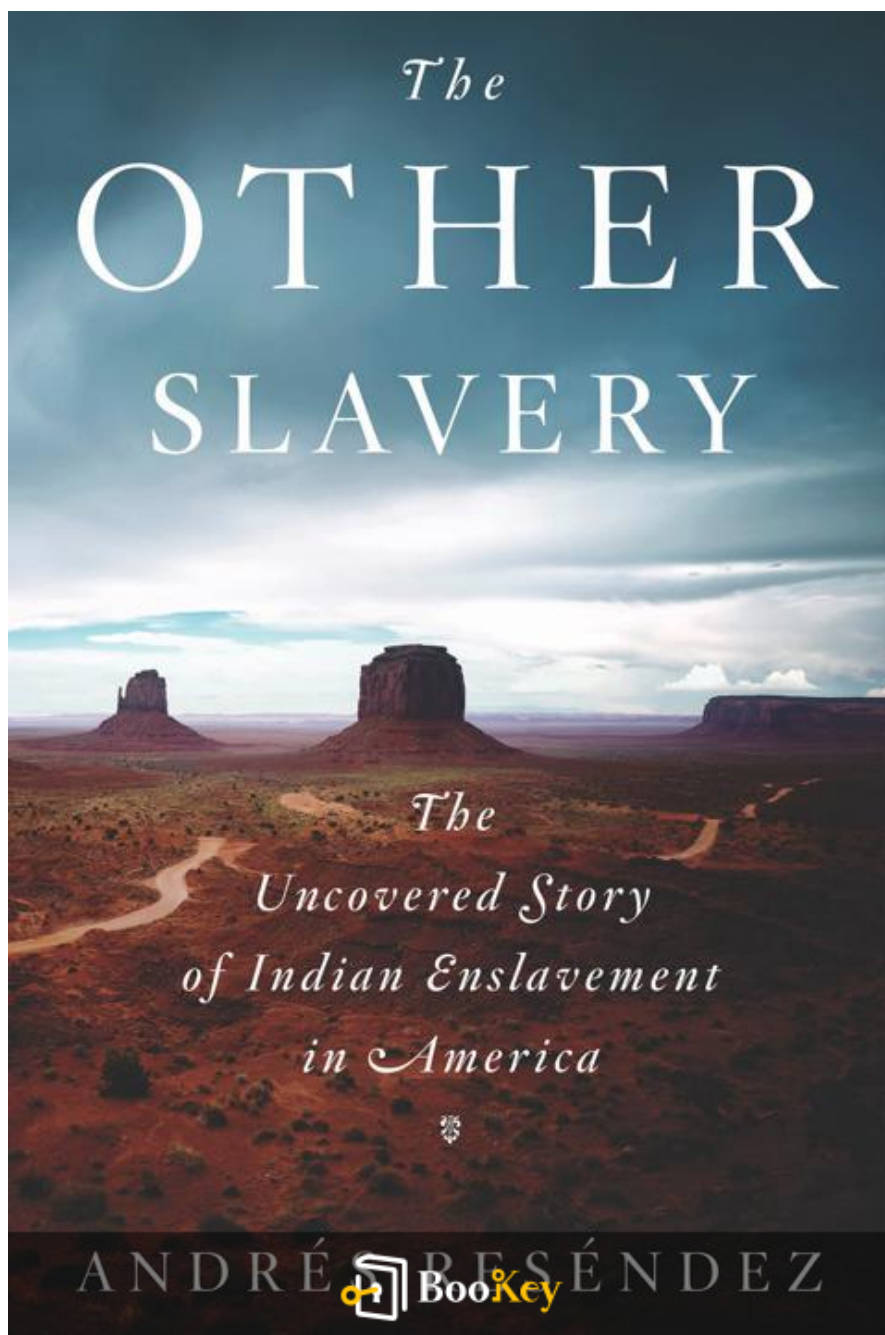


The Other Slavery PDF (Limited Copy)

Andrés Reséndez



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The Other Slavery Summary

Revealing the Hidden History of Indigenous Enslavement in America.

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About the book

In **The Other Slavery**, author Andrés Reséndez unveils the often-ignored narrative of Indian slavery in the Americas, tracing its history from the Conquistador era through to the early 20th century. While it has long been established that Indian slavery was illegal in many regions following Columbus's arrival in 1492, the practice continued clandestinely, with extensive systems of enslavement flourishing under the surface. Tens of thousands of Indigenous individuals were forcibly taken from their communities and subjected to grueling labor in silver mines and domestic settings under colonial settlers.

Reséndez compellingly posits that this mass enslavement was a significant contributor to the dramatic decline of Native populations—far more so than the epidemics often cited in historical accounts. By delving into a wealth of newfound evidence, including testimonies from priests, merchants, captives, and colonists, he paints a nuanced picture of this harrowing chapter in history, characterized not just by the brutality of the kidnappings but also by the complex dynamics between Indian slaves and their captors.

