

The background features a dark blue color with several technical diagrams. On the left, there are circular gauges with scales ranging from 140 to 260. Some gauges have arrows pointing in different directions. There are also dashed lines and other circular patterns scattered across the background.

# THE SLAVE TRADE & ITS LEGACY IN THE US

Week 6:  
Legacies of Slavery

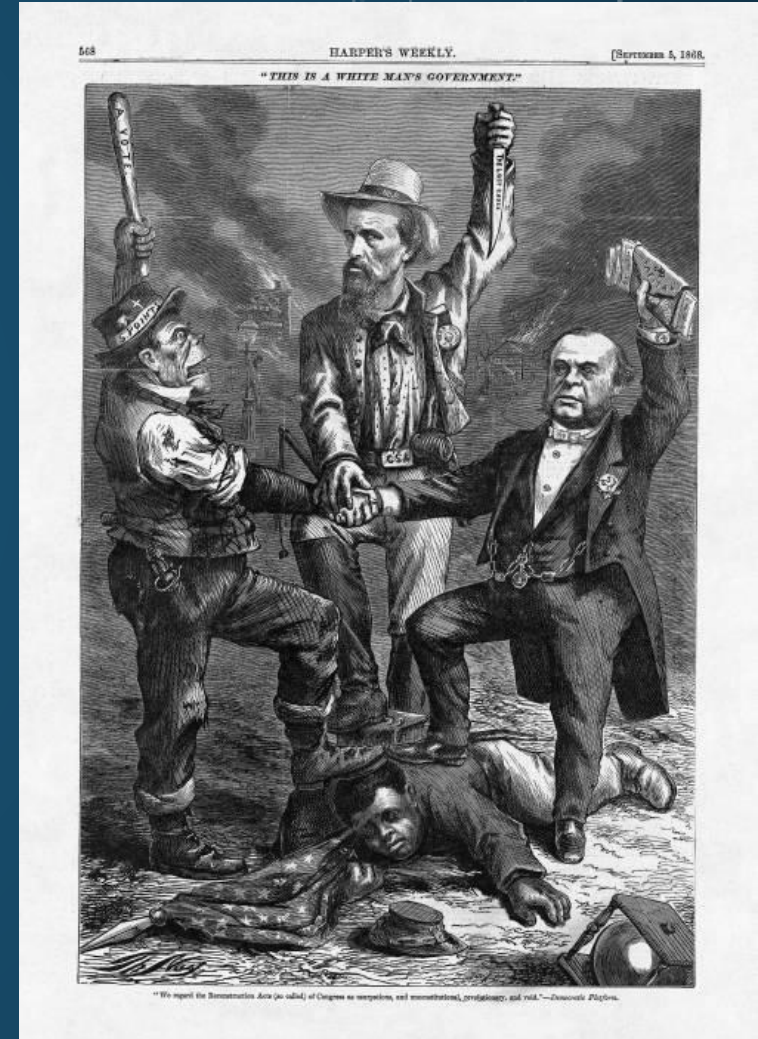
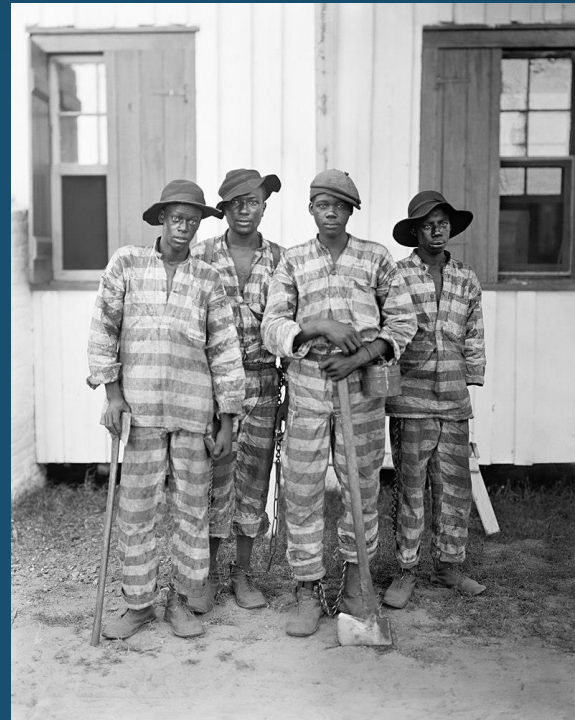
OSHER WINTER 2021  
DR. ANGELA SUTTON

