>EXAMINING FORCED LABOR ACROSS TIME AND IN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS REVEALS THESE SHIFTING PATTERNS. WHETHER IT WAS INDIGENOUS OR IMPOSED BY OUTSIDERS, THERE HAVE BEEN MANY DIVERSE LABOR SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT BOTH HEMISPHERES. FROM THE ANCIENT WORLD TO TSARIST RUSSIA, THE AFRICAN COAST, AND THE AMERICAS, AS WELL AS SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY-STATES, THESE SYSTEMS REVEAL THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LAND AND LABOR.</b></p>
1:04:36	<p><b>MUSICAL TRANSITION</b></p>

1:05:00	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE EMPIRES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD, FROM CHINA TO THE MIDDLE EAST, FROM EGYPT TO GREECE AND ROME, LEFT A LEGACY OF ENDURING MONUMENTS. OFTEN THE WORKFORCES THAT SUSTAINED THESE SOCIETIES AND BUILT THEIR GREAT WALLS AND PYRAMIDS, TEMPLES AND PALACES WERE COMPRISED OF SLAVES. IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY WAS SO CRUCIAL THAT SLAVES WERE EVEN STOCK CHARACTERS ON THE ROMAN STAGE.</b></p>
1:05:27	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>ROMAN <i>CITIZENS</i> COULD NOT BE ENSLAVED; THEY WERE FREE. BUT FOR NON-CITIZENS, THERE WERE MANY WAYS TO ENTER INTO SERVITUDE. SOME ADULTS BECAME SLAVES IN PAYMENT FOR THEIR DEBTS; OTHERS WERE SOLD AS CHILDREN TO PAY OFF A DEBT. THE MAJORITY OF ROMAN SLAVES WERE PRISONERS OF WAR, CAPTURED IN BATTLE DURING THE CONQUESTS THAT EXPANDED THE EMPIRE. INSTEAD OF BEING KILLED AS ENEMY COMBATANTS, THEIR LIVES WERE SAVED, SO THEY MIGHT BE FORCED INTO SERVITUDE. CONSEQUENTLY THE WORD FOR SLAVE IN LATIN IS <i>SERVI</i>, FROM THE VERB "TO SAVE."</b></p>
1:06:00	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>AS THE EMPIRE EXPANDED, ROMANS HAD MORE LAND TO WORK, AND CONSEQUENTLY, GREATER NEED OF SLAVES. ONE IMPORTANT TASK WAS EXTENDING THE NETWORK OF ROADS. ROMAN ROADS, BUILT WITH SLAVE LABOR, CONNECTED THE SLAVE ESTATES WITH MARKETS FOR THEIR GOODS, AND ALSO AFFORDED THE MILITARY RAPID ACCESS TO THE ESTATES IN CASE OF TROUBLE.</b></p>
1:06:20	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>LONG AFTER THE ROMAN EMPIRE, COMPULSORY LABOR WAS STILL THE BASIS OF POWER AND WEALTH IN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE. LAND-HOLDING ELITES MADE USE OF PEASANT LABOR ON THEIR LARGELY SELF-SUFFICIENT MANORS. THE IMPACT OF DEBT, THE LACK OF OTHER EMPLOYMENT OPTIONS, AND THE NEED FOR MILITARY AS WELL AS ECONOMIC SECURITY TURNED MANY FREE PEASANTS INTO SERFS.</b></p>
1:06:43	<p>PATRICK MANNING:  The many systems of unfree labor can be classified into slavery and serfdom. In slavery, the person is held and owned as an individual, can be bought and sold. In serfdom, the person retains personal freedom, but is bound to the land and is unable to move.</p>
1:07:02	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>WHEN THERE'S AN ABUNDANCE OF PEOPLE TO WORK THE LAND, LABOR COSTS LITTLE OR NOTHING. AND LAND BECOMES MORE VALUABLE, SINCE THE LARGE LABOR FORCE MAKES IT MORE PRODUCTIVE. BUT WHEN THE POPULATION OF WORKERS DECREASES IN RELATION TO THE AVAILABILITY OF LAND, THE VALUE OF LABOR RISES. IN SUCH TIMES, WEALTH FLOWS FROM THE ABILITY TO OBTAIN WORKERS AND TO CONTROL A LARGE LABOR FORCE.</b></p>
