

Goddesses Whores Wives And Slaves Women In Classical Antiquity

[Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635-1848](#) [Slave Women in Caribbean Society, 1650-1838](#) [Women and Slaves in Greco-Roman Culture](#) [They Were Her Property](#) [Wake A Kick in the Belly](#) [Women in Chains](#) [More Than Chattel](#) [Six Women's Slave Narratives](#) [Laboring Women](#) [Race and Slavery in the Middle East](#) [Finding Charity's Folk](#) [The Women of Colonial Latin America](#) [Goddesses, Whores, Wives, and Slaves](#) [Pythagorean Women](#) [The Great Silent Army of Abolitionism](#) [Slaves for Hire](#) [Closer to Freedom](#) [Embarking on a Journey of Self-Possession. Women and Slavery in Toni Morrison's "Beloved"](#) [Transatlantic Slavery](#) [Wives, Slaves, and Concubines](#) [That Most Precious Merchandise](#) [Women and Slavery: The modern Atlantic](#) [Celia, a Slave](#) [The Souls of Womenfolk](#) [The Forgotten Slave Trade](#) [Discovering the Women in Slavery](#) [Comfort Women](#) [Slave Women in Caribbean Society, 1650-1838](#) [Representations of Slave Women in Discourses on Slavery and Abolition, 1780-1838](#) [Doctors and Slaves](#) [Women and Slaves](#) [Ain't I a Woman](#) [Black Women in Brazil in Slavery and Post-Emancipation](#) [Slavery in Classical Greece](#) [Once We Were Slaves](#) [Forbidden Brides of the Faceless Slaves in the Secret House of the Night of Dread Desire](#) [Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635-1848](#) [Slaves, Women & Homosexuals](#) [The Columbia Guide to American Women in the Nineteenth Century](#)

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Pythagorean Women Aug 19 2021 Cover -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Note on Abbreviations -- Chronology -- Introduction -- 1 Who Were the Pythagorean Women? -- 2 Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Daughters -- 3 Who Were the Neopythagorean Women Authors? -- 4 Introduction to the Prose Writings of Neopythagorean Women -- 5 The Letters and Treatises of Neopythagorean Women in the East -- 6 The Letters and Treatises of Neopythagorean Women in the West -- 7 The Neopythagorean Women as Philosophers -- Notes -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- R -- S -- T -- V -- W -- X -- Z.

[That Most Precious Merchandise](#) Jan 12 2021 The history of the Black Sea as a source of Mediterranean slaves stretches from ancient Greek colonies to human trafficking networks in the present day. At its height during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, the Black Sea slave trade was not the sole source of Mediterranean slaves; Genoese, Venetian, and Egyptian merchants bought captives taken in conflicts throughout the region, from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the Balkans, and the Aegean Sea. Yet the trade in Black Sea slaves provided merchants with profit and prestige; states with military recruits, tax revenue, and diplomatic influence; and households with the service of women, men, and children. Even though Genoa, Venice, and the Mamluk sultanate of Egypt and Greater Syria were the three most important strands in the web of the Black Sea slave trade, they have rarely been studied together. Examining Latin and Arabic sources in tandem, Hannah Barker shows that Christian and Muslim inhabitants of the Mediterranean shared a set of assumptions and practices that amounted to a common culture of slavery. Indeed, the Genoese, Venetian, and Mamluk slave trades were thoroughly entangled, with wide-ranging effects. Genoese and Venetian disruption of the Mamluk trade led to reprisals against Italian merchants living in Mamluk cities, while their participation in the trade led to scathing criticism by supporters of the crusade movement who demanded commercial powers use their leverage to weaken the force of Islam. Reading notarial registers, tax records, law, merchants' accounts, travelers' tales and letters, sermons, slave-buying manuals, and literary works as well as treaties governing the slave trade and crusade propaganda, Barker gives a rich picture of the context in which merchants traded and enslaved people met their fate.

