

What Were the Types of Servitude? Read the textbook information for each column; the 1st 4 columns show the Chapter number and the heading in the chapter. For the last 4 columns, what you read is listed in the required readings for each Comparison Topic.

Trait (These are a sample of issues.)	Servitude with Feudalism (Serfdom) (One kind of servitude in Europe)	Servitude in Africa Chapter 1: "The Atlantic Slave Trade Begins" (Servitude by and of Africans in Africa)	Servitude in Spanish Colonies Chapter 1: "Forced Labor Systems" (Servitude of Native Americans and Africans by the Spanish)	Servitude of Africans in English Colonies in the South (about 1620 to 1660)	Servitude of English Servants in English Colonies in the South (about 1620 to about 1660)	Slavery of Africans in English Colonies in the South (after 1660)	Servitude of English Servants in English Colonies in the South (1660s through Bacon's Rebellion in 1676)
How do the masters justify your being a slave or servant?	<i>Born to that status; you are bound to the land.</i>	<i>Africans enslaved by Africans: - Lost war (POW) - "outsiders"</i>	<i>Enslaved Native Americans, but decrees by the king: - 1500 Only if "just war" - 1542 Cannot enslave</i> <hr/> <i>West Indies – Africans enslaved</i>	<i>Africans bought and sold to Virginia - Some as servants - Some as slaves</i>	<i>White workers making a contract for passage to Virginia and land at the end of service</i>	<i>Change in 1660s - Race – "normal status of blacks but never whites"</i>	<i>After the unsuccessful rebellion by the landless men (Bacon's Rebellion) in 1676: - The Virginia assembly grants votes only to those who own land.</i>
How long does it last?	<i>For life--and your kid's life</i>	<i>Life (but could marry, "achieve status as members of a household")</i> <i>Kids – "frequently emancipated" & "could not be sold"</i>	<i>Mainland, serfdom for life and your kid's life</i> <u>1. encomienda</u> <u>2. repartimiento – varied service (weeks to year)</u> <hr/> <i>West Indies – for life</i>	<i>- Servants – "shorter than lifetime bondage"</i> <i>- Slaves - lifetime</i>	<i>Agreed period of years</i> But: <i>- high death rate of "seasoning"</i> <i>- could not legally marry and have children"</i>	<i>- "a person's entire lifetime"</i> <i>- "descended from mother to child"</i>	<i>- Planters stop bringing in indentured servants into Virginia. #</i> <i>- Planters start bringing enslaved Africans (no land and no vote).</i>
How does someone know you are not a free person who is able to go about the world by yourself?	<i>People know you as a person and they know your status and your family's for generations.</i>	<i>If your "kinfolk" had "banished them" and they were in West Africa, they were known. (See "members of a household.")</i>	<i>Mainland – Reasons similar to serfs</i> <hr/> <i>West Indies – Africans on islands so no escape</i>	<i>Recognize you</i> <i>Have "lower regard."</i> Note: <i>Anthony and Mary Johnson were free and used the courts as did whites.</i>	<i>Recognize you</i> But <i>since you get land at the end of service, why leave?</i>	<i>Black skin = assumed status as a slave</i>	Notice: <i>By 1680s in the Chesapeake, blacks number 4,300. By the 1720s in the Chesapeake, blacks are 20%. Whites are over 80% of the population.</i>
What kind of work do you do? Is it different from the work of a free person who is working?	<i>Same as free person of worker status.</i>	<i>Seems to be same work in Africa</i> <hr/> <i>Different work for Africans sold to the Portuguese.</i> SEE BLUE BELOW.	<i>Varied – mining and refinery work deadly for Native Americans</i> <hr/> <i>Severe/deadly for Africans on islands and on the coast – "high death rates"</i>	<i>Same</i> But: <i>- black women, not white, were "expected to tend tobacco"</i> <i>- black servants were not under "obligation to bear arms"</i>	<i>Same – worked side by side with masters in early period</i> Notice: <i>In 1625 in the Chesapeake, blacks are .019% of the population (23 to 1,200 Europeans). Whites are over 99.98% of the population.®</i>	Notice: <i>In 1660 in the Chesapeake, blacks are 4% of the population (900 to 24,000 Europeans). Some of the 900 had "come as servants and were free." Whites are over 96% of the population.®</i>	<i>In a "similar increase" in the 1720s in the Carolinas, slaves are 38% of the "residents." Whites are over 60% of the population. (Only in "the coastal areas" around Charleston with its "unhealthy" climate does the number of slaves reach 70%.)®</i>

The Portuguese bought African slaves and used them differently than the Africans used African slaves. The Portuguese develop:

- Plantation system that "becomes dominant in America" (in the South)
- Slave trade system – **Note:** Slave **traders** did not necessarily use slave labor themselves. In the 1500s, the Portuguese were the dominant slave traders; in the 1600s, the Dutch; and by the 1700s, the English. In the first half of the 1700s, English merchants included those in English colonies that become the United States.

[#]Although the South begins to turn away from bringing in white indentured servants, the Northern area of the Middle Colonies continues to use indentured servants. Those immigrants who could not afford to pay for their own passage were "redemptioners," the equivalent of indentured servants whose labor would be sold for a number of years upon arrival." (Chapter 4: "German and Scots-Irish Immigrants.")

[®]The **Notice** data and quotations for the 5th column is from Chapter 2: "Africans in Early Virginia"; for the 6th column from Chapter 2: "Africans in Early Virginia" and Chapter 3: "Adopting Slavery"; and for the 7th column from Chapter 3: "Adopting Slavery" and—for the explanation of the difference in Charleston—"Plantation Economies in the Chesapeake and South Carolina."

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