Moreover, Reséndez's examination challenges the traditional historical narrative that predominantly focuses on African-American slavery, asserting the urgent need for recognition of Indian slavery as an equally critical aspect of America's past. Through this groundbreaking work, **The Other Slavery**

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urges readers to confront a painful but essential element of history that deserves acknowledgment and understanding, spotlighting a parallel enslavement that has been largely overlooked in the broader discourse on human rights and historical injustices.

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About the author

Andrés Reséndez, a historian with a diverse background, offers valuable insights into historical narratives shaped by his experiences. Born in Mexico City, he has held numerous teaching positions at esteemed institutions like Yale, UC Davis, and the University of Helsinki. His work includes significant contributions in historical consultancy for telenovelas, a role that deepened his understanding of narrative and culture.

After earning his PhD from the University of Chicago, Reséndez authored essential works, including "Changing National Identities at the Frontier," which examines the dynamics of identity in regions of conflict, and "The Other Slavery," a profound exploration of the exploitation of Native Americans outside the well-known African slavery narrative. His latest research focuses on the pivotal "Columbian moment," tracking the transformative effects of the first transoceanic expedition from America to Asia, a journey that catalyzed crucial biological and ecological changes in the Pacific.

In his current work, "Conquering the Pacific," Reséndez investigates how this expedition reshaped global interactions, illuminating the often-overlooked consequences of early maritime exploration. The chapters vividly detail the interconnectedness of cultures and ecosystems prompted by these historical events, providing a framework for understanding how

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such moments have collectively influenced current global relations. Reséndez's scholarship seeks to bridge historical knowledge and contemporary issues, ensuring that the complexities of our past inform the present and future.

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Summary Content List

Chapter 1: Caribbean Debacle

Chapter 2: Good Intentions

Chapter 3: The Trafficker and His Network

Chapter 4: The Pull of Silver

Chapter 5: The Spanish Campaign

Chapter 6: The Greatest Insurrection Against the Other Slavery

Chapter 7: Powerful Nomads

Chapter 8: Missions, Presidios, and Slaves

Chapter 9: Contractions and Expansions

Chapter 10: Americans and the Other Slavery

Chapter 11: A New Era of Indian Bondage

Chapter 12: The Other Slavery and the Other Emancipation

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Chapter 1 Summary: Caribbean Debacle

Caribbean Debacle

Introduction to Indian Slavery

The Caribbean's early demographics showcase a rich tapestry of diverse Native populations, often referred to as Indians, who faced tragic declines following European contact. This initial vibrancy was starkly contrasted by the devastation that ensued—driven by disease, violence, and systemic exploitation.

Population Collapse

The arrival of Europeans led to catastrophic demographic changes among Indigenous populations, primarily due to diseases like smallpox, which became especially deadly. Historical accounts, notably from figures like Bartolomé de Las Casas, highlight that while warfare contributed to this decline, it was the rampant epidemics and the greed-driven enslavement that played the more significant role.

Delayed Outbreak of Disease

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Historical records suggest a delay in the spread of smallpox to the Caribbean, possibly due to the lengthy transatlantic voyage, which hindered the rapid transmission of the disease. For example, La Isla Española, once home to millions, dwindled to just a few thousand Indigenous people within mere decades.

Re-evaluating Population Estimates

Modern scholarship indicates that early population estimates for Native peoples may have been overstated. These inflated numbers often led to the belief that diseases were the sole culprits of mortality, while newer, lower estimates suggest that human actions—especially warfare and forced labor—also played substantial roles in this demographic decline.

The Spanish Crown's Position

Contrary to genocidal intentions, Christopher Columbus sought to economically integrate Indigenous peoples into a labor system for tribute. His initial voyages not only sparked his notoriety but also laid the groundwork for the enslavement of Native populations under the guise of economic development.

Columbus's Economic Aspirations

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Upon negotiating with the Spanish Crown, Columbus emphasized potential wealth from trading Native slaves, alongside the pursuit of gold and spices. His triumphant return to Spain was marked by celebration and the dispatch of larger fleets, intensifying colonial efforts.

Exploitation in Mining and Agriculture

Spanish colonizers aimed to exploit the Caribbean for its vast resources, particularly gold, relying heavily on Indigenous labor. This led to the development of the *encomienda* system, which regulated labor but also resulted in rampant exploitation and significantly high mortality rates among the Indigenous workforce.

Economic Developments and Labor Needs

As the initial gold rush waned, Spaniards shifted their focus to other agricultural products, driving a need for increased labor. Despite regulations intended to protect Indigenous rights, many faced brutal conditions that were little more than forced labor.

