

The Other Slavery

Unit 4, Lesson 8

Essential Question

What was the “Other Slavery” and how did it affect those who were enslaved?

Warm Up

In a group of three or four, create a “Group Graffiti” paper by writing all that you know about:

“Enslavement of “Slavery”



Did anyone include
Native Americans or
American Indians?

Does anyone
know what
“The Other
Slavery”
means?



Before Reading Predictions

Statements	Before Reading	After Reading
1. The first people to be enslaved in our country were Africans.		
2. Columbus believed that gold was the greatest resource in America.		
3. The Middle Passage is a term used to describe the movement of enslaved people from Africa to America.		
4. Spain made it legal to enslave prisoners of war, people who were already enslaved, and cannibals.		
5. Guns were the main killers of the people enslaved by Columbus.		
6. Today, all Native Americans live out west.		

Read each statement in Column 1 below. Then, write the letter **T** in Column 2 “Before Reading” spaces if you predict that the statement in Column 1 will be true; or a **F** if you predict the statement in Column 1 will be false.

Follow along as we read and discuss *The Other Slavery*

Resource 2: The Other Slavery

The books written about the history of enslavement for many schools in our country focus on the enslavement of African people, as they should. But you should know that there is another chapter in the story of enslavement that involved different people. In fact, "slavery in all the places that are now the United States began with the enslavement of Indigenous people." (source [here](#)) Historians refer to the enslavement of Native Americans as "The Other Slavery."

How and When Did "The Other Slavery" Develop?

When Columbus returned to Spain in 1493 from his historic first voyage, he wrote a letter to the King and Queen of Spain. In that letter, he promised gold, slaves as their Their Majesties order to make... In other words, he was many enslaved people as they wanted. (Resendez, p.23) The "slaves" who were America's indigenous people - those who are now known as American

The author of a Young People's History of the United States notes that seventeen ships and more than 1,200 men for his second expedition. The gold." (Stefer, p. 6)

A truthful history of America must acknowledge that enslavement in America began with the arrival of Christopher Columbus and the Europeans. Native Americans were enslaved before 1492. But the effects of European enslavement were far more deadly than the Europeans brought with them.

Sadly, the Europeans believed that they could enslave Native Americans because they were different people with very different cultures and ways of living. Some European people were "savages." By doing so, Europeans were able to justify the OK to enslave Native Americans.

How Many Native Americans Were Enslaved by the Europeans?

Europeans were enslaving Native Americans for over 100 years before the area that became the United States. Researchers estimate that as many as 5 million American Indians were enslaved between 1492 and 1900.

At one point, Columbus described the enslaved Native Americans as "the greatest wealth of the island [where he landed in America], because they are the ones who dig, and harvest, and collect the bread and other supplies, and gather the gold from the mines, and do all of the work of men and beasts alike." (Resendez, 23)



Were there two "Middle Passages?"

The term "Middle Passage" is well known and normally used to describe the horrible journey between Africa and America during which enslaved Africans were forcibly taken from their homes and sold to enslavers in America. But award-winning historian Andres Resendez has suggested another "Middle Passage."

In February of 1495 during his second trip to the New World, Columbus sent 550 Native Americans from the island of Hispaniola in America back to Spain crammed into the voyage due to the terrible conditions. Their enslavers "toss their bodies into the sea." Based on this information, Resendez argues that Columbus started another "Middle Passage" which involved the forced and deadly movement of American Indians from the "New World" [America] to the "Old World" [Europe].



Was it Legal to Enslave Native Americans?

In 1500, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain made it illegal to enslave American Indians. Queen Isabella, in particular, was against the idea of enslaving them. When she learned that Columbus brought more American Indians back to Spain to be sold into slavery in 1499, she was furious and asked, "Who is this Columbus who dares to give out my vassals as slaves?" A vassal is a person who lives under the authority of a king or queen.

But, three years later Spain passed new laws. See a list of those new laws below:

Year	Enslavement Law
1500	Spain made it illegal to enslave Native Americans
1503	The enslavement of Native Americans who practiced cannibalism became legal (yes, a FEW Native American groups that Columbus called "Canibis" supposedly ate human flesh. Others started calling them "cannibals." (Resendez, pp.40-41)
1504	Enslaving people who were captured in wars became legal
1506	The enslavement of Native Americans who were already enslaved by other Native Americans became legal



Discuss: How did Spain's laws change over time?

"Who of those born in future generations will believe this?"

of American slavery, the Native Americans enslaved by Europeans in America were dig for gold. The work was brutal and many of the enslaved were worked to death. source, "out of every hundred Indians who go [into the mines] only seventy come worst cases out of three hundred only thirty return alive." (Resendez, p. 37)

ave the enslaved people so little food that they looked like the denied and embarrassed by what he saw when he arrived to Governor of Hispaniola, Father Bartolome de Las Casas described of Native Americans as, "the harshest and most...brutal slavery that sed...treating them, in fact, worse than animals." (Resendez, 14) e saw, Father de Las Casas asked, "Who of those born in future lieve this?" Another Spanish person who traveled to Hispaniola or gold was the cause of their destruction." (Resendez, 39)



ld was not the only cause of their destruction. In 1518, people from Europe who reported that Native Americans were now getting the deadly smallpox disease - a exist in America before the Europeans arrived. Because their bodies had never ainst the smallpox virus, it proved as deadly as enslavement.