[Race and Slavery in the Middle East](#) Dec 23 2021 In the 19th century hundreds of thousands of Africans were forcibly migrated northward to Egypt and other eastern Mediterranean destinations, yet little is known about them. The nine essays in this volume examine the lives of slaves and freed men and women in Egypt, Sudan, and the Ottoman Mediterranean.

[Slavery in Classical Greece](#) Nov 29 2019 This is an authoritative and clearly written account of the main issues involved in the study of Greek slavery from Homeric times to the fourth century BC. It provides valuable insights into the fundamental place of slavery in the economies and social life of classical Greece, and includes penetrating analyses of the widely-held ancient ideological justifications of slavery. A wide range of topics is covered, including the development of slavery from Homer to the classical period, the peculiar form of community slaves (the helots) found in Sparta, economic functions and the treatment of slaves in Athens, and the evidence for slaves' resistance. Throughout the author shows how political and economic systems, ideas of national identity, work and gender, and indeed the fundamental nature of Greek civilisation itself, were all profoundly affected by the fact that many of the Greek city-states were slave societies. With 12 illustrations.

[Finding Charity's Folk](#) Nov 21 2021 Finding Charity's Folk highlights the experiences of enslaved Maryland women who negotiated for their own freedom, many of whom have been largely lost to historical records. Based on more than fifteen hundred manumission records and numerous manuscript documents from a diversity of archives, Jessica Millward skillfully brings together African American social and gender history to provide a new means of using biography as a historical genre. Millward opens with a striking discussion about how researching the life of a single enslaved woman, Charity Folks, transforms our understanding of slavery and freedom in Revolutionary America. For African American women such as Folks, freedom, like enslavement, was tied to a bondwoman's reproductive capacities. Their offspring were used to perpetuate the slave economy. Finding loopholes in the law meant that enslaved women could give birth to and raise free children. For Millward, Folks demonstrates the fluidity of the boundaries between slavery and freedom, which was due largely to the gendered space occupied by enslaved women. The gendering of freedom influenced notions of liberty, equality, and race in what became the new nation and had profound implications for African American women's future interactions with the state.

[Wake](#) Jun 28 2022 This graphic novel "brings to light for the first time the existence of enslaved black women warriors, whose stories can be traced by carefully scrutinizing historical records; and where the historical record goes silent, Wake reconstructs the likely past of two female rebels, Adono and Alele, on the slave ship The Unity ... [The book] offers ... insight into the struggle to survive whole as a black woman in today's America; it is a historiography that illuminates both the challenges and the necessity of uncovering the true stories of slavery; and it is an overdue reckoning with slavery in New York City where two of these armed revolts took place"--

[Discovering the Women in Slavery](#) Aug 07 2020 As Patricia Morton notes in her historiographical introduction, Discovering the Women in Slavery continues the advances made, especially over the last decade, in understanding how women experienced slavery and shaped slavery history. In addition, the collection illuminates some emancipating new perspectives and methodologies. Throughout, the contributors pay close attention - over time and place - to variations, differences, and diversity regarding issues of gender and sex, race and ethnicity, and class. They draw on such qualitative sources as letters, novels, oral histories, court records, and local histories as well as quantitative

sources like census data and parish records

Once We Were Slaves Oct 28 2019 Origins (Bridgetown, 1793-1798) -- From Slave to Free (Bridgetown, 1801) -- From Christian to Jew (Suriname, 1811-12) -- The Tumultuous Island (Bridgetown, 1812-1817) -- Synagogue Seats (New York & Philadelphia, 1793-1818) -- The Material of Race (London, 1815-17) -- Voices of Rebellion (Bridgetown, 1818-24) -- A Woman Valor (New York, 1817-19) -- This Liberal City (Philadelphia, 1818-33) -- Feverish Love (New York, 1819-1830) -- When I am Gone (New York, Barbados, London, 1830-1847) -- Legacies (New York and Beyond, 1841-1860).