Decline of Native Populations

The economic pressures of colonization led to severe exploitation of the Indigenous peoples in both mines and plantations, leading to rapid

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population declines. This situation was exacerbated by widespread starvation and the collapse of sustainable agricultural practices, further eroding their numbers.

The Rise of the Slave Trade

With Indigenous populations depleted, Spanish slavers extended their raids into neighboring islands and the mainland, resulting in a surge of the transatlantic slave trade. The inhumane conditions faced by enslaved peoples during this time were marked by high mortality rates and extreme suffering.

Conclusion

The traditional narrative that attributes the decimation of Caribbean Indigenous populations solely to disease overlooks the critical role of human exploitation. The intersection of epidemic diseases and severe systemic mistreatment drastically transformed the demographic landscape of the region, yielding profound implications that would reverberate for centuries.

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Chapter 2 Summary: Good Intentions

Summary of Chapter 2: Good Intentions

Introduction to Spanish Monarchy's Legal Reforms

In the 16th century, the Spanish monarchy grappled with the duality of bureaucratic support for Indigenous enslavement and occasional humanitarian reforms. After a significant demographic decline among Native Americans in the Caribbean during the 1540s, reform advocates, including Friar Bartolomé de Las Casas, emerged to push for legal changes aimed at improving the lives of Indigenous peoples.

The New Laws of 1542

The 1542 New Laws marked a crucial legal milestone, aiming to end the enslavement of Native Americans by designating them as "free vassals." While largely unenforced, these laws shifted the landscape of Indigenous enslavement, paving the way for Native Americans to file lawsuits in their quest for freedom.

Comparative Legal Frameworks

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Unlike the legal system for African slaves in the United States, which offered no legal avenues for recourse, the Spanish legal framework allowed Indigenous people a degree of representation. The emergence of *procuradores generales de indios*, legal advocates for Native Americans, helped them navigate these challenging legal waters.

Slavery in Spain

Amid these reforms, many Indigenous individuals were brought to Spain as slaves, predominantly women and children, who performed domestic work in isolated environments. The New Laws mandated that existing slave owners had to justify their ownership or free their slaves, adding pressure on the system.

Case Studies of Indian Slaves

Individual narratives illuminate the struggles within the system. Gaspar, who had been taken from Española, sought his freedom after years of servitude, while María's involvement with a Spanish merchant reveals the vulnerable social position of Indian women in colonial society.

Legal Challenges and Rights

The pursuit of justice often put slaves in contested relationships with their

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masters, leading to retaliation and resistance. The stories of Beatriz and her children reflect the resilience of those fighting for legal recognition, underscoring the significant obstacles they faced within the judicial system.

Fighting for Freedom

Indian individuals frequently took considerable risks to secure their freedom through legal action. Beatriz's determined lawsuit against her master, Juan Cansino, epitomizes the broader struggles against systemic barriers facing Indigenous peoples seeking autonomy.

The Legacy of the New Laws

Although the New Laws aimed to abolish slavery, they merely transformed its practice. While some urban Indian slaves could attain freedom, many continued to be exploited due to legal loopholes that allowed for ongoing servitude.

The Indian Workforce in New Spain

Indian labor remained a cornerstone of the economies in Mexico and Central America, with the *encomienda* system adapting to circumvent new legal obstacles. This system enabled exploitation while appearing to operate within the constraints set by the New Laws.

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Resistance and Adaptation

Colonists often resisted the enforcement of the New Laws by organizing rebellions and petitioning for the preservation of existing labor practices, especially as demands for labor surged due to new mining ventures.

Impact of Spanish Reformers

Although some reformers in Spain sought to curb the exploitation of Indigenous labor, their initiatives faced substantial opposition within the colonies, revealing the resilience of exploitative practices despite occasional successes in reform.

Conclusion: The Other Slavery

Ultimately, the complicated interplay between reform efforts and prevailing practices resulted in a persistent form of exploitation known as "the other slavery." This ongoing adaptation of slavery significantly influenced the lives of Indigenous peoples, highlighting the resilience and vulnerability they experienced within the broader colonial system.

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Chapter 3 Summary: The Trafficker and His Network

Chapter 3: The Trafficker and His Network

This chapter delves into the grim realities of slavery operations in the Americas, focusing on the organized networks that orchestrated the exploitation of Indigenous populations. The practice was not only widespread but also meticulously managed by traffickers who profited from the systematic abduction and sale of enslaved people. Central to this narrative is Luis de Carvajal y de la Cueva, a figure whose turbulent life encapsulates the intersections of slavery, colonial ambition, and personal strife.

Overview of Slavery Operations

The chapter begins by painting a dire picture of the Spanish colonization efforts, where Spaniards routinely captured Indigenous people for profit. However, the most egregious acts were carried out by organized traffickers who conducted large-scale kidnappings and maneuvered through legal ambiguities concerning Indigenous slavery. Luis de Carvajal was among the most notable of these traffickers, wielding significant influence as a frontier captain engaged in both African and American slave trades.