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# SCHEDULE

- First time: PIRATES! (The 1722 Battle of Cape Lopez)
- Session 2: Slavery in America under the various colonial powers at the time of the battle
- Session 3: The emergence of chattel slavery
- Session 4: The spread of chattel slavery
- Session 5: Slavery, Emancipation & Reconstruction
- Today: Legacies of Slavery

# Last Time: The Persistence of the Culture & Economy of Slavery after Emancipation



# THIS IS A US HISTORY CLASS, NOT A BLACK HISTORY CLASS

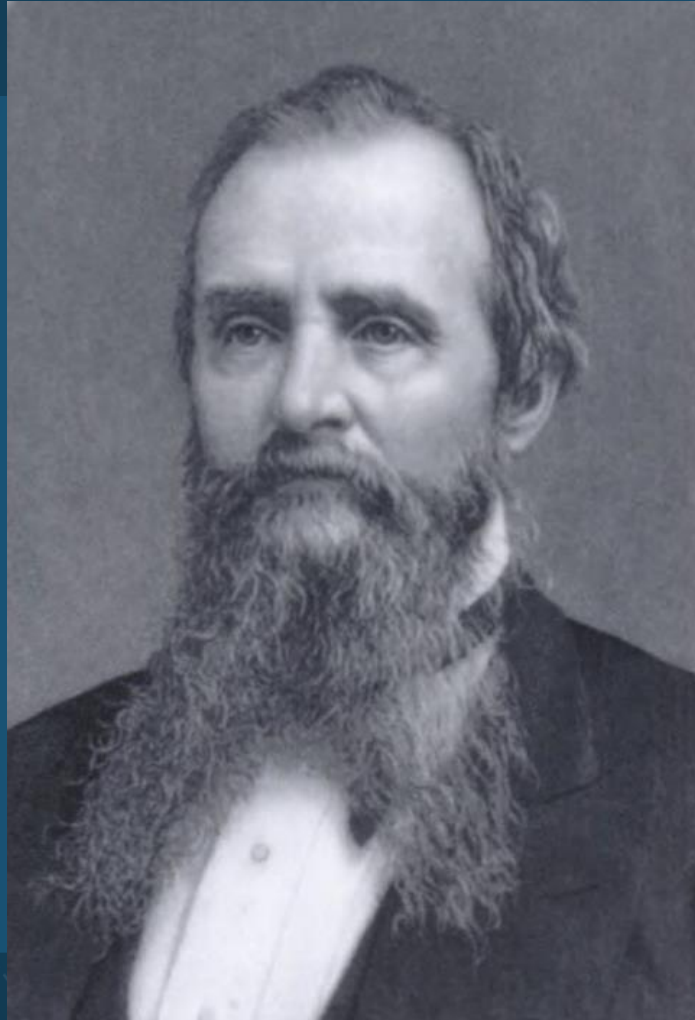


Before 1720, most people enslaved in the US were subject to laws of enslavement based on Roman models. Chattel Slavery starts to spread across what would be the US in the 1720s.



Slavery is not African history. Slavery interrupted African history.  
– Mutabaruka, b.1952

# A LOCAL CASE STUDY: THE HARDING FAMILY OF BELLE MEADE



William Giles Harding, b. 1808

- Enslaved 136 people
- Donated \$500,000 to the Confederate States Army (~ 12 MILLION USD today)
- The people he enslaved bred the first American horse to win the English Derby
- Related to the Jacksons, Ellistons, and McGavocks-together they were the four largest landholding & enslaving families in Nashville
- His Great-grandson (William Harding Jackson) was head of the CIA under Truman, then Head of National Security under Eisenhower
- His great-great-grandson, Bruce Pitcairn, was VP for Planning & Strategy at Lockheed Martin, President of the US Committee on NATO, and worked for both Bush Sr. and Dole's campaigns.

# HARDING'S BLACK FAMILY



James Harding, Sr. (center) b. 1842, with family.

DAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.

**JAMES HARDING, ONE OF NASHVILLE'S OLDEST CITIZENS, TELL INTERESTING STORY — HELPED BUILD FORT NEGLY.**

"I was born in the year 1842 and was two years old when the First Mexican War began. My master was Tom Harding. He had six sons, Beal, Harding, the oldest son, they say was my father. My father would not allow me to look at a piece of paper for fear I might learn to read and write, nor never gave me a penny or clothes to wear, and my mother (Jane Harding) used to send me to school through the woods to Nelson Merry's Church, which was used as a school house in those days, and I had half completed the Elementary Spelling book when one day my master met me coming from school. He was riding his horse and tried to run over me. I dodged behind trees and kept out of his way, and after that, I being young and ignorant, never tried to learn any more for I was afraid of him. My master took me to the circus before the war, where the Maxwell House now stands was then the show ground. Where the Colored People's Savings Bank is now was a sale house before the war, and on the public square they would auction slaves off as if they were cattle.