1:07:28	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THIS DYNAMIC WAS CLEARLY APPARENT IN EASTERN EUROPE WITHIN THE TERRITORIES CONTROLLED BY TSARIST RUSSIA. BY 1500 THE TSARS HAD EXPANDED THE MUSCOVITE STATE TO SEVEN TIMES ITS ORIGINAL SIZE. THE VAST AMOUNTS OF LAND THEY NOW CONTROLLED MADE LABOR A VALUABLE COMMODITY.</b></p>
1:07:46	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>FOR MANY CENTURIES GRAIN HAS GROWN ON THE STEPPES OF WESTERN RUSSIA. BEFORE THE MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE, THIS CROP REQUIRED</b></p>

	<p><b>A LARGE AND DEPENDABLE LABOR FORCE. AT FIRST PEASANTS MOVED FREELY FROM ONE ESTATE TO ANOTHER. BUT BY THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY THE LAND-OWNING GENTRY PREVAILED ON THE TSAR TO PUT THE PEASANTRY UNDER THEIR CONTROL.</b></p> <p><b>AS THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE EXPANDED, GRAIN FIELDS, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE GROWING FRONTIERS, NEEDED TO BE DEFENDED. TO SECURE HIS TERRITORIES, THE TSAR REQUIRED ALL LANDOWNERS TO SERVE THE STATE, JUST AS SERFS SERVED THEIR MASTERS.</b></p>
1:08:26	<p>PATRICK MANNING: The Tsarist government passed decrees forbidding peasants to move from one estate to another. These decrees penalized those who helped fugitive serfs and allowed landlords to bring back runaways by force.</p>
1:08:44	<p>VOICE OF DECREE: <i>"Those peasants who were registered in 1601 should return to those with whom they were originally registered, and should these peasants now be working for someone else, and if there is a search warrant for them, those people who have such peasants on their estates should return them by 1616, together with their wives, children, and their livestock."</i></p>
1:09:10	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>BY THE END OF THE 1600S, MANY SUCH DECREES FROM MOSCOW HAD SLOWLY TRANSFORMED SERFDOM INTO A SYSTEM OF SLAVERY. SERFS COULD BE BOUGHT AND SOLD, OR EVEN WILLED BY A LANDOWNER TO HIS DESCENDENTS.</b></p>
1:09:36	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>DURING THE SEVEN CENTURIES BETWEEN 1000 AND 1700 CE, SLAVERY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA DEVELOPED IN A DIFFERENT WAY THAN THE AGRICULTURAL SERVITUDE THAT EVOLVED UNDER THE TSARS. IN THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGO AND THE MALAYAN PENINSULA, AS IN RUSSIA, AGRICULTURE WAS THE MAJOR INDUSTRY. BUT FARM LABORERS IN THESE SOUTH EAST ASIAN REGIONS WERE NEITHER SERFS NOR SLAVES—NOT EVEN THOSE WHO WERE IN DEBT.</b></p> <p><b>FARM LABORERS OWED A PORTION OF THEIR PRODUCE TO THEIR LORD, BUT THEY WERE NOT PERSONALLY OWNED BY HIM.</b></p>
1:10:09	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>INSTEAD, IT WAS IN THE MERCANTILE CITY-STATES THAT SLAVES WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM OF PROPERTY. IN THESE <i>URBAN</i> AREAS, SLAVES SYMBOLIZED THE POWER AND PRESTIGE OF THE NOBLES WHO OWNED THEM. SO IMPORTANT WAS SLAVE-HOLDING FOR ONE'S STATUS, THAT EVEN FOREIGN MERCHANTS HAD TO HAVE MEN ATTACHED TO THEM AS BOND SERVANTS IN ORDER TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY.</b></p>
1:10:29	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>WITHIN PORT CITIES LIKE MALACCA AND MAKASSAR, WHOSE POPULATIONS NUMBERED UP TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND, THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC ROLES FOR SLAVES WERE AS DOMESTICS, ENTERTAINERS, AND AS SPINNERS AND WEAVERS OF TEXTILES.</b></p>