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Luis de Carvajal's Background

Carvajal was born in 1537 into a Jewish family, a heritage that made him a target of the Spanish Inquisition after the expulsion of Jews from Spain. This backdrop of religious and social upheaval forced him to adapt quickly. He started his career in Lisbon before becoming a trading agent in Cape Verde, an essential hub for the slave trade due to its strategic location near the Caribbean.

Slave Trade in Cape Verde

In Cape Verde, plantations relied heavily on enslaved African labor. Carvajal adeptly navigated this triangular trade network, using his family connections to maximize profits from buying and selling slaves. His entrepreneurial spirit in this brutal industry helped sustain the economic fabric of Spanish America.

Transition to Pánuco

By 1567, Carvajal shifted his operations to Pánuco, Mexico, a region that had once supplied Indigenous slaves to the Caribbean. However, the focus had turned towards fulfilling the labor demands of the booming silver mines in Mexico. Spanish colonists, including Carvajal, engaged in rampant abuses of Indigenous peoples, making their enslavement a widespread practice.

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Encounter with English Pirates

An intriguing turn occurs when Carvajal's forces capture a group of English pirates, who also partook in the slave trade. These pirates were illustrated as victims of their own merciless system, destined for sale in the slave markets of Mexico City—a stark reminder of the universal brutality of enslavement.

Chichimec Wars and Expansion

Carvajal's involvement in the Chichimec Wars further highlights his military and economic ambitions. These colonial campaigns against nomadic Indigenous groups resulted in the violent subjugation of thousands of Chichimecs, underscoring the ruthless economic motives behind such conflicts.

Governance and Slavery Practices

Upon being appointed governor of the New Kingdom of León, Carvajal wielded significant power to extract wealth from Native populations through enforced labor. His governance intertwined legal rationalizations with economic incentives, as he exploited loopholes that justified slavery within colonial law.

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Downfall and Inquisition

Carvajal's ascent was ultimately halted by political rivalries and changing perceptions of slavery. Disturbing scrutiny from the Inquisition arose due to his connections with a network of New Christians, leading to the denunciation of his family for practicing Judaism. This culminated in his imprisonment, compounded by charges related to the enslavement of Indigenous people.

Conclusion

Chapter 3 presents a harrowing exploration of the far-reaching system of slavery in the New World. It depicts a network of exploitation that included colonial officials, military leaders, and traffickers, all driven by a common goal of profit. Through the trajectory of Carvajal's life, the narrative vividly illustrates the complex interplay of economic motivations and the grim realities faced by Indigenous populations caught in the throes of relentless colonization and violence.

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Chapter 4: The Pull of Silver

Chapter 4: The Pull of Silver

Overview of Silver and Gold Rushes

The California Gold Rush of 1848, which lured around 300,000 people to California, marked a significant chapter in American history, transforming the region into a vibrant economic center. However, it is crucial to recognize that the Mexican silver boom, ignited in the 1520s, was far more extensive and persistent, spanning nearly three centuries. During this time, the Spanish peso emerged as a critical component of global trade, far surpassing the fleeting prominence of gold by the time the gold rush peaked in 1852 and significantly declined by 1865.

Geographic and Production Scale

The scale of silver production in Mexico was monumental, yielding approximately 44.2 million kilograms compared to California's meager 3.7 million kilograms of gold. The nature of silver mining, which necessitated deeper underground extraction methods, made it inherently more perilous and labor-intensive than the surface-level prospecting typical of gold mining.

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Labor Dynamics in Parral

Parral, a crucial mining town in southern Chihuahua, attracted a wide array of laborers, including Indigenous peoples, African slaves, and migrants from Asia. Despite facing challenges like violence and mine closures, Parral reinvented itself through tourism. However, the silver mining industry imposed severe exploitation through oppressive labor systems such as *encomienda* and *repartimiento*, perpetuating a cycle of forced labor.

Life and Work in the Mines

Conditions in the mines were treacherous. Workers often faced grueling hours and the constant threat of mine collapses and diseases. The transportation of ore to processing haciendas involved hazardous practices that relied on toxic substances like lead and mercury. Most laborers labored under coercive conditions, many trapped in debt-peonage systems that kept them bound to the mines.

Recruitment of Labor

The demand for labor in Parral escalated with increased silver production, leading to the recruitment of workers from nearby Indigenous communities and even individuals captured during raiding expeditions. As local

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populations dwindled, the mines began sourcing labor from farther afield, such as New Mexico, where colonial officials exploited intertribal conflicts to fulfill the insatiable demand for workers in silver mining.

