**DEFENDING SLAVERY: TERMINATION OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA**

**Abstract**

The prohibition of slavery was a significant movement in the history of America. The ***“Brazilian Princess Isabel of Bragança”*** after inscribing the ***“Imperial Law number 3,353”*** on 13 May 1888, rescinded slavery by protecting them and denying the process of the slave trade. ***“Golden Law”***, which appropriately banned slave trading in all conditions. Besides, it has correspondingly been found that the legislature of the USA on 18 December 1865, executed the ***“13th Constitutional Amendment Act”*** for eliminating the destroying situation of slavery.

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# 1. Introduction

The abolition of slavery is one of the most prominent movements in the entire history of the USA. The slavery system was ended in South America by ***“The Golden Law”*** which was administered by ***‘Princess Imperial Isabel’*** on the period of 1888 on 13 May. After that, the slavery system was abolished in Brazil and there are many reasons for the abolition of slavery in South or Latin America. Those reasons are the collapse of amelioration, late rebellions of slaves, overproduction, financial degradation, ***“A new Whig government”*** and compensation. The constitution of America protected and defend slavery by enhancing the political expression for the slave landlords and many slave states. The USA got independence in the ***“late eighteenth century”,*** yet was abolished in Latin America after the civil war ended.

The main safeties or conservations of the system of slavery in the constitution are the clause of three-fifths and the prohibition of congress from completing the slave dealing for 20 years. The other protection is the slave revolution or the slave insurgency.

# 2. Literature Review

## 2.1 The Creole revolt and the coastal slave trade in South America

The creole revolution was the slave rebellion overseas the ***“American slave ship Creole”*** and it occurred in 1841, November. In that revolt, 128 slaves captured the brig who were overseas on the craft when it arrived in **Nassau** in the colony of the **British** of the **Bahamas** where the system of slavery was completely abolished. The Creoles directed the rebellion that generated the displacement of the social control from ***“Spanish America in the early 19th century”.*** The revolt occurred from **1776** to **1826** (Matthews, 2020)**.** During the period of the 19th century in South America, the Creoles directed the battle against the ***“Spanish Throne”*** due to ***“their desire for power, equal representation in government, and economic control”*** (Kerr-Ritchie, 2019).The major reason for Creoles taking the decision of directing the battle was their fascination with political power.

On the other hand, the trade of coastal slaves happened along the ***“eastern coastal provinces”*** of the USA in the years of pre-civil war in 1861. The history of the ***“Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade”*** generally concentrates on enslaving the territories of North America and frequently encounter in the companion of South America. In North America, there are ***6%*** ofAfricans enslaved in the post-independence or unsettled period (Matthews, 2020). There were carried to the ***“East coast of North America”*** from **1500** and **1870.**

The reasons for the revolution in Latin America are given below;

1. ***“The stimulation from the French and American trajectory”***
2. ***“Napoleon's domination of Spain activated revolutions, mistreatments, and repression (executed by royal bureaucrats)”***
3. ***“Political and military jobs handled by Peninsulares, Peninsulares, and Creoles maintained”***

Entire Latin America was occupied by **Spain** and the countries of **Portugal** and **France** correspondingly had a significant impact on the provinces. The local inhabitants were destroyed due to severe battles and diseases. The Creoles are of Spanish ancestry and they were born in America. They directed the rebellion for the independence of Latin America (Zarley, 2020). They supposed they deserved to maintain the entire political dominance. They wanted additional control over the economy of Latin America and also wanted to stop the sociable revolution. Between the centuries of the 16th and 19th, there were ***12 million Africans*** were transported to the USA.

## 2.2 British resisted the abolition of slavery

The Industrial rebellion advances and upgrades in the condition of agriculture provide many benefits to the economy of the British. The profit was the main reason for setting up the trading and it had been recommended that the reduction of earnings must have been obtained in order to abolish the slave trade. In the gap of **46** years, the administrative body of the British banned the system of slave dealing that the British had developed and moved on to nullify the tradition of slavery all over the territories. ***“John Oldfield”*** demonstrates the ***“National Campaign”*** which was one of the most flourishing reform campaigns in the ***19th century.*** The abolishment of slavery in South America happened between the freedom of the **1810s** and **1820s** (Hannah-Jones, 2019)**.** In the period of the **1880s,** slavery was ultimately buried in ***“Cuba in 1886”*** and in ***“Brazil in 1888”.***

