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The contributions of the black population to the history and economic development of Puerto Rico have long been distorted and underplayed, Luis A. Figueroa contends. Focusing on the southeastern coastal region of Guayama, one of Puerto Rico's three leading centers of sugarcane agriculture, Figueroa examines the transition from slavery and slave labor to freedom and free

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labor after the 1873 abolition of slavery in colonial Puerto Rico. He corrects misconceptions about how ex-slaves went about building their lives and livelihoods after emancipation and debunks standing myths about race relations in Puerto Rico. Historians have assumed that after emancipation in Puerto Rico, as in other parts of the Caribbean and the U.S. South, former slaves acquired some land of their own and became subsistence farmers. Figueroa finds that in Puerto Rico, however, this was not an option because both capital and land

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available for sale to the Afro-Puerto Rican population were scarce. Paying particular attention to class, gender, and race, his account of how these libertos joined the labor market profoundly revises our understanding of the emancipation process and the evolution of the working class in Puerto Rico.

The dramatic story of fugitive slaves and the antislavery activists who defied the law to help them reach freedom. More than any other scholar, Eric Foner has influenced our understanding of America's history. Now,

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making brilliant use of extraordinary evidence, the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian once again reconfigures the national saga of American slavery and freedom. A deeply entrenched institution, slavery lived on legally and commercially even in the northern states that had abolished it after the American Revolution. Slaves could be found in the streets of New York well after abolition, traveling with owners doing business with the city's major banks, merchants, and manufacturers. New York was also home to the North's largest free black community,

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making it a magnet for fugitive slaves seeking refuge. Slave catchers and gangs of kidnappers roamed the city, seizing free blacks, often children, and sending them south to slavery. To protect fugitives and fight kidnappings, the city's free blacks worked with white abolitionists to organize the New York Vigilance Committee in 1835. In the 1840s vigilance committees proliferated throughout the North and began collaborating to dispatch fugitive slaves from the upper South, Washington, and Baltimore, through Philadelphia and New York, to Albany,

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Syracuse, and Canada. These networks of antislavery resistance, centered on New York City, became known as the underground railroad. Forced to operate in secrecy by hostile laws, courts, and politicians, the city's underground-railroad agents helped more than 3,000 fugitive slaves reach freedom between 1830 and 1860. Until now, their stories have remained largely unknown, their significance little understood. Building on fresh evidence—including a detailed record of slave escapes secretly kept by Sydney Howard Gay,

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one of the key organizers in New York—Foner elevates the underground railroad from folklore to sweeping history. The story is inspiring—full of memorable characters making their first appearance on the historical stage—and significant—the controversy over fugitive slaves inflamed the sectional crisis of the 1850s. It eventually took a civil war to destroy American slavery, but here at last is the story of the courageous effort to fight slavery by "practical abolition," person by person, family by family. An exhaustively researched history of black

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families in America from the days of slavery until just after the Civil War.

Virginia 1619 provides an opportunity to reflect on the origins of English colonialism around the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic world. As the essays here demonstrate, Anglo-Americans have been simultaneously experimenting with representative government and struggling with the corrosive legacy of racial thinking for more than four centuries. Virginia, contrary to popular stereotypes, was not the product of thoughtless, greedy, or impatient English colonists. Instead,

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the emergence of stable English Atlantic colonies reflected the deliberate efforts of an array of actors to establish new societies based on their ideas about commonwealth, commerce, and colonialism. Looking back from 2019, we can understand that what happened on the shores of the Chesapeake four hundred years ago was no accident. Slavery and freedom were born together as migrants and English officials figured out how to make this colony succeed. They did so in the face of rival ventures and while struggling to survive in a dangerous

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environment. Three hallmarks of English America--self-government, slavery, and native dispossession--took shape as everyone contested the future of empire along the James River in 1619. The contributors are Nicholas Canny, Misha Ewen, Andrew Fitzmaurice, Jack P. Greene, Paul D. Halliday, Alexander B. Haskell, James Horn, Michael J. Jarvis, Peter C. Mancall, Philip D. Morgan, Melissa N. Morris, Paul Musselwhite, James D. Rice, and Lauren Working.

