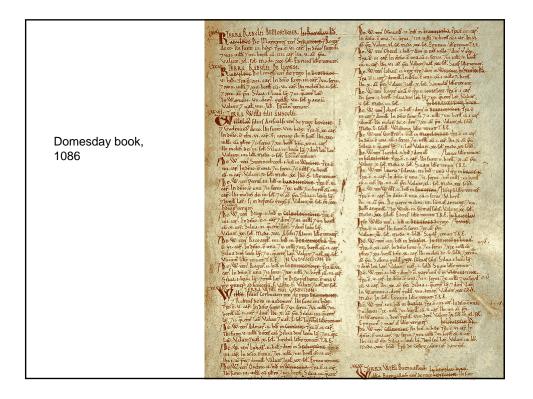
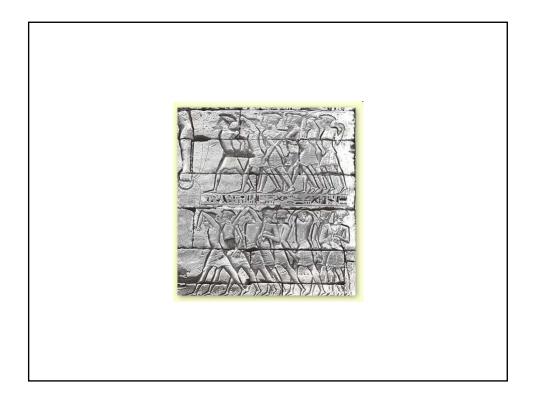
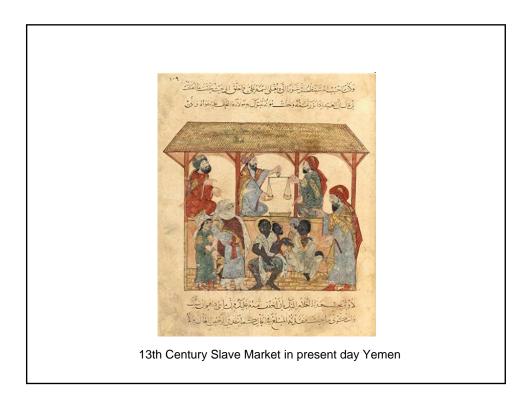
Demography of Slavery

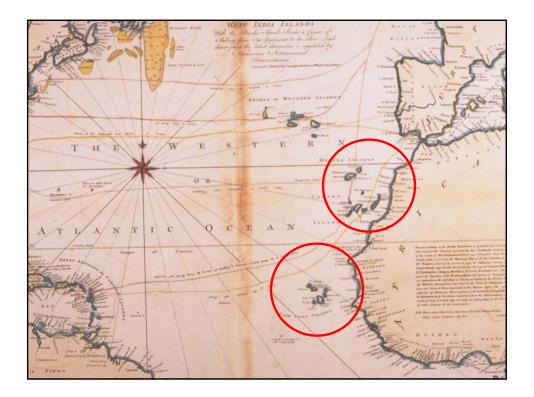
- Origins of slavery
- Dimensions of the Slave Trade
- Demographic Impact on Africa
- Middle Passage
- Regional differences in slave demography
- Economics of slavery in the U.S.