The Great Silent Army of Abolitionism Jul 18 2021 By focusing on male leaders of the abolitionist movement, historians have often overlooked the great grassroots army of women who also fought to eliminate slavery. Here, Julie Roy Jeffrey explores the involvement of ordinary women_black and white_in the m

Laboring Women Jan 24 2022 When black women were brought from Africa to the New World as slave laborers, their value was determined by their ability to work as well as their potential to bear children, who by law would become the enslaved property of the mother's master. In *Laboring Women: Reproduction and Gender in New World Slavery*, Jennifer L. Morgan examines for the first time how African women's labor in both senses became intertwined in the English colonies. Beginning with the ideological foundations of racial slavery in early modern Europe, *Laboring Women* traverses the Atlantic, exploring the social and cultural lives of women in West Africa, slaveowners' expectations for reproductive labor, and women's lives as workers and mothers under colonial slavery. Challenging conventional wisdom, Morgan reveals how expectations regarding gender and reproduction were central to racial ideologies, the organization of slave labor, and the nature of slave community and resistance. Taking into consideration the heritage of Africans prior to enslavement and the cultural logic of values and practices recreated under the duress of slavery, she examines how women's gender identity was defined by their shared experiences as agricultural laborers and mothers, and shows how, given these distinctions, their situation differed considerably from that of enslaved men. Telling her story through the arc of African women's actual lives—from West Africa, to the experience of the Middle Passage, to life on the plantations—she offers a thoughtful look at the ways women's reproductive experience shaped their roles in communities and helped them resist some of the more egregious effects of slave life. Presenting a highly original, theoretically grounded view of reproduction and labor as the twin pillars of female exploitation in slavery, *Laboring Women* is a distinctive contribution to the literature of slavery and the history of women.

Forbidden Brides of the Faceless Slaves in the Secret House of the Night of Dread Desire Sep 27 2019 A celebrated send-up of gothic literature, beautifully adapted into a dark, brooding, and oddly comical graphic novel. Somewhere in the night, a raven caws, an author's pen scratches, and thunder claps. The author wants to write fiction: stories about frail women in white nightgowns, mysterious bumps in the night, and the undead rising to collect old debts. But he keeps getting interrupted by the everyday annoyances of talking ravens, duels to the death, and his sinister butler. Shane Oakley beautifully illustrates New York Times bestselling author Neil Gaiman's satirical tale.

Women and Slaves Mar 02 2020

Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635-1848 Aug 26 2019 Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635--1848 Bernard Moitt Examines the reaction of black women to slavery. In *Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635--1848*, Bernard Moitt argues that gender had a profound effect on the slave plantation system in the French Antilles. He details and analyzes the social condition of enslaved black women in the plantation societies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint-Domingue (now Haiti), and French Guiana from 1635 to the abolition of slavery in the French colonial empire in 1848. Moitt examines the lives of black women in bondage, evaluates the impact that the slave experience had on them, and assesses the ways in which women reacted to and coped with slavery in the French Caribbean for over two centuries. As males outnumbered females for most of the slavery period and monopolized virtually all of the specialized tasks, the disregard for gender in task allocation meant that females did proportionately more hard labor than did males. In addition to hard work in the fields, women were engaged in gender-specific labor and performed a host of other tasks. Women resisted slavery in the same ways that men did, as well as in ways that gender and allocation of tasks made possible. Moitt casts slave women in dynamic roles previously ignored by historians, thus bringing them out of the shadows of the plantation world into full view, where they belong. Bernard Moitt is Assistant Professor in the History Department at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. Previously, he taught at the University of Toronto and at Utica College of Syracuse University. Educated in Antigua (where he was born), Canada, and the United States, he has written on aspects of francophone African and Caribbean history, with particular emphasis on gender and slavery. Blacks in the Diaspora -- Darlene Clark Hine, John McCluskey, Jr., David Barry Gaspar, general editors June 2001 256 pages, 6 1/8 x 9 1/4, index, append.cloth 0-253-33913-8 \$44.95 L / £34.00paper 0-253-21452-1 \$19.95 s / 15.50