Gateway to Freedom: The Hidden History of the

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Underground Railroad

Jamaica and the Culture of Freedom in the Atlantic World

Emancipating New York

An Interpretation of the Old South

An Atlantic Odyssey of Slavery and Freedom

Slavery and Freedom in the Rural North

Bahia, 1835-1900

This pathbreaking interpretation of the slaveholding South begins with the insight that slavery and freedom were not mutually exclusive but were

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intertwined in every dimension of life in the South. James Oakes traces the implications of this insight for relations between masters and slaves, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, and for the rise of a racist ideology. In this book, author D.A. Dunkley challenges the notion that enslavement fostered the culture of freedom in the former colonies of Western Europe in the Americas. Dunkley explores the importance of the agency displayed by

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enslaved people and argues that this formed the real basis of the culture of freedom in the Atlantic societies.

Cecelski, "chronicles the world of slave and free black fishermen, pilots, sailors, ferrymen, and other laborers who, from the colonial era through Reconstruction, plied the vast inland waters of North Carolina from the Outer Banks to the upper reaches of tidewater rivers."

Examines the life of a former slave who

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became a radical abolitionist and Union
spy, recruiting black soldiers for the
North, fighting racism within the Union
Army and much more.

Free People of Color in America From
Settlement to the Civil War

Slavery and Freedom in Delaware,
1639-1865

The Amistad Rebellion

Buying Freedom

Race, Kinship, and Land in Nineteenth-
Century Georgia

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A Question of Freedom

**From Slavery to Freedom in Brazil
Slavery and Freedom in the Rural NorthAfrican
Americans in Monmouth County, New Jersey,
1665-1865 Rowman & Littlefield**

Claiming Freedom is a noteworthy and dynamic analysis of the transition African Americans experienced as they emerged from Civil War slavery, struggled through emancipation, and then forged on to become landowners during the Reconstruction and post-Reconstruction period in the Georgia lowcountry. Karen Cook Bell's work is a bold study of the political and social strife of these individuals as

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they strived for and claimed freedom during the nineteenth century. Bell begins by examining the meaning of freedom through the delineation of acts of self-emancipation prior to the Civil War.

Consistent with the autonomy that they experienced as slaves, the emancipated African Americans from the rice region understood citizenship and rights in economic terms and sought them not simply as individuals for the sake of individualism, but as a community for the sake of a shared destiny. Bell also examines the role of women and gender issues, topics she believes are understudied but essential to understanding all facets of the emancipation experience. It is well established that women were

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intricately involved in rice production, a culture steeped in African traditions, but the influence that culture had on their autonomy within the community has yet to be determined. A former archivist at the National Archives and Records Administration, Bell has wielded her expertise in correlating federal, state, and local records to expand the story of the all-black town of 1898 Burroughs, Georgia, into one that holds true for all the American South. By humanizing the African American experience, Bell demonstrates how men and women leveraged their community networks with resources that enabled them to purchase land and establish a social, political, and economic foundation in the rural and urban post-war

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era.

This new book by Andrew Fede considers the law of freedom suits and manumission from the point-of-view of legal procedure, evidence rules, damage awards, and trial practice in addition to the abstract principles stated in the appellate decisions. The author shows that procedural and evidentiary roadblocks made it increasingly impossible for many slaves, or free blacks who were wrongfully held as slaves, to litigate their freedom. Even some of the most celebrated cases in which the courts freed slaves must be read as tempered by the legal realities the actors faced or the courts actually recognized in the process. Slave owners in almost all slave societies

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had the right to manumit or free all or some of their slaves. Slavery law also permitted people to win their freedom if they were held as slaves contrary to law. In this book, Fede provides a comprehensive view of how some enslaved litigants won their freedom in the court and how many others, like Dred and Harriet Scott, did not because of the substantive and procedural barriers that both judges and legislators placed in the way of people held in slavery who sought their freedom in court. From the 17th century to the Civil War, Southern governments built roadblock after roadblock to the freedom sought by deserving enslaved people, even if this restricted the masters' rights to free their slaves or defied settled

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law. They increasingly prohibited all manumissions and added layers of procedure to those seeking freedom while eventually providing a streamlined process by which free blacks "voluntarily" enslaved themselves and their children. Drawing on his three decades of legal experience to take seriously the trial process and rules under which slave freedom cases were decided, Fede considers how slave owners, slaves, and lawyers caused legal change from the bottom up.

A critical reconstruction of African-American folk thought in the United States between the 1840s and 1950, defining the main features of preemancipated slave thought and the effects of freedom upon that

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thought.

Slavery and Freedom in the Age of the American Revolution

Slavery and Freedom in the Mid-Hudson Valley

Black Culture and Black Consciousness

From Slavery to the Cooperative Commonwealth

Slavery And Freedom

American Slavery, American Freedom

Slavery and Freedom in the Making of English America

This book examines the complexities of life for African Americans in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley from the antebellum period through Reconstruction, showing how

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enslaved and free African Americans resisted slavery and supported the Union war effort in a borderland that changed hands frequently during the Civil War.