"After my mother would wash and iron all day my master would take a hot iron and peck her in the head. I



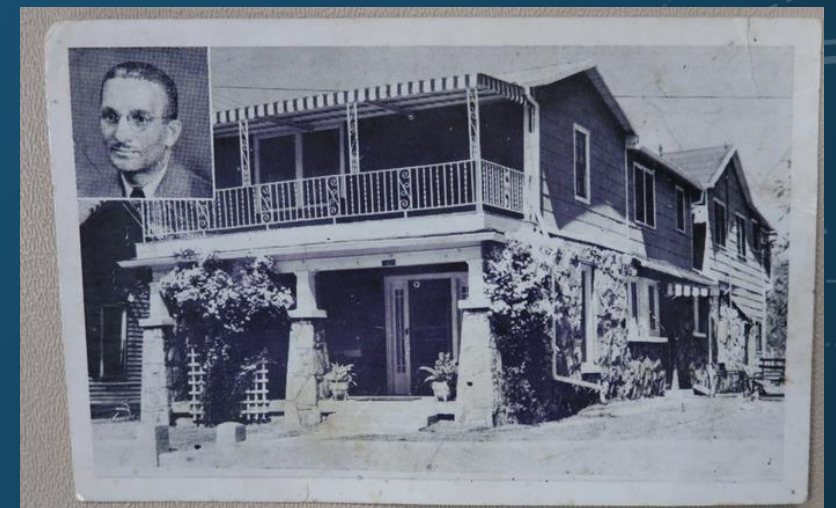
MR. JAMES HARDING.

would cry and scream until he would whip me. My mother had three children, and each had a different father. She was afraid to tell me who my father was until after the war.

"I marketed twelve years before the war and got one pair of shoes a year, after that I had to go bare-footed during the other part of the year in the snow and cold weather my mother would wrap my feet and legs in rags to keep me from freezing to death. After the war started I ran off to the Yankee camps, 10th Tennessee Regiment, which camped where Hoffman Hall now stands. They shot at me while I was attempting to get away and took me upstairs at their house and chained me to the stairway, made me take my blue clothes off and swear that I would never put any more on, but in a few days I ran off again. For



The Johnson siblings after filming with the Fort Negley Descendants Project, 2018. The Johnsons are descendants of James Harding Sr. (above) who escaped enslavement by running to Fort Negley during the Battle of Nashville. Pictured from left to right: Felix Johnson, Carmen Johnson, Charles Johnson, and Sabrina Gresham-Johnson.



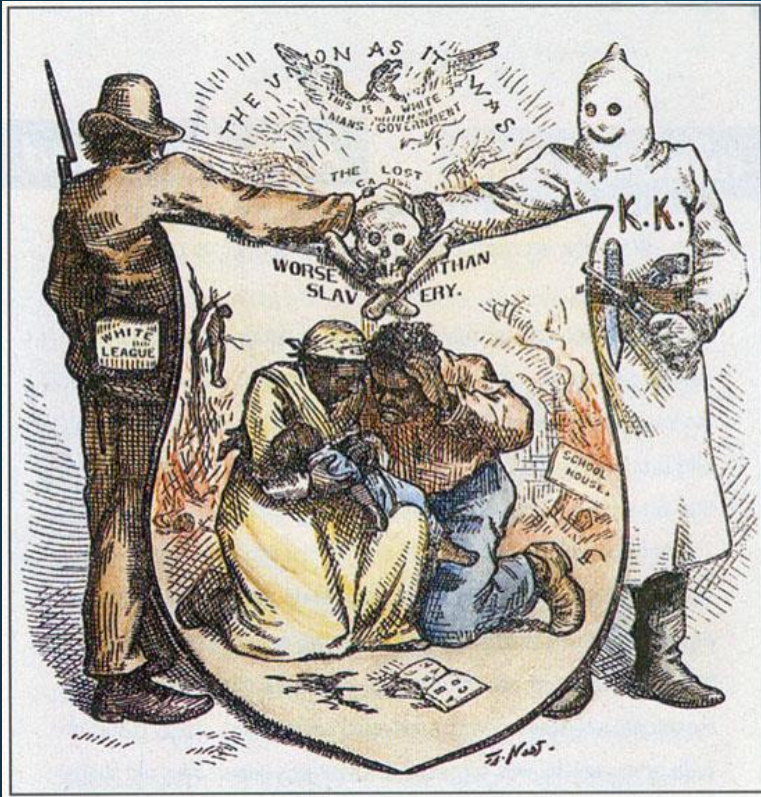
## CONSIDER THE REASONS FOR & RAMIFICATIONS OF...