Comfort Women Jul 06 2020 The emergence of the issue

Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635-1848 Nov 02 2022 Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635--1848 Bernard Moitt Examines the reaction of black women to slavery. In *Women and Slavery in the French Antilles, 1635--1848*, Bernard Moitt argues that gender had a profound effect on the slave plantation system in the French Antilles. He details and analyzes the social condition of enslaved black women in the plantation societies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint-Domingue (now Haiti), and French Guiana from 1635 to the abolition of slavery in the French colonial empire in 1848. Moitt examines the lives of black women in bondage, evaluates the impact that the slave experience had on them, and assesses the ways in which women reacted to and coped with slavery in the French Caribbean for over two centuries. As males outnumbered females for most of the slavery period and monopolized virtually all of the specialized tasks, the disregard for gender in task allocation meant that females did proportionately more hard labor than did males. In addition to hard work in the fields, women were engaged in gender-specific labor and performed a host of other tasks. Women resisted slavery in the same ways that men did, as well as in ways that gender and allocation of tasks made possible. Moitt casts slave women in dynamic roles previously ignored by historians, thus bringing them out of the shadows of the plantation world into full view, where they belong. Bernard Moitt is Assistant Professor in the History Department at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. Previously, he taught at the University of Toronto and at Utica College of Syracuse University. Educated in Antigua (where he was born), Canada, and the United States, he has written on aspects of francophone African and Caribbean history, with particular emphasis on gender and slavery. Blacks in the Diaspora—Darlene Clark Hine, John McCluskey, Jr., David Barry Gaspar, general editors June 2001 256 pages, 6 1/8 x 9 1/4, index, append. cloth 0-253-33913-8 \$44.95 L / £34.00 paper 0-253-21452-1 \$19.95 s / 15.50

They Were Her Property Jul 30 2022 Winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize in History A bold and searing investigation into the role of white women in the American slave economy “Compelling.”—Renee Graham, Boston Globe “Stunning.”—Rebecca Onion, Slate “Makes a vital contribution to our understanding of our past and present.”—Parul Sehgal, New York Times Bridging women’s history, the history of the South, and African American history, this book makes a bold argument about the role of white women in American slavery. Historian Stephanie E. Jones-Rogers draws on a variety of sources to show that slave-owning women were sophisticated economic actors who directly engaged in and benefited from the South’s slave market. Because women typically inherited more slaves than land, enslaved people were often their primary source of wealth. Not only did white women often refuse to cede ownership of their slaves to their husbands, they employed management techniques that were as effective and brutal as those used by slave-owning men. White women actively participated in the slave market, profited from it, and used it for economic and social empowerment. By examining the economically entangled lives of enslaved people and slave-owning women, Jones-Rogers presents a narrative that forces us to rethink the economics and social conventions of slaveholding America.

Slave Women in Caribbean Society, 1650-1838 Jun 04 2020 In this text the author sets forth and then evaluates the images of slave women accumulated in published sources and folklore.

A Kick in the Belly May 28 2022 The story of the enslaved West Indian women in the struggle for freedom The forgotten history of women slaves and their struggle for liberation. Enslaved West Indian women had few opportunities to record their stories for posterity. In this riveting work of historical reclamation, Stella Dadzie recovers the lives of women who played a vital role in developing a culture of slave resistance across the Caribbean. Dadzie follows a savage trail from Elmina Castle in Ghana and the horrors of the Middle Passage, as slaves were transported across the Atlantic, to the sugar plantations of Jamaica and beyond. She reveals women who were central to slave rebellions and liberation. There are African queens, such as Amina, who led a 20,000-strong army. There is Mary Prince, sold at twelve years old, never to see her sisters or mother again. Asante Nanny the Maroon, the legendary obeah

sorceress, who guided the rebel forces in the Blue Mountains during the First Maroon War. Whether responding to the horrendous conditions of plantation life, the sadistic vagaries of their captors or the “peculiar burdens of their sex,” their collective sanity relied on a highly subversive adaptation of the values and cultures they smuggled from their lost homes. By sustaining or adapting remembered cultural practices, they ensured that the lives of chattel slaves retained both meaning and purpose. A Kick in the Belly makes clear that subtle acts of insubordination and conscious acts of rebellion came to undermine the very fabric of West Indian slavery.