War and Disease Affect the Population of Native Americans?

oyages to the New World between 1492 and 1504. The Spanish set up their New on the island of Hispaniola. Today, the island is divided into two parts that include and the Dominican Republic. Approximately 300,000 people lived on the island of mbus arrived in 1492. The chart below shows the estimated number of people four different years.

1492 - 300,000 people
1508 - 60,000 people
1514 - 26,000 people
1517 - 11,000 people

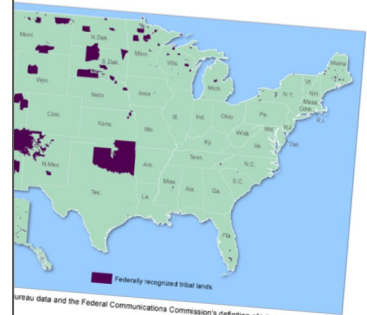
studied Native American history wrote that, in some places, 9 out of 10 American 00 years after the Europeans arrived. "Old World diseases" he continued, "were s conclusion - this was the "greatest...disaster ever."

Native Americans Live Today?

ple in the United States identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska ut of every 10 of them live on sovereign tribal lands, mostly in the western merican Indians in land treaties that they signed, or by the United States e sovereign tribal lands, American Indians are now allowed to make their

imately 3,500 American Indians people.

Sovereign Tribal Lands



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Federal Communications Commission's definition of tribal lands. |

Map accessed [here](#)

...s in the United States. Their survival in the face of enslavement, largely as a result of this tragic history, Native Americans have the highest rate of poverty of any racial group in the United States. (source [here](#))

Revisit your Group Graffiti paper

Using a different color, write any additional information that you learned about “The Other Slavery.”

After Reading Predictions

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6. Today, all Native Americans live out west.		

Re-read each statement in Column 1 above. Then, write the letter T in the Column 3 “After Reading” spaces if you now conclude that the statement in Column 1 is true; or a F if you now conclude that the statement in Column 1 is false.

Check for Understanding

Take this time to check your understanding of *The Other Slavery*.

Resource 3: Checks for Understanding

Name _____

The chart below has three columns that provide information about the history of enslavement in America. If the correct chronological order should show what happened first at the top, and what happened last at the bottom, which column presents the information in the order that it actually occurred?

Column A	Column B	Column C
Europeans enslaved Africans in America	Europeans enslaved Africans in America	Native Americans enslaved other Native Americans
Native Americans enslaved other Native Americans	Europeans enslaved Native Americans in America	Europeans enslaved Native Americans in America
Europeans enslaved Native Americans in America	Native Americans enslaved other Native Americans	Europeans enslaved Africans in America

- The events in Column _____ are in correct chronological order.
- Based on what you read in this lesson, which of the following BEST describes the changes to the population of Hispaniola between 1492 and 1517?
 - The population increased a lot over time
 - The population decreased a lot over time
 - The population increased a little over time
 - The population decreased a little over time
- Place a check next to three factors listed below that helped cause the changes in Hispaniola's population between 1492 and 1517?
 - ___ digging for gold
 - ___ food eaten by Native Americans
 - ___ enslavement
 - ___ disease
 - ___ climate

Two accounts of Native American deaths are below.

Account 1

The decrease in the population of Native Americans was due to the diseases that Europeans introduced into the Americas. Those diseases, including smallpox, did not exist in America before the Europeans arrived. The Native Americans did not build up enough defenses against the diseases.

Account 2

It was the wars that the Europeans waged against Native Americans that explains why their population decreased so much. Blaming it on diseases makes it possible for people to conclude that the Europeans were not guilty of killing Native Americans so that they could get more land.

- Which of the following best explains why there are two different accounts of the same event?
 - The people who wrote the accounts were Europeans
 - The people who wrote the accounts had different points of view
 - The people who wrote the accounts presented different evidence
 - The people who wrote the accounts lied to make Europeans look bad
- Which of the following conclusions can be drawn about Father Bartolome de Las Casas?
 - He believed that Native Americans were savages
 - He believed that Native Americans were being treated well
 - He believed that Europeans were better than Native Americans
 - He believed that Europeans were guilty of killing Native Americans
- Read over the list of bulleted statements below. Then write any of the statements that described what helped CAUSE Native Americans to be enslaved in the CAUSES Column, and any statements that describe EFFECTS of Native American enslavement in the EFFECTS Column.
 - Europeans had guns
 - Native Americans died
 - Europeans thought Native Americans were savages
 - Native Americans fought Europeans

Causes	Effects