Colonial Exploitation and Resistance

The colonial conquests, exemplified by figures like Juan de Oñate, were driven by the thirst for silver and the exploitation of Indigenous labor. Following uprisings against harsh labor conditions, the transgression against Indigenous peoples intensified, resulting in their systematic capture and transportation to distant mines throughout the region.

Comparative Analysis of Labor Systems

Bringing broader context to the narrative, various Latin American regions—such as Central America and the Andes—shared similar oppressive labor systems, prominently featuring forced practices like the mita in Peru. Collectively dubbed "the other slavery," these systems highlighted the central role of coerced labor in sustaining mining economies across the continent.

Conclusion

This chapter paints a stark portrait of the silver mining industry in colonial

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Mexico, revealing a complex web of exploitation woven through the experiences of Indigenous and ethnic groups. It underscores the grim realities of coercion and resistance that defined the era, ultimately illuminating the human cost of the mining economy both locally and regionally.

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Chapter 5 Summary: The Spanish Campaign

Chapter 5 Summary: The Spanish Campaign

Introduction

In the century preceding the American and French Revolutions, a notable initiative emerged from the Spanish crown aimed at liberating enslaved Indigenous peoples within its vast empire. This movement was spearheaded by King Philip IV, his wife, Queen Mariana, and their successor, Charles II.

King Philip IV's Reign

King Philip IV was known for his cultured disposition, with a deep appreciation for the arts and theater. However, his reign was marked by personal turmoil and a growing mysticism, which colored his approach to governance. Initially, he adopted draconian policies against Indigenous populations, particularly in response to uprisings such as those by the Mapuche in Chile. The relentless repression he endorsed not only heightened tensions but also hindered any productive peace negotiations.

Shift in Policy

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Recognizing by the end of his reign that his oppressive stance exacerbated conflict rather than alleviated it, Philip IV began advocating for the more humane treatment of Indigenous people. He issued reforms aimed at protecting their rights, though these efforts were only partially realized before his death in 1665.

Queen Mariana's Activism

Following Philip IV's death, Queen Mariana emerged as a determined regent, intent on carrying forward her husband's legacy. She fervently believed in the moral imperative of emancipating enslaved Indigenous peoples and instituted significant reforms, mandating the release of Indian slaves in territories such as Chile and Mexico, thereby laying the groundwork for a broader movement.

Charles II's Reign

Continuing the momentum established by his predecessors, Charles II furthered the campaign against slavery by issuing sweeping decrees that liberated all Native slaves across the Spanish colonies. His proclamations underscored the moral responsibility of the Spanish crown to protect Indigenous populations.

Enslaved Regions and Resistance

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The chapter also delineates the various locales where Indigenous enslavement thrived, illustrating the pervasive and systematic exploitation across regions like Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and the Philippines. Despite the sovereign efforts to curtail slavery, local resistance frequently undermined these royal decrees, as many officials continued to exploit Indigenous peoples without regard for the new laws.

Outcomes of the Campaign

Though these pioneering efforts resulted in the liberation of thousands of Indigenous individuals, the overall impact paled in comparison to the vast number still enslaved. Paradoxically, the campaign empowered Native intermediaries who often replaced Spanish slavers, altering the dynamics of the trade in complex ways. The limitations of monarchical authority to enforce reforms across such an extensive empire became increasingly apparent.

Conclusion

The Spanish antislavery movement exemplified the intricate challenges of colonial governance and signified a growing consciousness towards human rights—a precursor to future abolitionist endeavors. Nevertheless, the limited efficacy in securing freedom for a substantial number of enslaved

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individuals highlighted the formidable obstacles in actualizing progressive ideals within colonial structures.

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Chapter 6 Summary: The Greatest Insurrection Against the Other Slavery

Chapter 6: The Greatest Insurrection Against the Other Slavery

Summary of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680

In the spring of 1680, the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico began orchestrating a revolutionary uprising against Spanish colonial rule. The Pueblo people, made up of approximately seventy independent communities, sought to expel the Spanish by coordinating a simultaneous attack against Spanish officials, missionaries, and the symbols of Christianity that characterized their oppressive regime. Their desire to reclaim their pre-colonial identity was powerfully articulated by elder Juan Unsuuti, who recalled the time before the Spaniards imposed their rule. Capitalizing on their numerical superiority over the Spanish colonists, the Pueblos aimed to efficiently consolidate their efforts for this crucial insurrection.

However, the Pueblos faced significant logistical challenges due to the vast distance and diverse cultures that separated them, each with its own language and traditions. Previous failed uprisings served as stark reminders of the need for political unity among the autonomous societies. During

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clandestine meetings, Po'pay emerged as the charismatic leader of the revolt, driven by personal experiences of punishment from Spanish authorities that ignited his thirst for freedom and vengeance.

Setting the date for the uprising in August, right after the corn harvest, Po'pay devised a method of signaling participation using knotted cords. Unfortunately, communication issues plagued the plan; some groups were not adequately informed, while others betrayed the confidential details to the Spanish in the days leading up to the rebellion.