Wives, Slaves, and Concubines Feb 10 2021 Wives, Slaves, and Concubines argues that Dutch colonial practices and law created a new set of social and economic divisions in Batavia-Jakarta, modern-day Indonesia, to deal with difficult realities in Southeast Asia. Jones uses compelling stories from ordinary Asian women to explore the profound structural changes occurring at the end of the early colonial period—changes that helped birth the modern world order. Based on previously untapped criminal proceedings and testimonies by women who appeared before the Dutch East India Company's Court of Alderman, this fascinating study details the ways in which demographic and economic realities transformed the social and legal landscape of 18th-century Batavia-Jakarta. Southeast Asian women played an inordinately important role in the functioning of the early modern Asia Trade and in the short- and long-term operations of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Southeast Asia was a place where most individuals operated within an intricate web of multiple, fluid, situational, and reciprocal social relationships ranging from dependence to bondedness to slavery. The 18th century represents an important turning point: the relatively open and autonomous Asia Trade that prompted Columbus to set sail had begun to give way to an age of high imperialism and European economic hegemony. How did these changes affect life for ordinary women in early modern Dutch Asia, and how did the transformations wrought by Dutch colonialism alter their lives? The VOC created a legal division that favored members of mixed VOC families, those in which Asian women married men employed by the VOC. Thus, employment—not race—became the path to legal preference, a factor that disadvantaged the rest of the Asian women. In short, colonialism created a new underclass in Asia, one that had a particularly female cast. By the latter half of the 18th century, an increasingly operational dichotomy of slave and free supplanted an otherwise fluid system of reciprocal bondedness. The inherent divisions of this new system engendered social friction, especially as the emergent early modern economic order demanded new, tractable forms of labor. Dutch domestic law gave power to female elites in Dutch Asia, but it left the majority of women vulnerable to the more privileged on both sides of this legal divide. Slaves fled and violence erupted when traditional expectations of social mobility collided with new demands from the masters and the state.

Closer to Freedom May 16 2021 Recent scholarship on slavery has explored the lives of enslaved people beyond the watchful eye of their masters. Building on this work and the study of space, social relations, gender, and power in the Old South, Stephanie M.H. Camp examines the everyday containment and movement of enslaved men and, especially, enslaved women. In her investigation of the movement of bodies, objects, and information, she extends our recognition of slave resistance into new arenas and reveals an important and hidden culture of opposition. Camp discusses the multiple dimensions to acts of resistance that might otherwise appear to be little more than fits of temper. She brings new depth to our understanding of the lives of enslaved women, whose bodies and homes were inevitably political arenas. Through Camp's insight, truancy becomes an act of pursuing personal privacy. Illegal parties (“frolics”) become an expression of bodily freedom. And bondwomen who acquired printed abolitionist materials and posted them on the walls of their slave cabins (even if they could not read them) become the subtle agitators who inspire more overt acts. The culture of opposition created by enslaved women's everyday resistance helped foment and sustain the more visible resistance of men in the individual act of running away and in the collective action of slave revolts. Ultimately, Camp argues, the Civil War years saw revolutionary change that had been in the making for decades.

Slave Women in Caribbean Society, 1650-1838 Oct 01 2022

Transatlantic Slavery Mar 14 2021 Between 1500 and 1870, European traders transported millions of Africans to the Americas to work as slaves—yet despite the wealth of scholarship on this period, many people remain uninformed about the history of the slave trade and its implications for the modern black experience. Published to accompany a permanent gallery in the Merseyside Maritime Museum, Transatlantic Slavery documents this era through essays on women in slavery, the impact of slavery on West and Central Africa, and the African view of the slave trade. Richly illustrated, it reveals how the slave trade shaped the history of three continents—Africa, the Americas, and Europe—and how all of us continue to live with its consequences.