- \* Slaveholders sexually assaulting the enslaved and then enslaving their own mixed-race children for centuries.
- \* Forced Breeding of the enslaved like animals for centuries.
- \* Enslavers stealing generations of lifetimes of labor and keeping the money it generated.
- \* Passing that money down to mostly white children.
- \* Living in a society in which those with dark skin were considered to have no human rights for hundreds of years.
- \* 1954- Brown v Board of Education forces schools to desegregate
- \* 1960 – six-year-old Ruby Bridges has to be escorted into a white school
- \* 1967 – Loving v Virginia – interracial marriage finally legal



Ruby Bridges, 66 years old today, sits in front of the Normal Rockwell painting commemorating her part in the New Orleans School desegregation crisis of 1960.

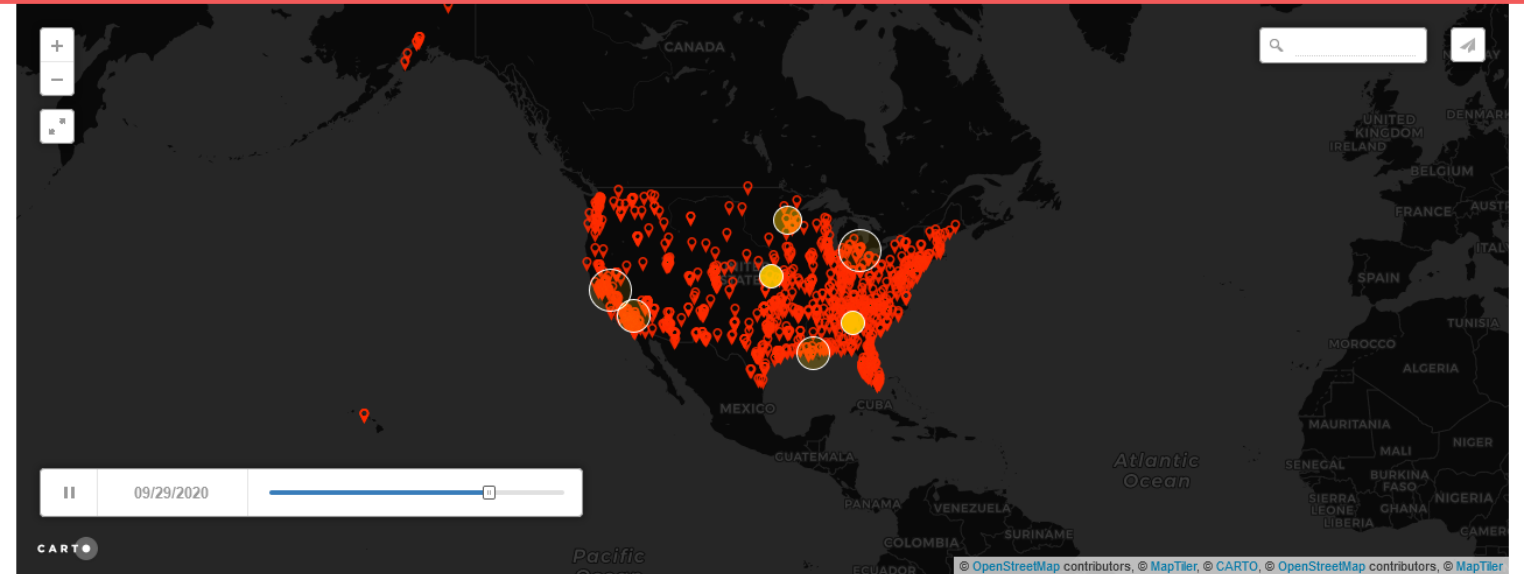
# RESTORATION OF RACIAL HIERARCHY THROUGH TERROR AND VIOLENCE



## MAPPING POLICE VIOLENCE

[POLICE VIOLENCE MAP](#) [COMPARE PLACES](#) [NATIONAL TRENDS](#) [POLICE SCORECARD](#) [YEAR-END POLICE VIOLENCE REPORT](#) [ABOUT THE DATA](#) [PLANNING TEAM](#)

Police killed 1,127 people in 2020.