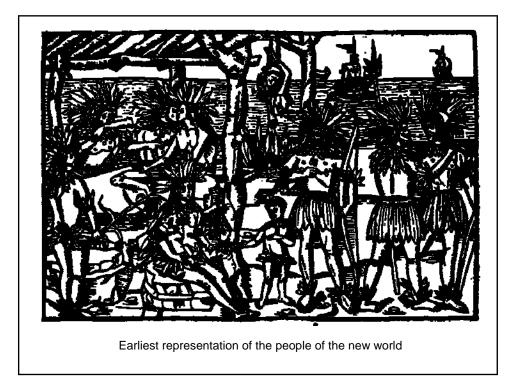


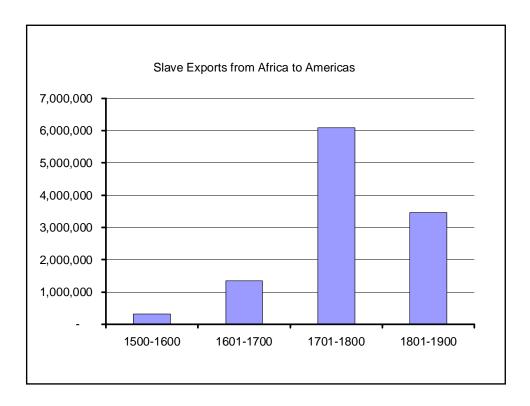


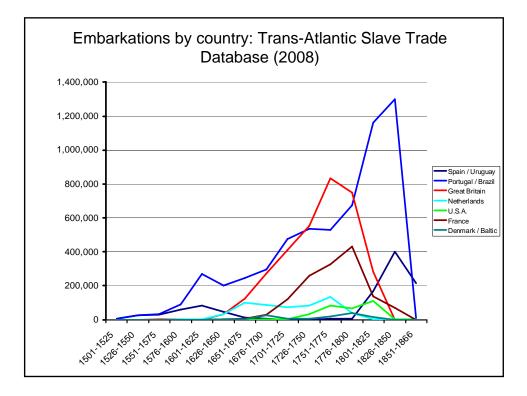


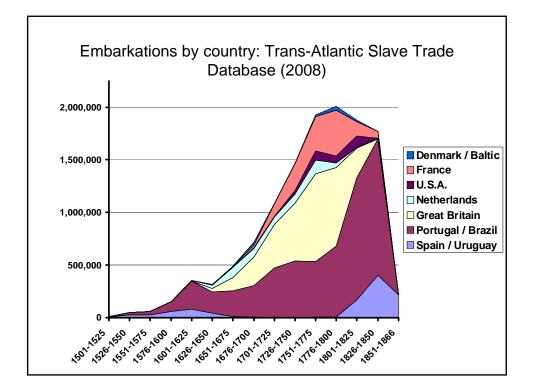


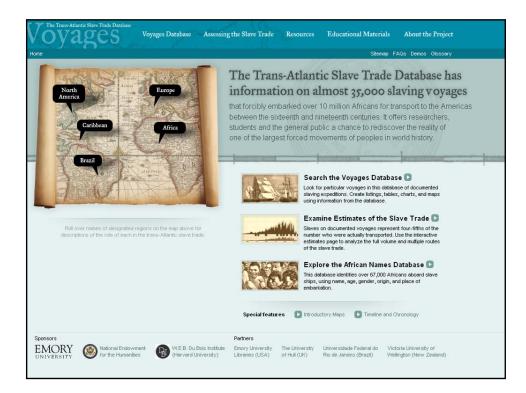


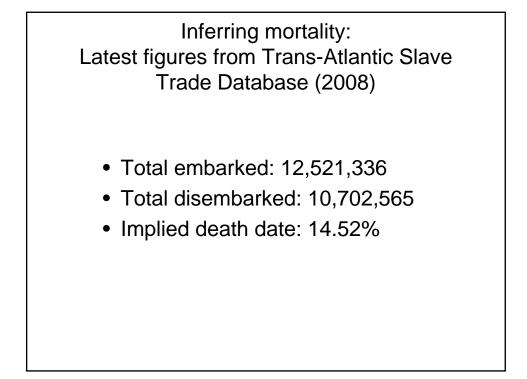


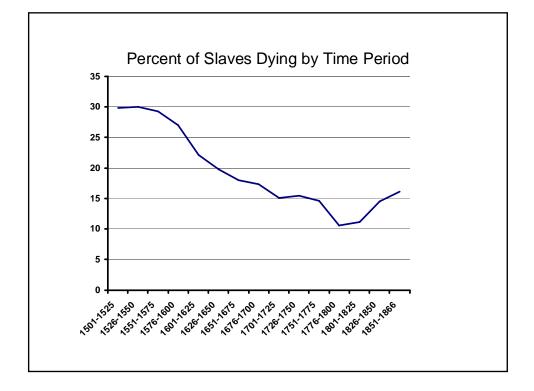


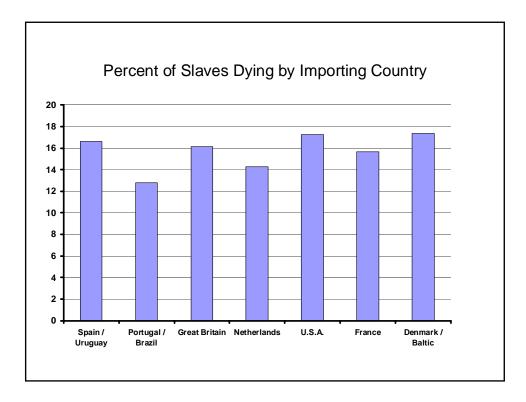


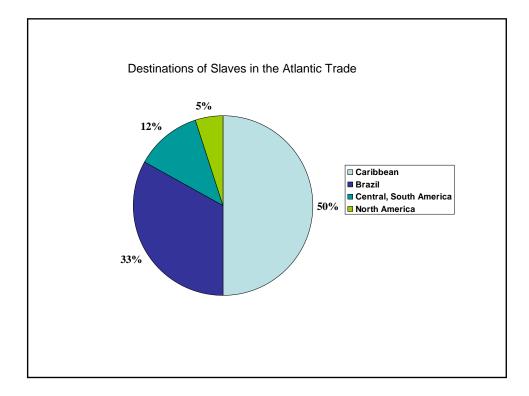


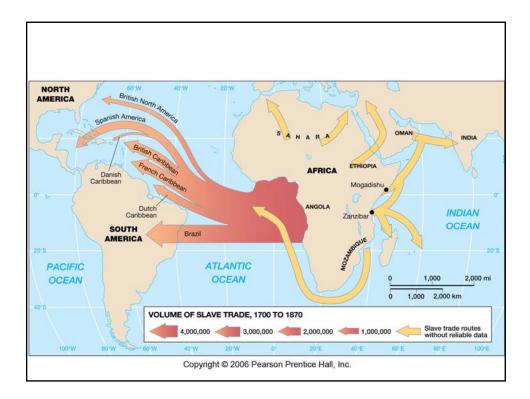


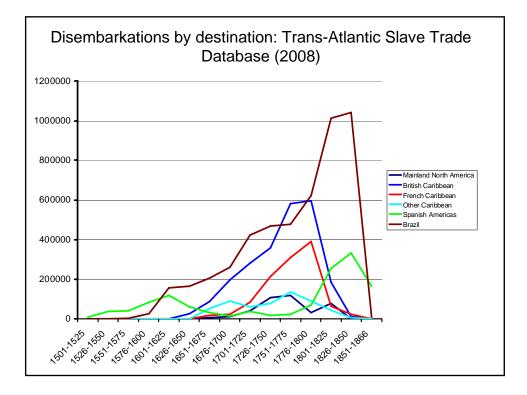


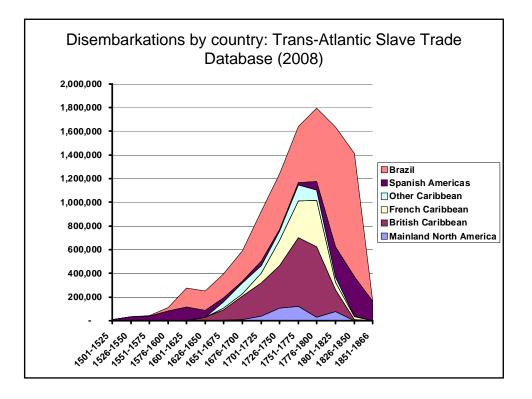


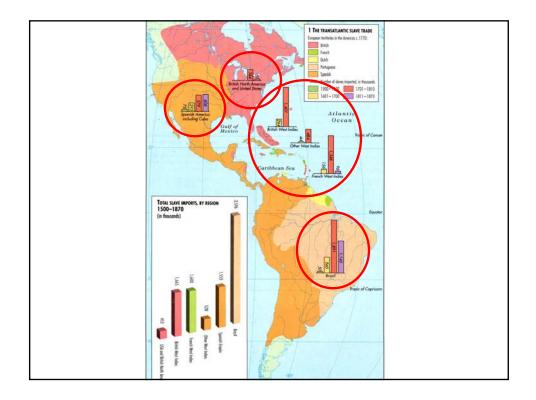