1:10:41	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>KINGS STRUGGLED WITH THEIR NOBLES FOR CONTROL OF LABORERS. UNDER THE SYSTEM OF UNPAID STATE LABOR CALLED <i>CORVÉE</i>, KINGS SOUGHT TO MAXIMIZE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO DO THE WORK OF THE STATE. AT THE SAME TIME NOBLES WANTED AS MANY HANDS AS POSSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN PRIVATE USES.</b></p>

1:10:59	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN ISLAMIC CITY-STATES THERE WAS OFTEN NO ETHNIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MASTER AND SLAVE. WHAT MARKED THE MEMBERS OF THE ELITE CLASS WAS THAT THEY PERFORMED NO MANUAL LABOR. A RETINUE OF SLAVES ATTENDED TO THEIR EVERY NEED.</b></p>
1:11:15	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>ISLAMIC LAWS THAT PREVAILED IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN PORT CITIES LIKE MAKASSAR FORBODE THE ENSLAVEMENT OF FELLOW MUSLIMS. BUT THAT DIDN'T PRECLUDE THE EVOLUTION OF OTHER FORMS OF ECONOMIC SERVICE, IN PAYMENT OF DEBT, OR AS PUNISHMENT.</b></p>
1:11:33	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>SLAVERY WAS ONE STATUS OUT OF MANY IN THE SPECTRUM OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS BETWEEN THE ELITE AND THE LESS POWERFUL. OFTEN SLAVES BECAME JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THEIR OWNER'S HOUSEHOLD, PERFORMING MENIAL JOBS. A SLAVE MIGHT ALSO BECOME PART OF HIS MASTER'S KINSHIP NETWORK THROUGH MARRIAGE AND CONVERSION TO ISLAM.</b></p>
1:12:07	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE SLAVEHOLDER, IN TURN, HAD THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR HIS SLAVE-- NOT ONLY FOOD AND HOUSING, BUT EVEN A SPOUSE AS WELL. YET THE MASTER ALSO HAD THE OPTION OF SELLING OR TRADING THE SLAVE.</b></p>
1:12:52	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>AFTER THE OTTOMANS CONQUERED CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1453, THE TRADE ROUTES THAT HAD BROUGHT SLAVES INTO THE ISLAMIC WORLD WERE EXPANDED.</b></p> <p><b>MERCHANTS FROM GENOA AND VENICE CONTINUED TO BRING SLAVES AND OTHER GOODS ALONG THESE ROUTES. BUT THE NEW MUSLIM CONTROL OF CONSTANTINOPLE, RENAMED ISTANBUL, DROVE THE PORTUGUESE TO SEEK A TRADE ROUTE TO THE EAST AROUND THE HORN OF AFRICA, AND IT MOTIVATED THE SPANISH CROWN TO SEEK A PASSAGE TO INDIA BY SAILING WEST.</b></p>
1:12:52	<p><b>MUSICAL TRANSITION</b></p>
1:13:11	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THESE EXPLORATORY VOYAGES WAS HEADED BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. HIS VOYAGES INITIATED THE FIRST <i>GLOBAL ERA</i> IN HUMAN HISTORY, THRUSTING LONG-SEPARATED LINES OF THE HUMAN FAMILY UPON EACH OTHER IN WAYS THAT CREATED UNIMAGINED OPPORTUNITIES AND UNIMAGINABLE SUFFERING.</b></p>
1:13:13	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>ONE SPANIARD WHO TRAVELED WITH COLUMBUS WAS BARTOLOME DE LAS CASAS. DE LAS CASAS WITNESSED THE SUBJUGATION OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE IN THE AMERICAS.</b></p>
1:13:23	<p>VOICE FROM DE LAS CASAS: "<i>Wherever else in the world have rational men in happy and populous lands been subjected by such cruel and unjust wars called conquests, and then been divided up by the same cruel butchers and tyrannical robbers as though they were inanimate things?</i>"</p>