Using the writings of slaves and former slaves, as well as commentaries on slavery, *Between Slavery and Freedom* explores the American slave experience to gain a better understanding of six moral and political concepts—oppression, paternalism, resistance, political obligation, citizenship, and forgiveness. The authors use analytical philosophy as well as other disciplines to gain insight into the thinking of a group of people prevented from participating in the social/political discourse of their

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times. Between Slavery and Freedom rejects the notion that philosophers need not consider individual experience because philosophy is "impartial" and "universal." A philosopher should also take account of matters that are essentially perspectival, such as the slave experience.

McGary and Lawson demonstrate the contribution of all human experience, including slave experiences, to the quest for human knowledge and understanding.

The entries in this volume focus upon the rise and fall of the Atlantic slave system in comparative perspective. The subjects range from the rise of the slave trade in early modern Europe to a comparison of slave trade and the

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Holocaust of the twentieth century, dealing with both the history and historiography of slavery and abolition. They include essays on British, French, Dutch, and Brazilian abolition, as well as essays on the historiography of slavery and abolition since the publication of Eric Williams's *Capitalism and Slavery* more than fifty years ago.

"Thoughtful, suggestive and highly readable."—New York Times Book Review
In the American Revolution, Virginians were the most eloquent spokesmen for freedom and quality. George Washington led the Americans in battle against British oppression. Thomas Jefferson led

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them in declaring independence. Virginians drafted not only the Declaration but also the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; they were elected to the presidency of the United States under that Constitution for thirty-two of the first thirty-six years of its existence. They were all slaveholders. In the new preface Edmund S. Morgan writes: "Human relations among us still suffer from the former enslavement of a large portion of our predecessors. The freedom of the free, the growth of freedom experienced in the American Revolution depended more than we like to admit on the enslavement of more than 20 percent of us at that time. How republican freedom came

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to be supported, at least in large part, by its opposite, slavery, is the subject of this book. American Slavery, American Freedom is a study of the tragic contradiction at the core of America. Morgan finds the keys to this central paradox, "the marriage of slavery and freedom," in the people and the politics of the state that was both the birthplace of the Revolution and the largest slaveholding state in the country.

Or, the Escape of William and Ellen Craft from Slavery
Afro-American Folk Thought from Slavery to Freedom
Slavery and Manumission in the United States South
Slavery and Freedom in the Shenandoah Valley During

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the Civil War Era

Comparative Studies in the Rise and Fall of Atlantic Slavery

Claiming Freedom

Horace Between Freedom and Slavery

Compelling 1860 narrative of escape from slavery in which the wife disguised herself as a man and the husband posed as her servant. Fascinating insights into 19th-century issues of race, gender, and class.

Examines the history of slavery in Maryland and discusses the conditions of life of Maryland's slaves and free Blacks. The political and religious forces which led to the decline of

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the slave trade in nineteenth century Bahia, Brazil.

During the Roman transition from Republic to Empire in the first century B.C.E., the poet Horace found his own public success in the era of Emperor Augustus at odds with his desire for greater independence. In Horace between Freedom and Slavery, Stephanie McCarter offers new insights into Horace's complex presentation of freedom in the first book of his Epistles and connects it to his most enduring and celebrated moral exhortation, the golden mean. She argues that, although Horace commences the Epistles with an uncompromising insistence on freedom, he ultimately adopts a middle course. She shows how Horace explores in the poems the application of moderate freedom

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first to philosophy, then to friendship, poetry, and place. Rather than rejecting philosophical masters, Horace draws freely on them without swearing permanent allegiance to any—a model for compromise that allows him to enjoy poetic renown and friendships with the city's elite while maintaining a private sphere of freedom. This moderation and adaptability, McCarter contends, become the chief ethical lessons that Horace learns for himself and teaches to others. She reads Horace's reconfiguration of freedom as a political response to the transformations of the new imperial age.