Slaves, Women & Homosexuals Jul 26 2019 This volume by William J. Webb explores the hermeneutical maze that accompanies any treatment of these three controversial topics and takes a new step toward breaking down walls within the evangelical community related to them.

Slaves for Hire Jun 16 2021 In Slaves for Hire, John J. Zaborney overturns long-standing beliefs about slave labor in the antebellum South. Previously, scholars viewed slave hiring as an aberration -- a modified form of slavery, involving primarily urban male slaves, that worked to the laborer's advantage and weakened slavery's institutional integrity. In the first in-depth examination of slave hiring in Virginia, Zaborney suggests that this endemic practice bolstered the institution of slavery in the decades leading up to the Civil War, all but assuring Virginia's secession from the Union to protect slavery. Moving beyond previous analyses, Zaborney examines slave hiring in rural and agricultural settings, along with the renting of women, children, and elderly slaves. His research reveals that, like non-hired-out slaves, these other workers' experiences varied in accordance with sex, location, occupation, economic climate, and crop prices, as well as owners' and renters' convictions and financial circumstances. Hired slaves in Virginia faced a full range of oppression from nearly full autonomy to harsh exploitation. Whites of all economic, occupational, gender, ethnic, and age groups, including slave owners and non-slave-owners, rented slaves regularly. Additionally, male owners and hirers often transported slaves to those who worked them, and acted as agents for white women who wished to hire out their slaves. Ultimately, widespread white mastery of hired slaves allowed owners with superfluous slaves to offer them for rent locally rather than selling them to the Lower South, establishing the practice as an integral feature of Virginia slavery.

More Than Chattel Mar 26 2022 Gender was a decisive force in slave society. Slave men's experiences differed from those of slave women, who were exploited in both reproductive and productive capacities. They did not figure prominently in revolts because they engaged in less confrontational methods of resistance, emphasizing creative struggle to survive dehumanization and abuse.

The Forgotten Slave Trade Sep 07 2020 Everybody knows about the transatlantic slave trade, which saw black Africans snatched from their homes, taken across the Atlantic Ocean and then sold into slavery. However, a century before Britain became involved in this terrible business, whole villages and towns in England, Ireland, Italy, Spain and other European countries were being depopulated by slavers, who transported the men, women and children to Africa where they were sold to the highest bidder. This is the forgotten slave trade; one which saw over a million Christians forced into captivity in the Muslim world. Starting with the practice of slavery in the ancient world, Simon Webb traces the history of slavery in Europe, showing that the numbers involved were vast and that the victims were often treated far more cruelly than black slaves in America and the Caribbean. Castration, used very occasionally against black slaves taken across the Atlantic, was routinely carried out on an industrial scale on European boys who were exported to Africa and the Middle East. Most people are aware that the English city of Bristol was a major centre for the transatlantic slave trade in the eighteenth century, but hardly anyone knows that 1,000 years earlier it had been an important staging-post for the transfer of English slaves to Africa. Reading this book will forever change how you view the slave trade and show that many commonly held beliefs about this controversial subject are almost wholly inaccurate and mistaken.

Representations of Slave Women in Discourses on Slavery and Abolition, 1780–1838 May 04 2020 This book analyzes textual representations of Jamaican slave women in three contexts--motherhood, intimate relationships, and work--in both pro- and antislavery writings. Altink examines how British abolitionists and pro-slavery activists represented the slave women to their audiences and explains not only the purposes that these representations served, but also their effects on slave women's lives.

The Souls of Womenfolk Oct 09 2020 Beginning on the shores of West Africa in the sixteenth century and ending in the U.S. Lower South on the eve of the Civil War, Alexis Wells-Oghoghomeh traces a bold history of the interior lives of bondwomen as they carved out an existence for themselves and their families amid the horrors of American slavery. With particular attention to maternity, sex, and other gendered aspects of women's lives, she documents how bondwomen crafted female-centered cultures that shaped the religious consciousness and practices of entire enslaved communities. Indeed, gender as well as race co-constituted the Black religious subject, she argues—requiring a shift

away from understandings of "slave religion" as a gender-amorphous category. Women responded on many levels—ethically, ritually, and communally—to southern slavery. Drawing on a wide range of sources, Wells-Oghoghomeh shows how they remembered, reconfigured, and innovated beliefs and practices circulating between Africa and the Americas. In this way, she redresses the exclusion of enslaved women from the American religious narrative.