1:13:44	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE SPANISH CROWN PRODUCED A DOCUMENT THAT COLONISTS WERE REQUIRED TO READ TO THE NATIVES. IT EXPLAINED THEIR LACK OF RIGHTS, AND WAS DELIVERED IN A LANGUAGE THEY DID NOT UNDERSTAND.</b></p>

1:13:56	<p>PETER WINN:  On Hispaniola forcing the Indians to do unaccustomed hard labor in the mines took a terrible toll. It provoked suicides and rebellions which were put down with great loss of life. It also weakened the Indian resistance to the epidemic diseases like small pox which the Spanish brought with them from Europe...</p> <p>By 1508, only 60,000 of the perhaps half million Indians who lived on the island in 1492 still survived. Half a century later there were only 500 Indians left.</p>
1:14:33	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE EUROPEAN CONQUESTS HAD DEVASTATING EFFECTS THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA AS NEW LANDS CAME UNDER COLONIAL CONTROL.</b></p> <p><b>ENCOUNTERING INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF FORCED LABOR, THE SPANISH BUILT ON THE SYSTEMS CREATED BY THE INKAS AND THE MEXICA.</b></p>
1:14:48	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE MEXICA, ALSO KNOWN AS THE AZTECS, RULED BY FEAR. THEIR SUN GOD DEMANDED SACRIFICIAL VICTIMS TAKEN FROM CAPTIVE PEOPLES. WITHOUT OFFERINGS OF BLOOD, THE SUN WOULD REFUSE TO RISE. IN ADDITION TO CAPTIVES, THE EMPIRE SOMETIMES SACRIFICED SLAVES WHO WERE BEING PUNISHED FOR THEIR CRIMES OR WHO HAD SOLD THEMSELVES OR BEEN SOLD TO PAY FOR DEBTS.</b></p>
1:15:11	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE MEXICA SUBJUGATED AND EXTRACTED LABOR, FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF TRIBUTE FROM OTHER TRIBES. THIS SITUATION ACTUALLY BENEFITED HERNÁN CORTEZ IN HIS CONQUEST OF MEXICO. WHEN CORTEZ OVERTHREW THE MEXICA IN 1519 HE HAD 10,000 INDIANS FIGHTING BESIDE HIM.</b></p>
1:15:30	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>FURTHER TO THE SOUTH, PIZARRO CONQUERED THE INKA EMPIRE IN 1535. THE INKAS WERE THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF EMPIRES THAT HAD DOMINATED THE ANDEAN MOUNTAINS AND THE COASTAL RIVER VALLEYS OF PERÚ.</b></p>
1:15:44	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IT'S AMAZING THAT PIZARRO WAS ABLE TO CONQUER SUCH A VAST AND POWERFUL EMPIRE WITH ONLY A FEW HUNDRED MEN. BUT SMALLPOX INTRODUCED THROUGH EUROPEAN CONTACT TRAVELED AHEAD OF THE SPANISH ARMY TO PERU. ALSO, PIZARRO ARRIVED DURING A CIVIL WAR BETWEEN RIVAL INCA RULERS, WHICH HAD WEAKENED THEIR EMPIRE. ADDITIONALLY, PIZARRO USED TREACHERY, IN CAPTURING THEIR RULER ATAHUALPA. ONCE SEIZED, PIZARRO HELD ATAHUALPA FOR RANSOM, THEN KILLED HIM.</b></p>
1:16:17	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>BUT THE KEY TO THE CONQUEST OF THE INKAS WAS THE PRESENCE OF A HIGHLY DEVELOPED LABOR SYSTEM.</b></p>
1:16:24	<p>PETER WINN:  The Incas built on the civilizations that preceded them. From Tiwanaku, they took their Sun God, Inti, whose Coricancha temple was the cosmic center, from which radiated the ceques, invisible lines that structured the empire ...</p>

1:16:42	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>BELIEVED TO BE THE DESCENDENT OF THE SUN GOD, INTII, THE INCA RULER HELD AWESOME POWER. HIS TEMPLE OF THE SUN IN CUZCO WAS THE CENTER OF THE COSMOS. FROM CUZCO, THE INKAS RULED OVER MANY DIVERSE PEOPLES, CONTROLLING A COMPLEX FORCED LABOR SYSTEM CALLED THE MIT'A. AFTER THE CONQUEST, THE SPANISH TOOK OVER THE MIT'A, ADAPTING IT TO INCREASE THEIR OWN WEALTH AND CONTROL RATHER THAN AS A STATE TAX SYSTEM.</b></p>