On August 10, the revolt commenced, leading to widespread destruction of Spanish cities and missions, and resulting in the death of about 400 Spaniards, approximately twenty percent of the colonial population. The Pueblos specifically targeted churches and religious leaders, reflecting a clash between their traditional beliefs and the Christianity forcibly imposed upon them. The revolt was as much an assertion of cultural identity as it was a response to the coercive exploitation of the Spanish colonial system.

As the Pueblos celebrated initial victories, they surrounded Santa Fe, putting the Spanish government under pressure. Governor Antonio de Otermín, facing rebellion demands to release captured Indians, chose to prepare for continued conflict rather than negotiate. Ultimately, with dwindling supplies and overwhelming Pueblo forces against them, Otermín led a retreat, marking a stark retreat from the territory for over a decade.

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Motives Behind the Insurrection

Historians have debated the underlying motives for the Pueblo Revolt, with earlier views emphasizing religious persecution and anti-Christian sentiment as central elements. However, more recent analyses have spotlighted the exploitative conditions perpetuated by Spanish colonial rule. The escalating levels of enslavement and coercion, driven by the burgeoning silver economy, contributed significantly to the Pueblos' grievances. Accounts from participants in the revolt highlighted how harsh labor conditions ignited their desire for rebellion.

Importantly, the uprising was not solely a Pueblo affair; it involved multiple indigenous groups across the region, indicating a widespread resistance to Spanish exploitation. The revolt ultimately challenged the established labor relations and treatment of indigenous peoples, prompting a reevaluation of colonial practices in northern Mexico. Its legacy would influence the future developments of Indian slavery and labor dynamics, reshaping the interactions between colonial authorities and indigenous communities for years to come.

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Chapter 7 Summary: Powerful Nomads

Chapter Summary: 7 Powerful Nomads

This chapter explores the complex and often overlooked role of Native Americans in the institution of slavery during the period of European colonization. Initially, Indigenous peoples were intermediaries in the slave trade but gradually emerged as significant traffickers themselves, leveraging newfound access to European weapons and horses for power.

In regions like the Carolinas between 1670 and 1720, colonists exported more Native American captives than African slaves, mainly trading with groups such as the Westo Indians. A similar scenario unfolded in Canada, where Indigenous tribes exchanged prisoners for European goods, adapting to the growing demand for slave labor.

As the trade in enslaved individuals evolved, Native American communities created new routes and systems for enslavement, particularly in the American Southwest. Here, the decline of Spanish antislavery efforts allowed Indigenous peoples to seize opportunities, enhancing their economic influence.

The introduction of horses and firearms significantly altered life for many

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Indigenous societies. Nomadic groups, notably the Comanches, shifted from traditional raiding to establishing trade networks based on the sale of captives. This change led to enhanced social and territorial dynamics and their emergence as a dominant force in the slave trade.

Following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, relationships between Pueblos and surrounding nomads grew increasingly complex. Traditional alliances were revitalized, fostering mutual support and trade in the face of shifting colonial pressures. The Comanches expanded their operations eastward, integrating captured women and children into their communities, though older boys often faced exclusion from kinship ties. Their dominance facilitated a sophisticated network that stretched beyond their territory, creating an economy heavily dependent on slave trading.

The Utes, another nomadic group, also participated in the slave trade by targeting vulnerable Paiute populations. Their movements often led to conflicts but also established new routes for slave exchanges, further complicating regional dynamics.

The systematic nature of this slave trade resulted in the emergence of *genízaros*, communities formed by escaped Indigenous slaves. These communities illustrate the cultural fusion and demographic shifts within Native American societies brought about by captivity and trade networks.

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In conclusion, the advent of horses and firearms represented a transformative shift that enabled Indigenous groups to engage in raiding and trade on unprecedented levels. This newfound agency among Native societies ultimately reshaped the power dynamics of North America, highlighting their resilience and adaptability amidst the challenges posed by European colonization.

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Chapter 8: Missions, Presidios, and Slaves

Chapter Summary: Missions, Presidios, and Slaves

In Chapter 8 of "The Other Slavery," Andrés Reséndez delves into the intricate power dynamics that defined the interactions between Native American societies and European colonizers in North America, particularly focusing on the Spanish endeavors in northern Mexico. This chapter unfolds the duality of control, highlighting the resilience of Native cultures while depicting the adaptations and strategies employed by the Spanish to secure their interests, especially in the burgeoning silver industry.

Native Agency vs. European Control

Historically, it has become apparent that many Native American groups exercised significant control over their territories, at times resembling militaristic societies or empires. This agency challenged Spanish dominance, prompting a bolstered military response, including the establishment of missions that were meant to serve as centers for conversion and cultural exchange. However, these missions frequently fell short of their goals, leading to the establishment of military garrisons, known as presidios, to reinforce Spanish authority.