The Underground Railroad

Sugar, Slavery, and Freedom in Nineteenth-Century Puerto

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Rico

Maryland During the Nineteenth Century

*African Americans in Monmouth County, New Jersey,
1665-1865*

Between Slavery and Freedom

Slavery and Freedom in Maritime North Carolina

Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Ground

2018 Frederick Douglass Book Prize Co-
Winner 2018 John Hope Franklin Prize Finalist
2018 Zora Neale Hurston/Richard Wright
Legacy Award (Nonfiction) Winner 2018
American Book Award Winner 2018 Harriet

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Tubman Prize Finalist Longlisted for the 2018 Cundill History Prize 2018 Merle Curti Social History Award Winner 2018 James A. Rawley Prize Co-Winner A New York Times Editor's Choice selection A Michigan Notable Book of 2018 A Booklist Editors' Choice Title for 2017 "If many Americans imagine slavery essentially as a system in which black men toiled on cotton plantations, Miles upends that stereotype several times over." --New York Times Book Review "[Miles] has compiled documentation that does for Detroit what the

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Works Progress Administration and the Federal Writers? Project slave narratives did for other regions, primarily the South."

--Washington Post "[Tiya Miles] is among the best when it comes to blending artful storytelling with an unwavering sense of social justice." --Martha S. Jones in The Chronicle of Higher Education "A necessary work of powerful, probing scholarship."

--Publisher Weekly (starred) "A book likely to stand at the head of further research into the problem of Native and African-American

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slavery in the north country." --Kirkus Reviews
The prizewinning, nationally celebrated account of the slave origins of a major northern city A brilliant paradigm-shifting book that "transports the reader back to the eighteenth century and brings to life a multiracial community that began in slavery" (The New York Times), *The Dawn of Detroit* reveals for the first time that slavery was at the heart of the Midwest's iconic city. Hailed by Publishers Weekly in a starred review as "a necessary work of powerful, probing

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scholarship," *The Dawn of Detroit* meticulously uncovers the experience of the unfree--both native and African American--in a place wildly remote yet at the center of national and international conflict. Tiya Miles has skillfully assembled fragments of a distant historical record, introducing new historical figures and unearthing struggles that remained hidden from view until now. "In her eloquent account," the *Washington Post* declared, "Miles conjures up a city of stark disparity and lives quashed." A message from

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the past for our troubled present, *The Dawn of Detroit* is "an outstanding contribution that seeks to integrate the entirety of U.S. history, admirable and ugly, to offer a more holistic understanding of the country" (Booklist, starred review).

This unique social history, focusing on a single community in eastern New Jersey, addresses many long-held assumptions about slavery and emancipation outside the plantation South.

Explores the long-neglected rural dimensions

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of northern slavery and emancipation in New York's Mid-Hudson Valley. Slavery and Freedom in the Mid-Hudson Valley focuses on the largely forgotten history of slavery in New York and the African American freedom struggle in the central Hudson Valley prior to the Civil War. Slaves were central actors in the drama that unfolded in the region during the Revolution, and they waged a long and bitter battle for freedom during the decades that followed. Slavery in the countryside was more oppressive than slavery in urban

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environments, and the agonizingly slow pace of abolition, constraints of rural poverty, and persistent racial hostility in the rural communities also presented formidable challenges to free black life in the central Hudson Valley. Michael E. Groth explores how Dutchess County's black residents overcame such obstacles to establish independent community institutions, engage in political activism, and fashion a vibrant racial consciousness in antebellum New York. By drawing attention to the African American

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experience in the rural Mid-Hudson Valley, this book provides new perspectives on slavery and emancipation in New York, black community formation, and the nature of black identity in the Early Republic. Michael E. Groth is Professor of History at Wells College.

A richly illustrated, accessibly written book with a variety of perspectives on slavery, emancipation, and black life in Savannah from the city's founding to the early twentieth century. Written by leading historians of Savannah, Georgia, and the South, it includes

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a mix of thematic essays focusing on individual people, events, and places.

A History of Negro Americans

The Political Worlds of Slavery and Freedom

The Ethics and Economics of Slave

Redemption

LOOSELEAF FOR FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom

The Dawn of Detroit

Slavery and Freedom in Savannah

The story of the longest and most complex legal challenge to slavery in American history For over seventy years and

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five generations, the enslaved families of Prince George's County, Maryland, filed hundreds of suits for their freedom against a powerful circle of slaveholders, taking their cause all the way to the Supreme Court. Between 1787 and 1861, these lawsuits challenged the legitimacy of slavery in American law and put slavery on trial in the nation's capital. Piecing together evidence once dismissed in court and buried in the archives, William Thomas tells an intricate and intensely human story of the enslaved families (the Butlers, Queens, Mahoneys, and others), their lawyers (among them a young Francis Scott Key), and the slaveholders who fought to defend slavery, beginning with the Jesuit priests who held some of the largest plantations

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in the nation and founded a college at Georgetown. A Question of Freedom asks us to reckon with the moral problem of slavery and its legacies in the present day. Essays address the issue of freedom as it applies to slaves in American history, discussing how African Americans resisted slavery and what their response was to freedom during and after the Civil War.

