

Annotated Bibliography of Resources for Unit Lessons

Gun manufacture/gunsmiths

Summary: The following images are intended to give the students insight into the European trade of guns for slaves in Africa. Each image depicts guns being used by Africans, being traded for, or is designed to make the student aware of where the guns were coming from and where they were being sent/traded. The value of these images is in conveying the idea that people working in manufacturing industries such as gun manufacture benefitted from slave trade.

Source A

Europeans Buying Enslaved Africans, 19th cent; Image Reference Blake2, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows European and African slave traders bartering over the sale of a slave. Guns along with other goods are involved in the trade.

Source B

Slave Coffle, Central Africa, 1866; Image Reference C014, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: Shows slaves being marched in Africa by African traders with guns. It also shows a slave being beaten by an African trader.

Source C

Slave Coffle, 19th cent; Image Reference C017, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: Shows slaves being marched in Africa by African traders with guns.

Sugar Plantation Owner

Summary: The following images are used to demonstrate that slaves were directly involved in the planting, harvesting, and shipping of sugar in the West Indies. By evaluating the sources, students should get a clear understanding that the owners and overseers of sugarcane fields were profiting from the use of slave labor.

Source A

Harvesting Sugar Cane Lioussianna, 1853; Image Reference HW9-760, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image is valuable because it states what the slaves are working in, clearly shows what harvested sugarcane looks like, and shows an overseer in the background with a whip.

Source B

Packing Sugar, Cuba, ca.1866; Image Reference LCP-03, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: Shows slaves taking the sugarcane apart to pack it.

Source C

Plantation Field Slave, Trinidad, ca.1830s; Image Reference BRIDG-2_IMG, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows a slave holding tools and getting ready to work in front of a field of sugarcane.

Source D

Slaves and Sugar Hogsheads, West Indies, 1780, Image Reference G010, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This picture shows slaves getting ready to load hogsheads of sugarcane to be shipped. It also details that this is taking place in the West Indies.

Source E

Working in Sugar Cane Fields, 19th Century; Image Reference, cass3, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows slaves working in a sugarcane field. There is a slave foreman in the background with a whip.

Tobacco plantation owner

Summary: The following images show slaves involved in the production and shipping of tobacco. Also, by looking at these images, students will get an understanding of where tobacco plantations were. The value of these images is in showing where slaves worked to produce tobacco, how it was shipped, and where it was shipped to.

Source A

Shipping Tobacco, Virginia, ca. 1755; Image Reference NW0049, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows slaves waiting in a harbor to load hogsheads of tobacco onto ships. It also reveals that Virginia as being a place where tobacco would be shipped.

Source B

Tobacco Production, French West Indies, early 18th cent; Image Reference JCB-09862-1, as

shown on www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the

Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows slaves drying tobacco leaves.

Source C

Tobacco Production, Virginia, 18th cent; Image Reference NW0046, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows a plantation owner prospering from tobacco production. He is smoking a pipe and being fanned by a slave. Also, reveals that Virginia is a producer of tobacco.

Source D

Tobacco Production, Virginia (?), Late 18th cent; Image Reference NW0029, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image illustrates the various stages in the processing of tobacco.

African slave trader

Summary: The collection of images shows African slaves being punished, transported, sold, and shipped by Africans. The students will analyze these images to gain an understanding of how the African slave traders benefitted through trade with the Europeans in the slave trade in Africa.

Source A

African Merchant Selling Slaves to a European; Image Reference C006, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image clearly shows a transaction between an African slave trader and a European slave trader.

Source B

Europeans Buying Enslaved Africans, 19th cent; Image Reference Blake2, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and

the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows European and African slave traders bartering over the sale of a slave. Guns along with other goods are involved in the trade.

Source C

Slave Coffle, 19th cent; Image Reference C017, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows African slave traders transporting slaves through the interior of Africa. The traders are in an obviously powerful position.

Source D

Slave Coffle, Central Africa, 1866; Image Reference C014, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: Shows slaves being marched in Africa by African traders with guns. It also shows a slave being beaten by an African trader.

Source E

Wooden Yokes used in Coffles, Senegal, c.a. 1789, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows different ways in which slaves were shackled as they were marched from the interior of Africa to the coast.

Ship builder

Summary: The collection of images shows ships in the transportation of slaves. The students will analyze these images and come to the conclusion that ships were a major part of the slave trade. Therefore, those making the ships benefitted from the transatlantic slave trade.