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Expansion of Spanish Military Presence

To strengthen their control along the northern frontier, the Spanish significantly enhanced their military infrastructure, doubling the number of troops and creating a line of presidios near modern U.S.-Mexico borders. While missions aimed to introduce agricultural practices and spiritual teachings, they often failed to gain the compliance of local Indigenous populations, necessitating a military presence to enforce Spanish rule.

Case Study: The Seri Indians

A focal point of the chapter is the experience of the Seri Indians, a group known for their nomadic lifestyle and resistance to missionary intrusion. Jesuit missionaries, including Father Adam Gilg, faced numerous challenges in their attempts to convert the Seris, resorting to food distribution to win their favor, interwoven with coercive tactics. As military pressures increased, the presidios imposed labor demands on local Indigenous communities, leading to significant exploitation and forced labor.

Transition to Militarized Control

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This chapter outlines a pivotal shift from missionary efforts to a more militarized approach in Spanish colonial policy. As commanders and soldiers engaged deeper with Native populations, they often resorted to capturing and enslaving individuals, which reflected a broader coercive labor system that blurred the distinction between imprisonment and servitude.

Contagion of Disease and Slavery

The spread of epidemic diseases during this era profoundly impacted the dynamics of slavery and Indigenous population movements. The processes of deportation and enforced labor expedited the spread of smallpox and other infectious diseases, devastating Native communities and heightening their vulnerability.

Impact and Consequences

Reséndez provides stark accounts of the abuses faced by the Seri and other Indigenous groups, illustrating the entrenched systems of oppression inherent in the colonial framework. The systemic violence and coercion wielded by the Spanish were instrumental in sowing seeds of conflict and dispossession, significantly affecting the trajectories of Native communities

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across North America.

In summary, the chapter eloquently captures the interplay of agency and oppression within the colonial context. While Indigenous peoples demonstrated remarkable resilience and adaptability, the violent imposition of Spanish authority ultimately triggered profound cultural, social, and demographic transformations, laying the groundwork for future conflicts and challenges that native communities would encounter.

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Chapter 9 Summary: Contractions and Expansions

Contractions and Expansions: A Summary of Chapters on Indian Slavery and Its Evolution in North America and Mexico

By the early nineteenth century, Indian slavery had nearly vanished from Eastern North America. During colonial times, it had been a significant practice, but the rise of the African slave trade largely displaced it. The remnants of Indian captivity traditions lingered, particularly in Florida, yet the greater shift was towards African enslavement. However, with the backdrop of Mexico's struggle for independence from Spain, Indian slavery saw a troubling resurgence in the West.

During Mexico's fight for independence, declarations aimed at abolishing slavery paradoxically paved the way for an increase in Indian slavery. Although the new Mexican government officially granted citizenship to Indians and abolished slavery in 1829, these reforms led to a transformation rather than a complete end to Indian slavery. The upheaval and economic instability that accompanied this period provided fertile ground for Indian raids, particularly from the Comanche and Apache tribes, who exploited the weakened state of Mexican authority.

The Comanche, a formidable Native American tribe, significantly intensified

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their raids into Mexico in the early 1800s as military defenses diminished. Taking advantage of the chaos following independence, the Comanche captured thousands of individuals and accumulated wealth in horses and goods. Their raid strategies relied on stealth and surprise attacks against vulnerable communities, ranches, and towns, which cultivated a booming market for the captives they seized.

Captives taken during these raids became commodities, often held for ransom or traded for goods. The economic value placed on these captives, especially young individuals and women, eclipsed even that of horses. This led to intricate networks of trade involving the Comanches and other Plains Indians. The treatment of captives varied significantly based on their ethnicity; Mexicans typically endured harsher conditions in captivity compared to Anglo-Americans, who had better prospects for ransom.

Meanwhile, the Apache tribes, including Geronimo's Chiricahua band, also adapted to the changing landscape. Following the disintegration of order in Mexico after independence, they began to take captives as a means of exerting power and seeking retribution against Mexican settlements. This shift marked Geronimo's life and aimed to reinforce their agency amid adversity.

As Indian slavery diminished, debt peonage emerged as a new form of coercive servitude throughout Mexico. Following the abolition of slavery,

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many individuals found themselves bound to their employers through debt, resulting in a cycle of exploitation reminiscent of slavery. This system capitalized on voluntary debt arrangements, ensuring that many laborers lived under conditions akin to slavery, enabling their continued subjugation.

By the late nineteenth century, this emergence of "other slavery" effectively replaced traditional Indian slavery in various regions. Comanche and Apache raids contributed to the capture of many individuals, yet the resulting systems of debt bondage and coerced labor thrived, perpetuating exploitation across Mexico and the American Southwest. The narrative reveals complex interconnections among different ethnic groups, illustrating how power dynamics were often dictated by survival and economic necessity, transcending rigid ethnic classifications.