Challenging conventional institutional histories, this book opens a rare window onto the spiritual strivings of one of the most remarkable and elusive groups in the American experience.

Doctors and Slaves Apr 02 2020 The disease environments and epidemiology. The rise of the South Atlantic system ; The importance of the West Indies ; Malaria and yellow fever ; The Army Medical Board's report ; Early words on epidemiology ; The fever books ; Slave medical manuals -- The medical profession. Recruitment of doctors ; Medical gentlemen and quacks ; Efforts to upgrade the profession ; Medicine in Cuba and North America ; Diploma holders from Europe ; Doctor-scientists and authors ; Jamaican doctor-scientists and authors -- African and Afro-West Indian medicine. The two medical cultures: Africa ; The two medical cultures: West Indies ; Folk medicine ; Yaws and its treatment ; Slave medical attendants -- The Guinea surgeons. "To buy or to breed" ; The Atlantic slave trade ; West Africa and the slave trade ; The Guinea surgeons ; Duties on the coast ; Diseases and their treatment ; Preserving the health of seamen and slaves ; Mortality on the Middle Passage -- Slaves and plantations. The sugar plantation ; Treatment of slaves ; Seasoning imported slaves ; Clothing and housing ; The work force ; Management of absentees' estates -- Labor, diet, and punishment. Cane hole digging and night work ; War and famine ; Hurricanes, wars, and famine ; Pickled and salted fish ; Slave provision grounds ; Calories and protein ; Provisioning slaves in the eastern Caribbean ; The punishment of slaves -- Morbidity and mortality. "Disorders peculiar to the Negroes" ; Sickness and accidents ; Patterns of mortality ; Malnutrition and diseases of infants and children ; Diseases of children and adults -- The problem of reproduction. Patterns of reproduction ; Debate on the population failure ; "To multiply and rear the human species" ' Pro-natalist policies frustrated ; The victimization of black youngsters ; Black women as "work units" and "breeding units" -- Smallpox and slavery. Introduction ; Variolation or inoculation ; Inoculation in Jamaica and England ; The Jamaican vaccine establishment ; Other campaigns against smallpox -- Slave hospitals. Introduction ; The eighteenth-century experience ; Practical rules for hospital management ; Slave hospitals in Guyana ; Slave hospitals in Jamaica ; Critics of hospital management ; Slave hospitals in Cuba and the United States -- Plantation medical practice. The "irregular" practitioners ; Grenada doctors and slaves ; Doctors in the Leeward Islands and Barbados ; Doctor Jonathan Troup of Dominica ; Medical practice in Jamaica ; Doctor John Williamson of Jamaica ; Medical practice in Cuba and the United States ; Costs and benefits -- Slavery and medicine. Slave population attrition ; heroic medicine in the West Indies ; The quality of plantation health care ; An epilogue.

Goddesses, Whores, Wives, and Slaves Sep 19 2021 Examines women's public and private lives, roles, activities, and influences and their social, economic, legal, political, and literary status in the ancient Greek and Roman worlds, from the late Bronze Age to the death of Constantine.