Source A

Enslaved Africans being Boarded onto Slave Ships, 1844, Image Reference E023, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows slaves being boarded onto a slave ship in Africa.

Source B

Capture of a Slave Ship, African Coast, 1857; Image Reference iln284a, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows slave ships with masts at full sail. Use this image to focus on the sail makers part of making a ship

Source C

French Slave Ship, La Marie Seraphique, Haiti, 1773; Image Reference E030, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows the purchase of slaves on the ship's deck, Europeans having a picnic on the stern, and a diagram of the ships hull.

Blacksmith

Summary: The collection of images demonstrates how iron tools were used by slaves and how iron shackles were used to subdue slaves. The students will analyze the pictures and conclude that blacksmiths, those fashioning the iron for tools and locks, benefitted from the slave trade.

Source A

Cultivation of Indigo, French West Indies, late 18th cen. Image Reference JCB_72-196-23, as

shown on www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows slaves working with tools as well as a diagram of all the various tools used to cultivate indigo.

Source B

Sugar Cane Cultivation, Trinidad, c.a. 1830s; Image Reference NW0053, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows slaves using various tools for sugarcane harvesting.

Source C

Shackles, Menacles, and Padlocks Used in the Slave Trade, early 19th century; Image

Reference JCB_01203-2, as shown on www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the

Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows the different shackles that slaves were in on the Middle Passage.

Lumberjacks

Summary: The following images are designed to show how the slave trade relied heavily on lumber. Therefore, the lumberjacks were a vital part of ensuring that the trade continued, thus benefitting from the trade.

Source A

Planters Mansion and Slave Houses, U.S. South, 1859; Image Reference HW19-732, as shown

on www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities

and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows a plantation owners(made of wood) house in the foreground with slave quarters in the background. There should be a focus on the fact that slaves had to have somewhere to live and this was usually wooden structures.

Source B

Shipping Tobacco, Virginia, ca. 1755; Image Reference NW0049, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and

the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: The image shows slaves waiting in a harbor to load hogsheads of tobacco onto ships. It also lists reveals that Virginia as being a place where tobacco would be shipped. Particular attention needs to be paid to the docks, hogsheads, and ships in the background.

Cooper (Barrel maker)

Summary: The images show that barrels were made to ship all of the major products of the new world including, sugar, tobacco, and rum. When analyzing the pictures students will come to the conclusion that coopers benefitted from the slave trade because slaves increased the amount of products being shipped.

Source A

Shipping Tobacco, Virginia, ca. 1755; Image Reference NW0049, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows hogsheads (barrels) holding tobacco and getting ready to be shipped.

Source B

Tobacco Production, Virginia (?), Late 18th cent; Image Reference NW0029, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows a warehouse of tobacco hogsheads waiting to be shipped.

Source C

Tobacco Production, Virginia, 18th cent; Image Reference NW0046, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows hogsheads full of tobacco.

Source D

Rum Distillery, Antigua, West Indies, 1823; Image Reference Hamilton 2, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows hogsheads being filled with rum to ship.

Source E

Shipping Sugar, Antigua, West Indies, 1823; NW0066, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows sugar being shipped in hogsheads.

Distiller

Summary: The collection of images shows slaves working in the distillation of sugar, a diagram and explanation of rum making, and maps showing where the sugar and rum is sent as well as where it is harvested.

Source A

Rum Distillery, Antigua, West Indies, 1823; Image Reference Hamilton 2, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows rum being put into hogsheads

Source B

Shipping Sugar, Antigua, West Indies, 1823; NW0066, as shown on

www.slaveryimages.org, sponsored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and the University of Virginia Library.

Summary: This image shows sugar being loaded onto ships. This was included to make sure the students understood that rum came from sugar.

Copeland, Peter (1980). *Early American Crafts and Occupations Coloring Book*. Mineola, N.Y.

Dover Publications.

Summary: This is a coloring book 25 descriptions and coloring pages of different trades/occupations that colonial Americans had. The value of this book is for a list of jobs as well pictures to be used for students to have an idea of what the job assigned to them entailed.

Copeland, Peter (1980). *Early American Trades Coloring Book*. Mineola, N.Y. Dover

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Summary: This is a coloring book 22 descriptions and coloring pages of different trades/occupations that colonial Americans had. The value of this book is for a list of jobs as well pictures to be used for students to have an idea of what the job assigned to them entailed.