1:17:07	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>BY ADAPTING THE MITA TO THEIR OWN USES, THE SPANISH WERE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY EXPLOIT THE SILVER MINES AT POTOSI.</b></p> <p><b>EVERY YEAR 50,000 INDIANS—MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES—WERE FORCED TO WORK THE CERRO RICO MOUNTAIN AT POTOSI. FEW WHO WENT TO WORK THE MINE EVER RETURNED.</b></p>
1:17:27	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>TO ESCAPE THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE MITA SYSTEM, ENTIRE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES FLED TO TERRITORIES BEYOND THE REACH OF THE CONQUERORS. OTHERS BECAME SERFS, TRADING THEIR HARD LABOR FOR THEIR SECURITY ON THE ESTATES OF SPANISH LANDHOLDERS. THE SYSTEM OF HACIENDAS, OWNED BY WEALTHY EUROPEANS AND WORKED BY PEASANTS, PERSISTED IN PERÚ FOR FOUR CENTURIES, UNTIL THE 1970S.</b></p>
1:17:52	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN SOME AREAS OF SOUTH AMERICA, THE CONQUISTADORS WERE LESS SUCCESSFUL IN BUILDING A LABOR SYSTEM. THE MAPUCHE INDIANS, WHOM THE SPANISH CALLED ARAUCANIANS, HAD SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED CONQUEST BY THE INCA EMPIRE. NOT ONLY DID THEY DEFEAT THE SPANISH ATTEMPT TO CONQUER THEIR LABOR AND LANDS, THEY BECAME THE FIRST INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE AMERICAS TO GAIN SOVEREIGN CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN DESTINY.</b></p>
1:18:20	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>UNLIKE SOUTH AMERICA, WHICH HAD MINERAL WEALTH AND INDIAN LABOR, THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS HAD POTENTIAL AS PLANTATION SITES, BUT LACKED A LARGE INDIGENOUS LABOR FORCE. THE DECLINE OF NATIVE POPULATIONS WAS DUE IN PART TO THEIR LACK OF RESISTANCE TO DISEASES INTRODUCED BY EUROPEANS. WHAT MANY OF THE SURVIVING INDIANS DID RESIST WAS EUROPEAN DOMINATION. IT BECAME CLEAR THAT THE INDIANS OF THE CARIBBEAN COULD NOT AND WOULD NOT SUSTAIN A SLAVE LABOR SYSTEM.</b></p>
1:18:58	<p><b>E. KOFI AGORSAH:</b>  The Caribbean colonists who brought enslaved Africans to the Americas eventually realized that they had some advantages over the indigenous people. The Africans had acquired immunity to some of the tropical diseases that came across the Atlantic with the colonists. These Africans would eventually become the main source of labor for the plantations and they were expected not to join forces with the indigenous people who opposed colonization of their territories.</p>
1:19:38	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN THE PLANTATION SOCIETY THAT GOVERNED THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS, SMALL GROUPS OF COLONIAL MASTERS CONTROLLED LARGE POPULATIONS OF AFRICAN SLAVES. DURING THE THREE CENTURIES BETWEEN 1500 AND 1800, MORE THAN 12 MILLION ENSLAVED AFRICANS CROSSED THE ATLANTIC TO DO THE INTENSIVE WORK OF GROWING SUGARCANE, TOBACCO AND COTTON.</b></p>

1:20:00	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE SET INTO MOTION A GLOBALIZED LABOR MARKET THAT WOULD BRING FORCED LABOR TO THE AMERICAS FROM AROUND THE WORLD. SINCE LAND WAS PLENTIFUL, LABOR BECAME AN IMPORTANT COMMODITY FOR THE COLONIAL POWERS. EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED CORPORATIONS TO HANDLE THE TRADE IN SLAVES. THESE CORPORATIONS HAD THEIR OWN ARMIES AND NAVIES, FIGHTING WARS AGAINST EACH OTHER AND AGAINST RIVAL COUNTRIES TO GAIN OR MAINTAIN CONTROL OF A SLAVE MARKET.</b></p>