"Vividly drawn . . . this stunning book honors the achievement of the captive Africans who fought for—and won—their freedom."—The Philadelphia Tribune A unique account of the most successful slave rebellion in American history, now updated with a new epilogue—from the award-winning author of *The Slave Ship* In this powerful and

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highly original account, Marcus Rediker reclaims the Amistad rebellion for its true proponents: the enslaved Africans who risked death to stake a claim for freedom. Using newly discovered evidence and featuring vividly drawn portraits of the rebels, their captors, and their abolitionist allies, Rediker reframes the story to show how a small group of courageous men fought and won an epic battle against Spanish and American slaveholders and their governments. The successful Amistad rebellion changed the very nature of the struggle against slavery. As a handful of self-emancipated Africans steered their own course for freedom, they opened a way for millions to follow. This edition includes a new epilogue about the

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author's trip to Sierra Leona to search for Lomboko, the slave-trading factory where the Amistad Africans were incarcerated, and other relics and connections to the Amistad rebellion, especially living local memory of the uprising and the people who made it.

This book reconstructs how a group of nineteenth-century labor reformers appropriated and radicalized the republican tradition. These "labor republicans" derived their definition of freedom from a long tradition of political theory dating back to the classical republics. In this tradition, to be free is to be independent of anyone else's will - to be dependent is to be a slave. Borrowing these ideas, labor republicans argued that wage laborers

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were unfree because of their abject dependence on their employers. Workers in a cooperative, on the other hand, were considered free because they equally and collectively controlled their work. Although these labor republicans are relatively unknown, this book details their unique, contemporary, and valuable perspective on both American history and the organization of the economy.

A Chronicle of Slavery and Freedom in the City of the Straits

Roadblocks to Freedom

Slavery, Resistance, Freedom

The Waterman's Song

The Black Man in Slavery and Freedom in Colonial Brazil

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From Slavery to Freedom

Virginia 1619

In this examination of the practical and ethical implications of slave redemption the authors deal with questions such as: Does redeeming slaves actually increase the demand for -and so the number of- slaves? And what about cases where it is far from clear that redemption will improve the material condition or increase the real freedom, of a slave?

In *Between Slavery and Freedom*, Julie Winch explores the complex world of those people of African birth or descent who occupied the "borderlands" between slavery and freedom in the 350 years from the founding

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of the first European colonies in what is today the United States to the start of the Civil War.

Scholarly investigation of slavery in the state of Delaware.

Pulitzer Prize-winner Steven Hahn's provocative new book challenges deep-rooted views in the writing of American and African-American history. Moving from slave emancipations of the eighteenth century through slave activity during the Civil War and on to the black power movements of the twentieth century, he asks us to rethink African-American history and politics in bolder, more dynamic terms. Throughout, Hahn presents African Americans as central actors in the arenas of American

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politics, while emphasizing traditions of self-determination, self-governance, and self-defense.

The Politics of Slavery and Freedom, 1777-1827

The Fire of Freedom

Agency of the Enslaved

Philosophy and American Slavery

Slavery and Freedom

The First Book of Epistles

Labor and Republican Liberty in the Nineteenth Century

Although African slavery in the United States is generally associated with the South, the institution also existed in northern states as late as the 1840s, especially in large urban centers, such as Philadelphia and New York.

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Contrariwise, freed African Americans in the region established rural communities all their own and actively resisted the institution as a whole. The newest volume proposed for inclusion in the American Experience in Archaeological Perspective series, written by one of the leading scholars in the field of African Diaspora archaeology, is a synthetic analysis of recently published work on the subject (although no monograph exists on northern slavery). This volume provides a new perspective on the intricate connection between slavery and freedom in the United States. As Delle argues, scholars cannot understand slavery "in the absence of freedom." Gellman presents a comprehensive examination of the reasons for and timing of New York's dismantling of slavery.

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It was the northern state with the greatest number of slaves, more than 20,000 in 1790. Newspapers, pamphlets, legislative journals, and organizational records reveal how whites and blacks, citizens and slaves, activists and politicians, responded to the changing ideologies and evolving political landscape of the early national period and concluded that slavery did not fit with their state's emerging identity. Support for the institution atrophied, and eventually the preponderance of New York's political leaders endorsed gradual abolition.

The Families Who Challenged Slavery from the Nation's Founding to the Civil War

The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925

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Abraham Galloway and the Slaves' Civil War
The Archaeology of Northern Slavery and Freedom