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Indentured Servitude and Slavery

Olaudah Equiano is known for being an 18th century African writer, but also a sailor and activist of the abolitionist movement. He reported that he was born in 1745 in a town of Essaka. At age of 11 years, he was becoming as a slave sideways by his brothers and taken to US to be traded there (Equiano, 1789, N.p). He had a difficult time to travel from it, he passed through various hands, from European slave dealers, by Barbados and in the end the farmsteads of the British colony of Virginia.

The personal stories explore the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade and slavery as a case study in overcoming entrenched practices that had lasted hundreds of years, supported by industries that carry out activities and depending on slavery. During the 18TH century, many migrants to British North America reached also as slaves or indentured servants (Gottlieb, 1754, N.p). Mittelberger’s give descriptions a different viewpoint on immigration to the American colonies. Mittelberger’s publication allowed many people to know first-hand how people lived in slavery and encouraged many people to denounce it and to support the abolition of the slave trade. The rest of his life could be devoted solely to activism thanks to the income that the book brought him. According to We Shall Remain After the Mayflower (2019, N.p) documentary the Indian people in USA have unique culture which is mostly adopted by the English community.

To conclude, during the eighteenth century, the growing recourse to black slavery precipitated the disappearance of the practice of contract servitude of white workers. In the Western Indies, though, contracted slavery is reestablished in numerous regions after the elimination of slavery in the 1830s and 1840s. In the nineteen century, a great number of Chinese and Indian migrant laborers were forced into slavery for to carry out tasks that were once incumbent upon imprisoned Africans and the first periods of the twentieth century, still saw the offspring of contracted servants get their last postage.

Works Cited

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We Shall Remain After the Mayflower. (2019). YouTube. Retrieved 8 March 2019, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ybyj7uMSCq8>