1:20:29	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>ONE OF THE BRITISH CORPORATIONS, THE ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY OWNED THIS FORT IN GHANA. HERE CAPTURED SLAVES WERE HELD BEFORE BEING LOADED ONTO SHIPS FOR THE ATLANTIC PASSAGE. THE CAPTAINS OF SLAVING SHIPS ACQUIRED THEIR CARGOES FROM AFRICAN DEALERS OR FROM EUROPEAN AGENTS AT COASTAL TRADING STATIONS. THESE LOCATIONS FORMED THE FINAL LINKS IN CHAINS OF TRADING STATIONS EXTENDING BACK INTO THE INTERIOR, WHERE ENSLAVED AFRICANS HAD BEEN COLLECTED.</b></p>
1:21:03	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>AFRICAN FORMS OF SLAVERY PREDATED THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS, BUT THE EUROPEAN PRESENCE LED TO INCREASED VIOLENCE AND AN EXPANSION OF THE INTERNAL TRADE IN AFRICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.</b></p>
1:21:15	<p>PATRICK MANNING:  The slave trade expanded in the Gold Coast and the Bight of Benin in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century, and at the same time muskets came in large numbers from Europe, really feeding the development of the, of the wars. The armies in the region came to be occupied primarily by musketmen, and on the other hand the muskets were not always better than the archers or the spearmen. The cycle, though, of guns and slaves was in an overall sense characteristic of this period.</p>
1:21:48	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE WITH SLAVERY COULD NOT HAVE PREPARED AFRICANS FOR THE INFAMOUS MIDDLE PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OR FOR THEIR LIVES IN THE AMERICAS.</b></p> <p><b>SLAVES WERE CROWDED TOGETHER AND SHACKLED BELOW DECK ON TRIPS THAT LASTED SIX TO TEN WEEKS. MANY OF THOSE LOADED ONTO SLAVE SHIPS DID NOT SURVIVE THE PASSAGE TO THE AMERICAS.</b></p>
1:22:09	<p>PATRICK MANNING:  So in the plantations of the West Indies, it was common to work slaves to death. The cost of replacing an adult slave with another adult slave was easy enough to meet and that was the preferential approach rather than spending the energy to bring up children...</p>
1:22:32	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>ALTHOUGH WRITTEN HISTORIES HAVE RECORDED FEW STORIES OF RESISTANCE AGAINST EUROPEAN DOMINATION, NUMEROUS REBELLIONS DID OCCUR, AND MANY SLAVES SUCCESSFULLY FLED THEIR MASTERS.</b></p>
1:22:41	<p>E. KOFI AGORSAH:  ... some of the escaped slaves found refuge among the native people. Others went to sea on pirate ships to gain their freedom. In Jamaica these escaped slaves found refuge in the Blue Mountains from where they fought the military forces of the colonies to a stalemate</p>



	<p>establishing their independent communities. These communities were the first freedom fighters.</p>
1:23:10	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>NOT ONLY SLAVES OPPOSED SLAVERY; NOT EVERYONE LIVING AS FREE CITIZENS IN COUNTRIES WHERE SLAVERY WAS SUPPORTED BELIEVED IT TO BE THE BEST OPTION.</b>  <b>WHAT TYPES OF CONTROVERSIES AROSE IN AREAS WHERE SLAVERY AT HOME HAD BEEN ABOLISHED, BUT WAS STILL BEING CARRIED OUT IN HOLDINGS OVERSEAS?</b></p>