In almost the ultimate part of Latin America, the system of slavery declined after the independence and then completely nullified in **1850. Brazil** and **Cuba** were the introductory nations of slaves and abolition did not reach until the period of the **1880s.** Slavery in America was challenging and opposed by the victims, and survivors. The prolonged movement to abolish the dealings with individuals was one of the more significant ethical crusades in the history of the USA. The victory of this rebellion was the outcome of decades of association and the distress of the ***“African Americans”*** and the allies of the ***“European Americans”*** (Joseph–Salisbury *et al*. 2020)***.*** The daily lifestyle and the workplace of the slave were observed by the resistance of the countless acts. All over the historical background of slavery, the ***African Captives***, and subjugated ***African Americans*** had put up their arms and defended against their custodian. In the initial phase of the ***19th century,*** there is a sequence of armed rebellions in ***“Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida”*** (Burns, 2021)***.*** Those countries were pointed to the revolt that had been directed by ***Nat Turner*** in the region of ***“Southampton, Virginia”*** where the ***“50 European Americans”*** were destroyed. At the end of the ***18th century,*** a motion occurred for the end of the slave trade and Abolitionism was the most prosperous reform movement (Joseph–Salisbury *et al*. 2020). It took over ***20 years*** to nullify the system of social slavery in the ***Caribbean.***

## 2.3 Historical background of slavery in Latin America

The slavery technique in Latin America was the financial and colonial organization that subsisted in Latin America. This revolt was conducted before the era of pre-independence until civil independence was complete in the ***19th century.*** In the time period between ***1490*** and ***1850,*** South or Latin America as well as the individuals who can speak Spanish in the region of the ***Caribbean*** and ***Brazil*** (Guimarães, 2020)***.*** They imported the more elevated number of slaves who belongs to Africa into the contemporary world. It developed the most renowned volume of black populations who were exterior of the continent of Africa. The duration of the trading period of 150 years, ***“West Central Africa”*** provided 9 Africans out of 10 and was fated for a lifestyle of the slavery system in America.



**Figure 2.1: Slavery system in South America**

(Source: slideplayer.com, 2022)

In Latin America, most individuals are the forerunners of Africa and this is the result of slavery that impacts Latin America nowadays. The constitution of the USA implemented the ***“13th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1865”*** (Lombardi, 2021)***.*** This act was passed by the parliamentary body (Congress) of the USA on 31 January 1865 and enforced on 6 December 1865. The main motive of this amendment act was to ban the system of slavery and defend the slaves from oppression by the landlords. During the period of the ***“American Civil War”*** (***“12 Apr 1861 – 9 Apr 1865”)*** supplied agriculture and commercial labor, fortification of the construction, ***“repaired railroads, and freed up white men to serve as soldiers”.*** The economies of South America depend on the enslaved individuals to deliver labor and control the extensive use of tobacco and running of the rice farms. ***“Brazilian Princess Isabel of Bragança signed Imperial Law number 3,353 on 13 May 1888”*** (Wood *et al*. 2019)***.*** On the other hand, this amendment act determined the abolition of the slavery system and involuntary captivity, except as retribution for criminality. The empire of Portuguese imported the most elevated number of slaves from the province of Africa in the midst of all countries that were involved in the ***“Atlantic Slave Trade”*** (Lombardi, 2021)***.*** Brazil was the main goal for the high number of slaves that are transplanted to America from the region of Africa.

# 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Research Philosophy

The Research Philosophy is the systematic form and the vision of the researcher. It collects many remarkable and functional data or knowledge in the research objectives. In simple terms, this is the phenomenon where the data are properly gathered, described, and applied. The philosophy of the research is more significant as it can accord with the corrective resource, nature, and the evaluation of the valuable understandings. The research philosophy in this qualitative research leads to the viewpoints from which the investigator develops many effective research questions, and a proper plan of action to reduce the problem which has been explored in the research. It is of 3 types and these are ***“Positivism”, “Realism”*** and the ***“Interpretivism”.*** Furthermore, the research philosophy improves the ability that solves the problem. This qualitative study has applied ***“Interpretivism Research Philosophy”*** to better understand the matter.

**Figure 3.1: Research Philosophy**

(Source: Self-made)

***Justification***

The ***“Interpretivism Research Philosophy”*** provides the truth statements and better understandings in this article. This research philosophy is established on the faith that is scientific, subjective, and further, it permits the alternative frameworks of fact. It can highlight many innovative elements that are operative. This philosophy helps in providing an overview of the Amendment act of slavery abolition and the American Civil War (Drescher, 2021). This philosophy finds out many details and essential pieces of knowledge that how the slavery system was completely banned in Latin America. On the other hand, this research philosophy is based on the direction that the researcher conducts a particular role in monitoring the entire world.

## 3.2 Research Approach

The research approach is the suitable plan and the methods for successfully conducting the research. It provides many essential steps from extensive assumptions to complex methods in collecting the data, analyzing, and arranging it. The research approach is more important as it provides legitimacy and many functional or productive findings of the research. Correspondingly, it furnishes a proper procedure that assists to maintain the researcher on the route. It enhances the services and many effective treatments for getting a better understanding of the present and future. The approach of the research builds up the research to become more productive and more manageable. On the other hand, it integrates different structures, processes, and tools that are utilized in assembling and analyzing the information. The research approach is of 3 types and these are ***“Deductive”, “Inductive”,*** and ***“Abductive”.*** This present study has applied the ***“Inductive Research Approach”*** to analyzing the findings of the historical background of slavery.