Black people were 28% of those killed by police in 2020 despite being only 13% of the population.

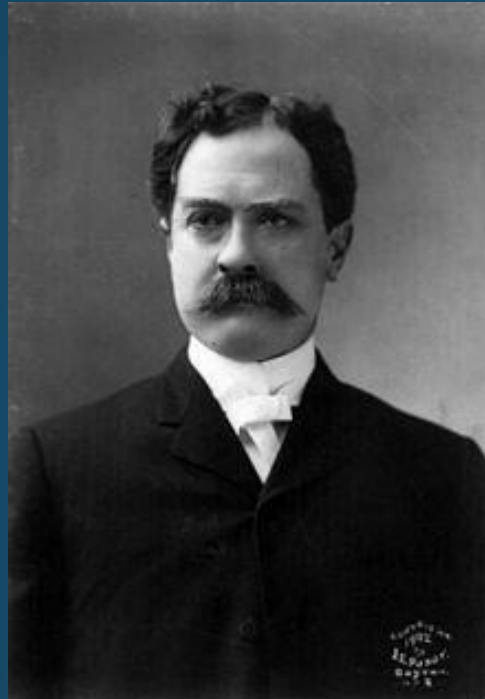
<https://mappingpoliceviolence.org/>



# EDWARD CARMACK AND IDA B. WELLS



Ida B. Wells  
1862-1931  
Civil Rights Activist,  
Journalist, Reported on  
lynchings



Edward Carmack  
1858-1908  
Senator from TN  
Called for a mob to  
“get the black wench.”

Very few white people were convicted of murder for lynching a Black person in America during the 1800s, and of all lynchings committed after 1900, only 1 percent resulted in a lyncher being convicted of a criminal offense. Compare this to police officers convicted after unjust murders of Black Americans.



His statue stood central in the state capitol until activists tore it down in 2020



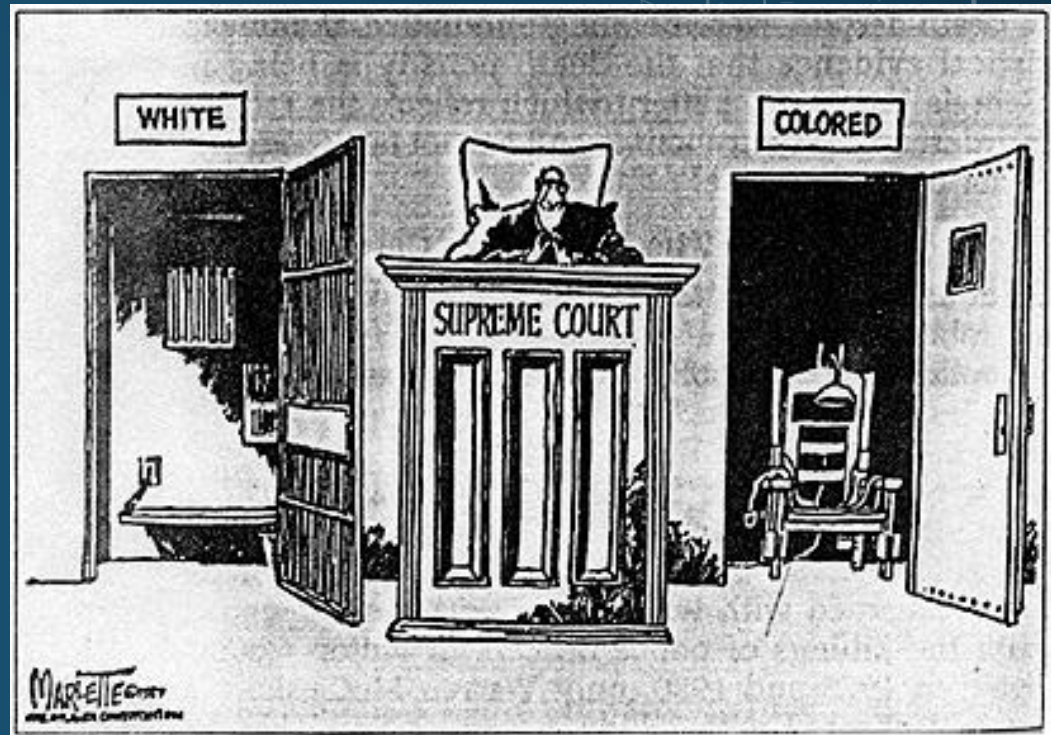
# THE WHITE MODERATE IS A LEGACY OF SLAVERY