1:23:30	<p>PATRICK MANNING:          Slavery rose and fell in Europe from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> C. In Portugal thousands of slaves were brought mostly from Africa and put to work, ah, on the farms and as artisans in rural Portugal in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.</p> <p>In Russia, a system of agricultural slavery grew up in the 16<sup>th</sup> C. and lasted until Peter the Great in about 1720 transformed the slaves to the position of serfs.</p> <p>The irony, though, is that overall the system of slavery declined in Europe as it expanded in other parts of the world. Ah.</p> <p>Wage labors, free labors, ah, were the system by which industry and agriculture developed in Europe at the time when slave labor and sweatshops and other forms of unfree labor expanded in other parts of the world.</p> <p>But the wage workers in Europe showed their recognition of the larger system. They would describe their condition as that of "wage slaves."</p> <p>PETER WINN:          For me, Pat, the bottom line of capitalism with its wage slavery is the maximization of profit so I'm not surprised to find that the same era of capitalism that brings free labor to much of Europe spreads coerced labor around the world.          The Portuguese in Brazil, the British in the Caribbean tried other alternatives: Indian labor paid with barter goods or indentured European labor before coming to the conclusion that the labor that a sugar plantation or a sugar mill required were so unbearably hard that only enslaved Africans could with coercion sustain it....</p> <p>In the Americas, the paradigm of capitalism with coerced labor is the plantation producing a crop of high value for export.</p> <p>Culturally, this led to the racialization of slavery to justify the massive African slave trade to the Americas...</p>
1:24:35	<p>In the 16<sup>th</sup> C. scholastics like Hermes Sepulveda revived Aristotle's notion of the natural slave and racialized it to justify the enslavement of non-European peoples.</p> <p>The counter argument of the humanist fryer Bartholemé de Las Casas was that if the indigenous peoples of the Americas had souls and could understand and embrace the Christian gospel then they were equal in the eyes of God and His Church and were not natural slaves and therefore should not be enslaved.</p>
1:26:08	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>CERTAINLY, THE CONCEPT OF FORCED LABOR—WITH ALL OF ITS COMPLEXITIES—HAS, THROUGHOUT HISTORY, BOTH REFLECTED THE BRUTALITY OF THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE AND HELPED DEFINE FREEDOM ITSELF.</b></p>

	<b>OVER THE CENTURIES SOCIETIES HAVE USED MANY FORMS OF INVOLUNTARY LABOR. PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO WORK FOR OTHERS IN VARIOUS WAYS.</b>
1:26:30	<b>HOST:</b> <b>AFTER 1500, THE CAPTURE AND TRANSPORT OF LABORERS BECAME A PART OF THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION.</b>  <b>AS THE CONTROL OF EUROPEAN EMPIRES SPREAD AROUND THE GLOBE, SLAVERY AND OTHER FORMS OF SERVITUDE AMPLIFIED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES. BUT THE INCREASED CONTACT BROUGHT ABOUT BY SHUTTLING HUMAN LABORERS ACROSS VAST DISTANCES ALSO HELPED INTEGRATE SOCIETIES, SPREADING IDEAS AND CULTURES.</b>
1:26:57	<b>WEB TAG</b>
1:26:58	<b>PROGRAM CREDITS</b>
1:27:33	<b>SPECIAL THANKS</b>
1:27:48	<b>OPB LOGO</b>
1:27:55	<b>ANNENBERG LOGO</b>
1:28:10	<b>1-800 ORDER TAG</b>
1:28:25	<b>END</b>