**Figure 3.2: Research Approach**

(Source: Self-made)

***Justification***

The ***“Inductive Research Approach”*** provides many flexibilities and supportive statements that are reliable in the article. This research approach has set up the correct observation and the specific experiences to an additional set of recommendations as per the experiences. This is the most significant research approach in a qualitative study as it has the capacity to build up probabilities and appropriate exploration (Domínguez, 2021). Inductive reasoning starts with particular and essential observations. On the other hand, it provides many restrictions and opportunities in this research article. This research approach thoroughly recognizes the main issue in the abolition of slavery and helps in generating many essential findings.

## 3.3 Data collection and analysis

The collection of data assists in accumulating the corrective pieces of information on the abolition of slavery and the ***“13th CAA, 1865”.*** Furthermore, the technique of data collection is more necessary for the intention of the research which makes it constructive. In this present research article, the ***“Qualitative Method”*** has been applied to find out all the productive and functional resources from which the information or details has been assembled to fulfill the research. The method of the secondary data collection can be defined by assembling all origins of details from ***“ProQuest and Google Scholar and pre-research work”.*** The technique of qualitative collection of data supports supplying all the valuable and dependable information about the independence of America and the impact of the slavery system in the South or Latin America. Furthermore, all the collected data helps in thoroughly analyzing the information by defining this research article. On the other hand, this method secures the excess time and exertion, and also, this is the technique of cost-effectiveness.

## 3.4 Ethical consideration

Ethical Consideration is a group of directions and values that are maintained during the time of the execution of the research. It can refrain individuals and the association from relinquishing various kinds of crimes. The fundamentals of Ethical Consideration should be retained in setting up the population being questioned. With all means, regulations, and practices, Ethical Consideration should be maintained thoroughly at the time of processing of data collection. On the other hand, Ethical Consideration secures all the data of the individuals and it increases the validity of this secondary qualitative research. It promotes the main objectives of properly expanding knowledge and provides many scientific approaches.

# 4. Results and Findings

Thus, from the above view, the result has been found that the slavery system in Latin America was prohibited after the ***“American Civil War of Independence”.***  In many regions of South and Latin America, the system of slavery decreased instantly after they got independence, and slavery was completely banned around 1850. At that time, Brazil and Cuba are the major trading centers. The consequences or result have been found that the ***“Brazilian Princess Isabel of Bragança”*** after signing the ***“ Imperial Law number 3,353”***  on 13 May 1888, abolished slavery by defending them and banning the process of the slave trade (Cromwell, 2021). That was the most prominent component of lawmaking in the history of Brazil which was known as the ***“Golden Law”,*** which properly banned slave trading in all forms. Besides, it has also been found that the congress of the USA on 18 December 1865, implemented the ***“13th Constitutional Amendment Act”*** for eradicating the destructive condition of slavery. It has been found that more than ***70% of slaves*** were engaged in the ***“sugar cane plantations”*** in Latin America due to the reputation of the economies of sugar cane (Izecksohn, 2021). Slaves in that region correspondingly worked for the evaluation of ***“tobacco, rice, cotton, fruit, corn, and other entities”.*** When slavery was abolished, the state administrations passed ***“South instituted laws”*** which were also known as ***“Black Codes”*** (Harris *et al*. 2019)***.*** This law permitted many lawful rights to the negritos such as the ***“Right to marry”,*** and ***“Right to property”*** etc. Former slaves in South America were known as laborers and after the abolition of slavery, the stock of labor dramatically increases (Izecksohn, 2021). Haiti was the first American country that published the constitutional amendment act for the abolition of slavery in South America. The effect of banning the slavery system, build up America much more operative and become a more prosperous country economically. After the Civil war of America in 1861, the President of America ***“Abraham Lincoln”*** administered the emancipation declaration or pronouncement on 1 January 1863.

The information has been found that the revolt for independence in ***“Spanish America”*** synthesized with the British endeavors to ban the ***“transatlantic slave trade”***. The prohibition of the slave trade considerably strained the slaveholder's ad increased the empowerment of slaves and also enhances the ability of the followers of abolition.

# 5. Conclusion

Thus, from the above article, it has been concluded that the movement for the abolition of slavery was conducted in South America. Latin America gives historical data for analyzing the slavery abolition. In many regions of Argentina, without the process of plantation agriculture, laborers worked as ***“artisans and domestic servants”*** in all territorial zones established by the ***“Spanish and the Portuguese”.*** In the initial period of the 1800s, the inhabitants of Buenos Aires established Black Slaves. It can be concluded that the ***“Golden Law”*** improves the severe and dreadful condition of slavery and hampers the trading system of the slaveholders.

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