I must confess that over the past few years I have been gravely disappointed with the white moderate. I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in his stride toward freedom is not the White Citizen's Counciler or the Ku Klux Klanner, but the white moderate, who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice; who constantly says: "I agree with you in the goal you seek, but I cannot agree with your methods of direct action"; who paternalistically believes he can set the timetable for another man's freedom; who lives by a mythical concept of time and who constantly advises the Negro to wait for a "more convenient season." Shallow understanding from people of good will is more frustrating than absolute misunderstanding from people of ill will. Lukewarm acceptance is much more bewildering than outright rejection.

-MLK, Letter from a Birmingham Jail, 16 April 1963

# CRIMINALIZATION OF BLACKNESS FROM 1600S TO TODAY

**CAUTION!!**  
**COLORED PEOPLE**  
**OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,**  
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the **Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,**  
For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN,** they are empowered to act as **KIDNAPPERS**  
**AND**  
**Slave Catchers,**  
And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY,** and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.  
**Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.**  
**APRIL 24, 1851.**



Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, Slave Patrols, Sheriff Offices, Vagrancy Laws, Black Codes, Unjust Law Enforcement, Unequal trial outcomes

# PRISON INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

School-to-prison pipeline



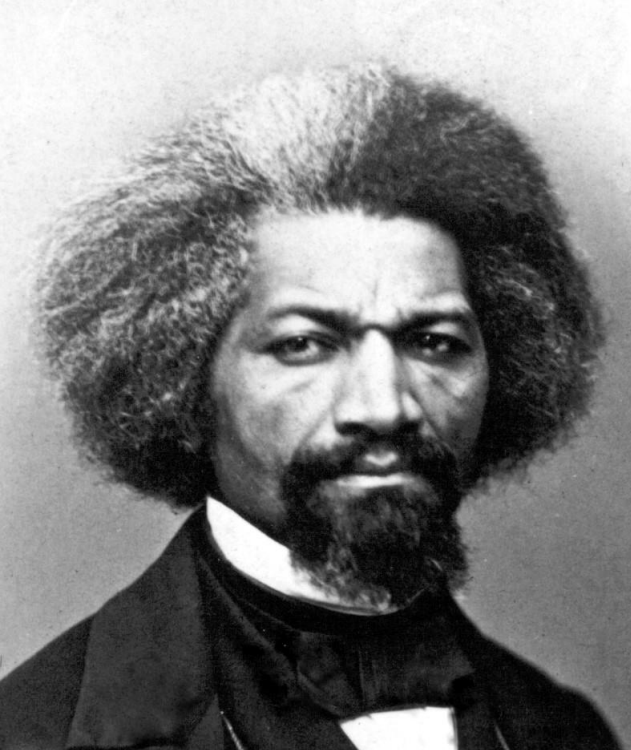
Broken Windows Policing

13th Amendment- Jan 31, 1865

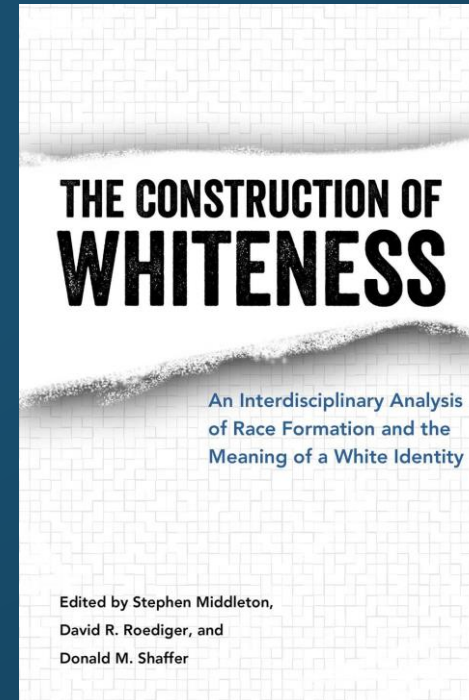
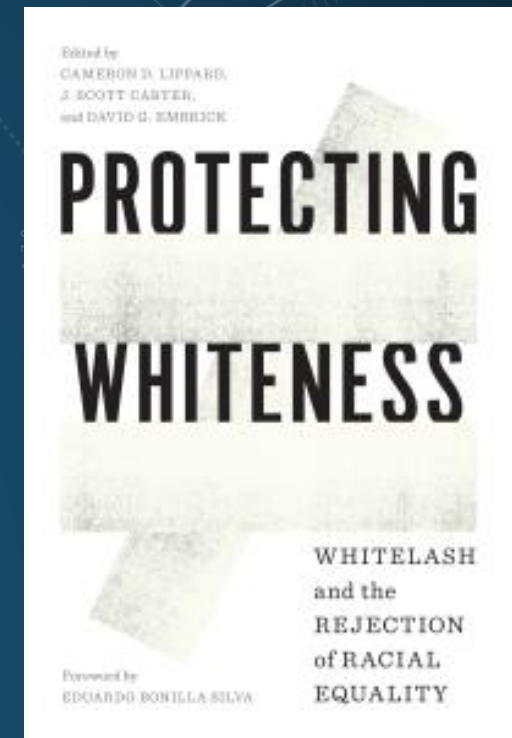
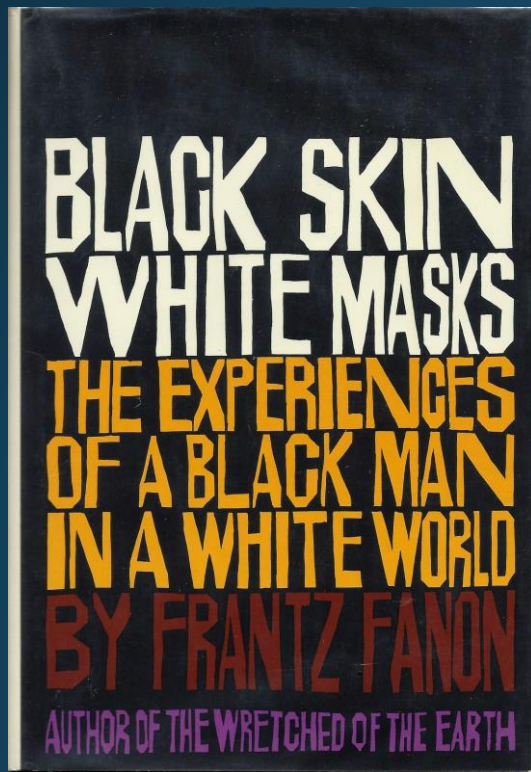
Forced Labor in  
Angola Prison  
(formerly Angola  
Plantation)  
Louisiana, 1901  
and 2011



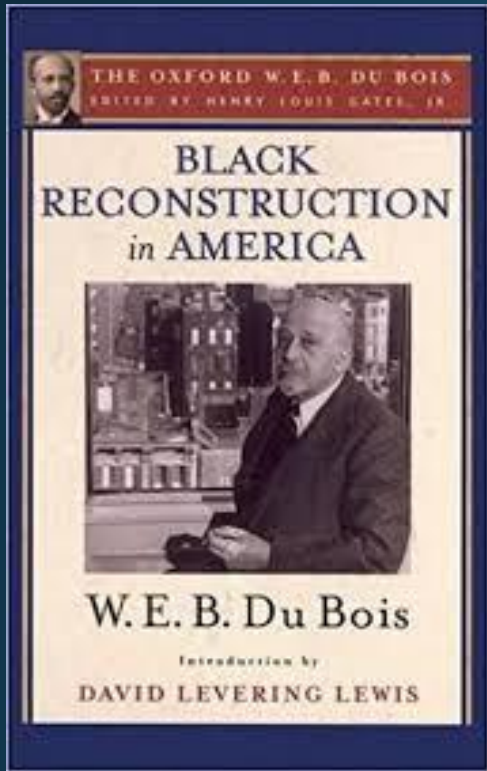
# #BLACKLIVESMATTER



From right, clockwise: Frederick Douglass, Nat Turner, Elbert "Big Man" Howard, MLK, Malcolm X, Opal Tometti, Patrisse Cullors, Alicia Garza, and Harriet Tubman.



Whiteness was constructed in opposition to Blackness. US History is the history of things white people don't talk about. Embracing the discomfort is the best way through.