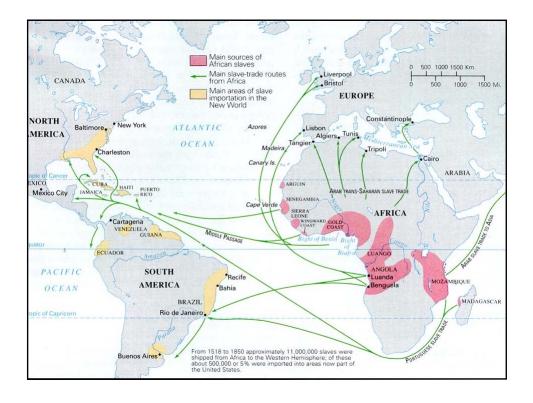


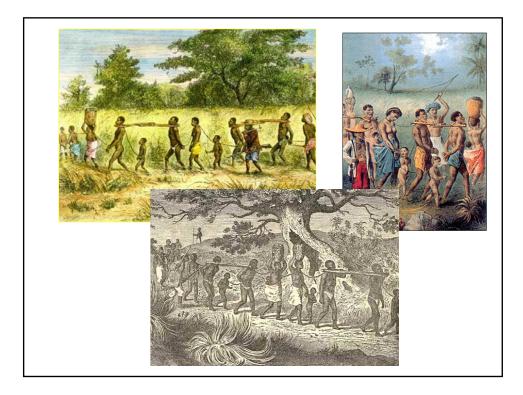


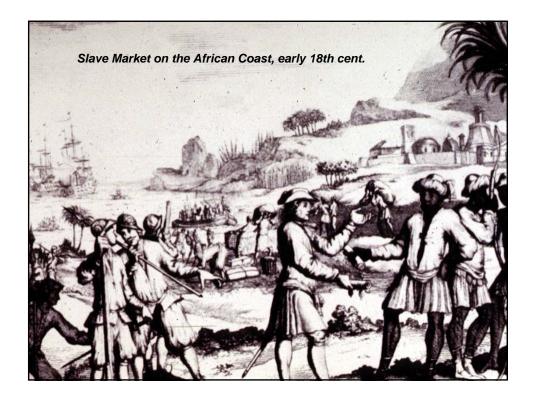


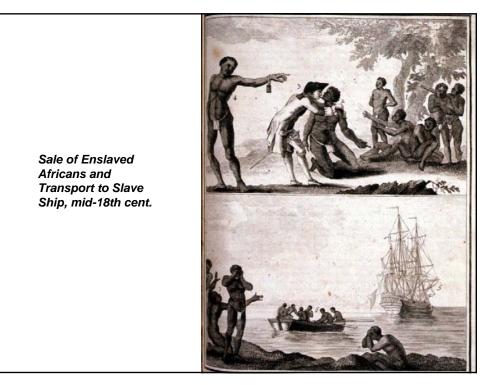


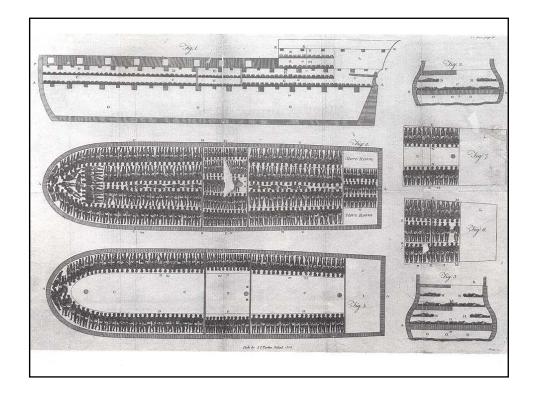


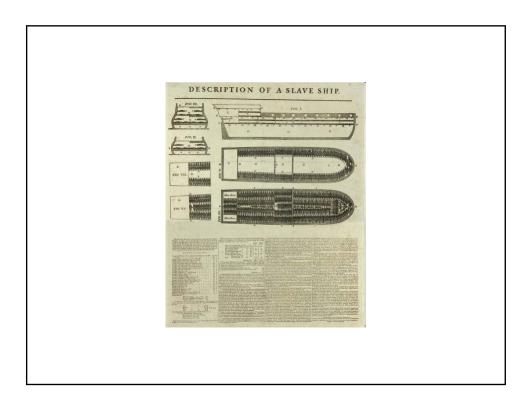


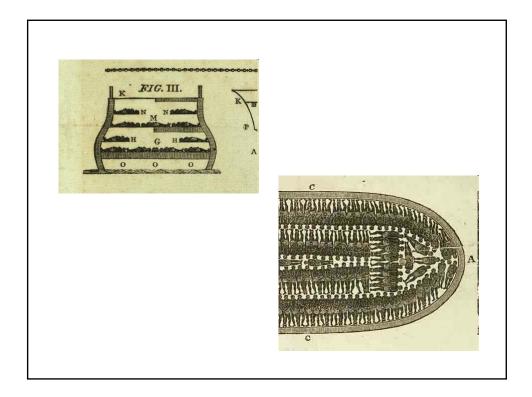


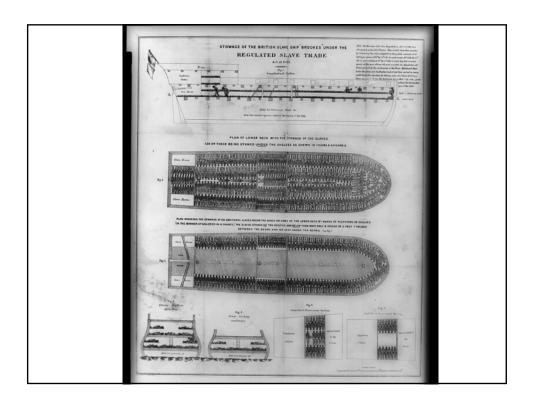


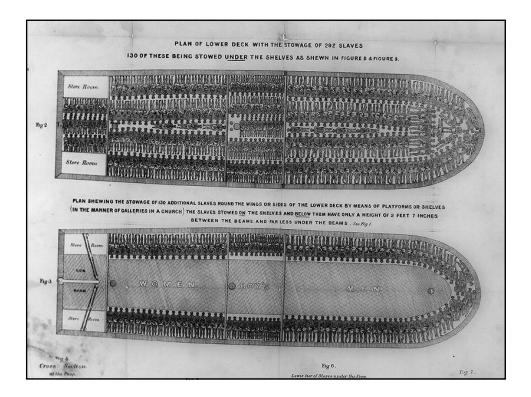


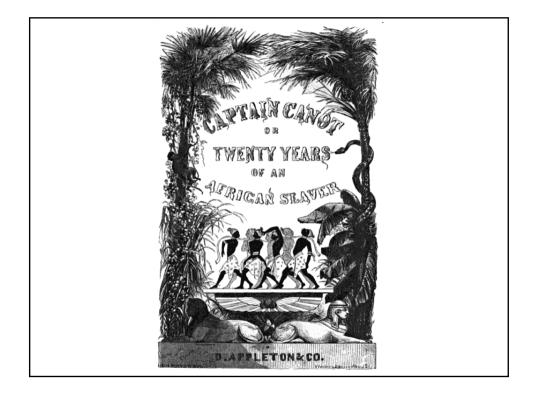




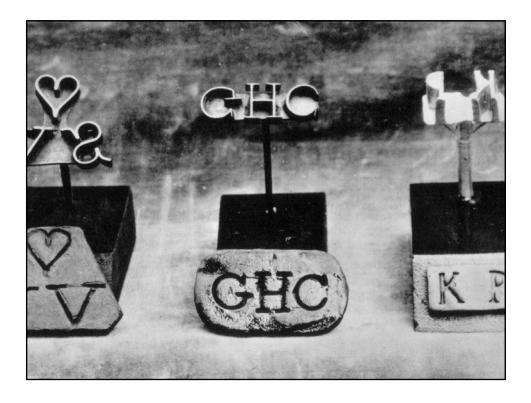


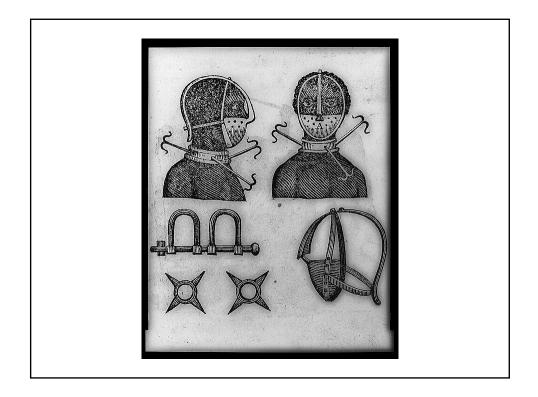












Slave Population of British Colonies			
	1680	1750	
Caribbean	76,000	295,000	
North America	9,000	247,000	

Total Slave Disembarkations by 1680 and 1750			
	1680	1750	
Caribbean	113,976	948,097	
North America	4,070	161,121	

Ratio of Slave Population to Disembarkations			
	1680	1750	
Caribbean	0.66	0.31	
North America	2.21	1.53	

Hypotheses:

Mortality higher in West Indies, due to

- disease environment
- dietary deficiencies (protein, thiamine, vitamin A, and calcium), and overall caloric intake
- brutality of work conditions on large plantations with absentee owners
- Easy availability of additional slaves from Africa
- Infanticide/suicide as slave resistance

Hypotheses:

Fertility lower in West Indies because of

- African lactation practices and taboos on intercourse after giving birth, reinforced by continued high importation from Africa
- dietary deficiencies leading to late menarche and low fecundity
- skewed sex ratios
- absence of slave breeding by planters
- work conditions—excessive labor reduced fecundity

Crude Birth Rates among slaves, early 19th century:

- Jamaica: 23
- United States: 53