Embarking on a Journey of Self-Possession. Women and Slavery in Toni Morrison's "Beloved" Apr 14 2021 Bachelorarbeit aus dem Jahr 2012 im Fachbereich Amerikanistik - Literatur, Note: 1,3, Universität Mannheim (Anglistisches Seminar), Veranstaltung: -, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Slavery is terrible for men; but it is far more terrible for women. Superadded to the burden common to all, they have wrongs, and sufferings, and mortifications peculiarly their own (Jacobs 85). Harriet Ann Jacobs, author of the above quote, was an African-American slave and abolitionist, who published her slave narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* in 1861 - 16 years after Frederick Douglass' highly successful, but male-centered autobiographical narrative - thereby providing one of the first accounts of female slaves' struggle for freedom and self-determination and the physical and sexual abuse they had to endure during slavery. While slavery was an extremely painful and dehumanizing experience for all slaves, it was, as depicted by Jacobs, in many ways even more difficult for females. Their sexual vulnerability rendered them easy prey to the exploitation and abuse of power both by their white masters and fellow male slaves. However, until the 1980s, this relevant aspect of African-American history had been largely neglected by historians and writers alike, even those of African-American heritage themselves. Yet, with the emergence of authors like Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, and Maya Angelou, a new awareness has been created for the unique fate of black women in the pre- and post-Civil War period, and the impact that slavery had on their identity formation as well as their role in the African-American slave community. Toni Morrison, the first African-American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, was in fact among the first writers to draw attention to the double marginalization of African-American women. Morrison's novel *Beloved* for instance, published in 1987, is based on the true story of Margaret Garner, a runaway slave who killed one of her own children to spare h

Women in Chains Apr 26 2022 Traces the connection between slavery and the way in which black women fiction writers depict female characters and address gender issues, particularly maternity.

The Columbia Guide to American Women in the Nineteenth Century Jun 24 2019 A convenient handbook of dates, names, terms, and resources as well as a highly readable overview of the pivotal role of women in a century of profound political and social change. The authors emphasize areas in which scholars have identified important changes (such as suffrage and reform), topics in which researchers are now making great strides (such as racial, ethnic, religious, and regional diversity), and innovative and relatively recent explorations (for example, work on female sexuality).

Six Women's Slave Narratives Feb 22 2022 Includes the personal narratives of Mary Prince, "Old Elizabeth," Mattie J. Jackson, Lucy A. Delaney, Kate Drumgoold, and Annie L. Burton

Women and Slavery: The modern Atlantic Dec 11 2020 The particular experience of enslaved women, across different cultures and many different eras is the focus of this work.

Celia, a Slave Nov 09 2020 Recounts the story of Celia, a slave in antebellum Missouri who killed her master after five years of sexual abuse at his hands and was later found guilty of murder and hanged

Ain't I a Woman Jan 30 2020 Examines the experiences of Black women during slavery, explains why the issues of racism and sexism are intertwined, and looks at the role of Black women in the feminist movement

The Women of Colonial Latin America Oct 21 2021 Surveying the varied experiences of women in colonial Spanish and Portuguese America, this book traces the effects of conquest, colonisation, and settlement on colonial women, beginning with the cultures that would produce Latin America.

Black Women in Brazil in Slavery and Post-Emancipation Dec 31 2019 This collection of essays brings together leading experts on the history of Black women in Brazil and newly expands what we know about the subject. The essays take us through cities, plantations, and mining areas from the north to the south and across the eighteenth, nineteenth, and first decades of the twentieth century. Grounded in original research that draws from diverse sources and favors biographies, the book offers a broad and fascinating picture of the experiences of African women—those born in Africa and in Brazil, those captive and those emancipated—the first agents of the emancipated community of Africans, and their descendants in the diaspora.

Women and Slaves in Greco-Roman Culture Aug 31 2022 *Women and Slaves in Classical Culture* examines how ancient societies were organized around slave-holding and the subordination of women to reveal how women and slaves interacted with one another in both the cultural representations and the social realities of the Greco-Roman world. The contributors explore a broad range of evidence including: * the mythical constructions of epic and drama * the love poems of Ovid * the Greek medical writers * Augustine's autobiography * a haunting account of an unnamed Roman slave * the archaeological remains of a slave mining camp near Athens. They argue that the distinctions between male and female and servile and free were inextricably connected. This erudite and well-documented book provokes questions about how we can hope to recapture the experience and subjectivity of ancient women and slaves and addresses the ways in which femaleness and servility interacted with other forms of difference, such as class, gender and status. *Women and Slaves in Classical Culture* offers a stimulating and frequently controversial insight into the complexities of gender and status in the Greco-Roman world.