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 Published in final edited form as:      NIHMSID: NIHMS779615  
[J Hum Behav Soc Environ](#). 2016; 26(3-4): 350-366.      PMID: 27594778  
 doi: 10.1080/10911359.2015.1129256

**From "brute" to "thug:" the demonization and criminalization of unarmed Black male victims in America**

Calvin John Smiley<sup>a</sup> and David Fakuntle<sup>b</sup>

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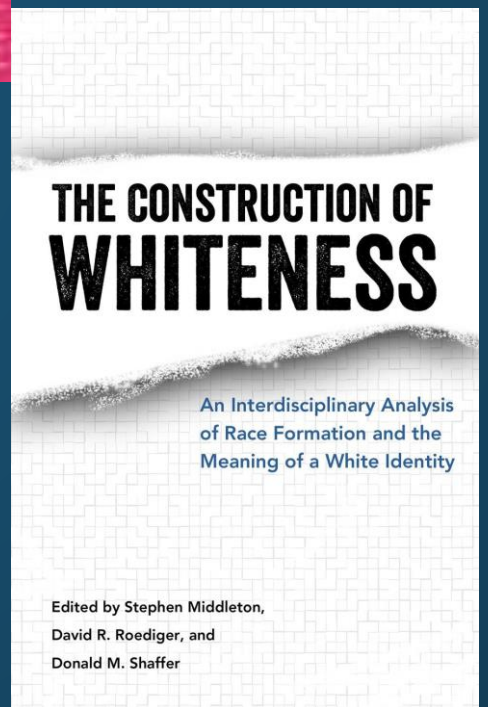
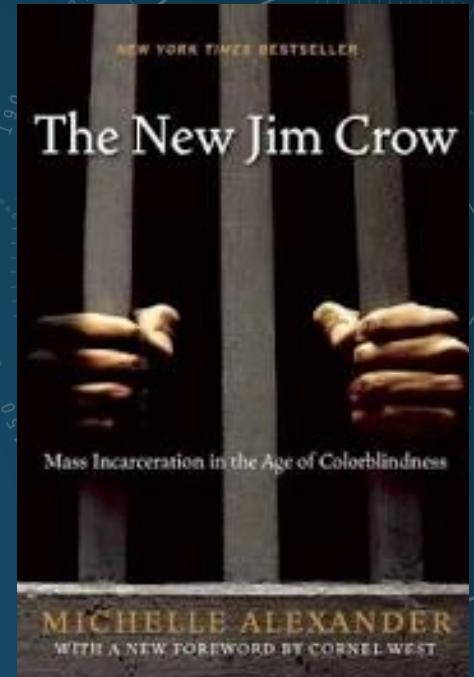
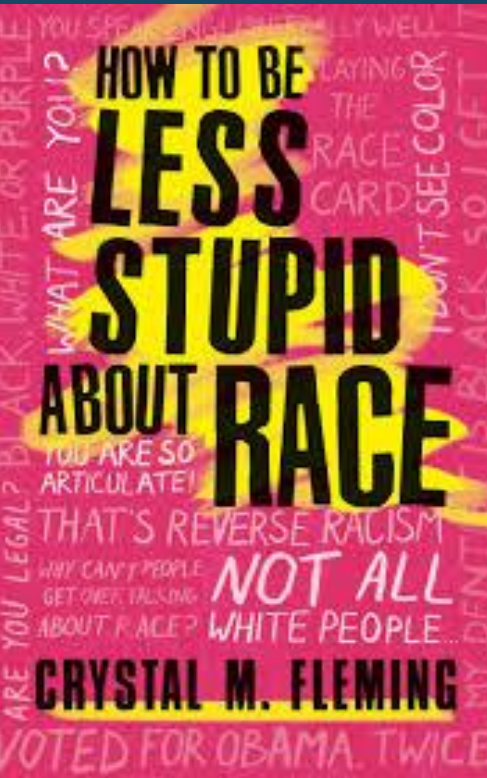
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**Associated Data**

- [Supplementary Materials](#)

**Abstract** [Go to:](#) [☺](#)

The synonymy of Blackness with criminality is not a new phenomenon in America. Documented historical accounts have shown how myths, stereotypes, and racist ideologies led to discriminatory policies and court rulings that fueled racial violence in a post-Reconstruction era and has culminated in the exponential increase of Black male incarceration today. Misconceptions and prejudices manufactured and disseminated through various channels such as the media included references to a "brute" image of Black males. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this negative imagery of Black males has frequently utilized the negative connotation of the terminology "thug." In recent years, law enforcement agencies have unreasonably used deadly force on Black males allegedly considered to be "suspects" or "persons of interest." The exploitation of these often-targeted victims' criminal records, physical appearances, or misperceived attributes has been used to justify



<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5004736/>