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Chapter 10 Summary: Americans and the Other Slavery

Chapter Summary: 10 Americans and the Other Slavery

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the westward expansion of America brought a demographic revolution, with the population swelling to about ten million by 1850. This migration forced settlers to adjust to different realities, including the prevalent practice of Indian slavery, overshadowing the existing African slavery paradigm.

Into New Mexico

The complexities of Indian relations and the institution of slavery in the American Southwest are exemplified by the appointment of James S. Calhoun as the Indian agent for New Mexico in 1849. Calhoun found a culture entrenched in the enslavement of Native Americans, particularly observing the Navajos' use of captured individuals as laborers. In New Mexico, these captives were often referred to as "peons," reflecting a coercive labor market that trapped individuals in a cycle of servitude linked to debt repayment, akin to chattel slavery.

American Ranchers

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As Americans settled in California, they adopted and expanded upon the existing systems of Indian enslavement that had initially been established by wealthy Mexican families. Pioneers like Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo exemplified this exploitation, managing large groups of Indian laborers on his ranch. Other settlers, such as John Bidwell and Captain John Sutter, further entrenched this system. Bidwell presented himself as a benevolent figure while benefiting from the labor of oppressed Native populations. In contrast, Sutter portrayed an entrepreneurial spirit, establishing a regime at his fort that maintained compliance through a combination of incentives and harsh punishments.

Systemic Exploitation

The exploitation of Native Americans was bolstered by legal structures designed to control Indigenous populations and sanction forced labor. Legislation such as Captain Montgomery's proclamation and the 1850 Act for the Government and Protection of Indians framed the control of Native vulnerability as a protective measure. This allowed for the arrest of Native people classified as vagrants, effectively commodifying Indian labor through coercion and violence, resembling the mechanisms of slavery.

Conclusion

The exploration of "other slavery" during America's westward expansion

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reveals a complex interplay of cultural dynamics, economic pursuits, and legal mechanisms that facilitated a brutal system of exploitation. By engaging with and manipulating existing Native labor practices, settlers not only transformed the demographic landscape of the new territories but also perpetuated cycles of bondage that evolved as America grew.

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Chapter 11 Summary: A New Era of Indian Bondage

Chapter 11: A New Era of Indian Bondage

Overview of Indian Enslavement Post-American Occupation

The American expansion westward, especially during the California gold rush, exacerbated the enslavement of Native Americans rather than alleviating it. As settlers migrated, particularly those from the East, the demand for coerced labor surged. This period laid the foundation for a grim new era of human trafficking, targeting Native individuals for labor.

Mormon Perspectives on Slavery

Brigham Young, the prominent leader of the Mormon community, viewed slavery as an intrinsic part of human society, a belief influenced by biblical interpretations. Upon settling in Utah, the Mormons encountered various Native American tribes and engaged in a trade system that frequently involved the sale of captured natives, heralding the start of a severe slave trade system.

Indian Captives and Traffickers

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The Ute chief Walkara emerged as a key trafficker, selling Indian children whom he presented as starving captives to eager buyers. As Brigham Young recognized the profitability of this trade, he adjusted Mormon policies to capitalize on it while attempting to mitigate certain abuses, albeit with limited success.

Legislative Measures and Continued Trafficking

Legislative efforts, such as the Act for the Relief of Indian Slaves and Prisoners, aimed to impose some regulation on the treatment of Indian children, but these measures ultimately fell short, fostering a false sense of benevolence while allowing exploitation to persist. New Mexican traffickers continued their operations largely unchecked, perpetuating cycles of abduction and violence against Native Americans.

The U.S. Army and the Navajo Campaign

Concurrently, the U.S. military engaged in aggressive campaigns against the Navajo people, which included the forced relocation of entire tribes to designated reservations, such as the infamous Bosque Redondo. These military actions, characterized by brutality, only intensified local violence and abuse as militias exploited the chaos to further enslave Native individuals.

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Resistance and Exploitation

In response to the escalating threats, Navajos mounted resistance efforts to reclaim their captives and resources. However, these attempts were met with overwhelming military opposition and collusion from local Hispanic militias, who actively participated in the abduction of Navajo individuals, leading to compounded suffering.

Demographics and Decline

The Native American population experienced significant decline due to a combination of violent conflicts, diseases, and systematic enslavement. This demographic crisis highlighted the devastating consequences of both biological and social factors amidst the territorial ambitions of Mormons and other Euro-American settlers.

Living Conditions and Societal Impact

Despite some Mormons claiming that their aim was to "civilize" Native Americans through labor, the reality for many indigenous children was one of harsh conditions and exploitation. Often subjected to adoption or indentured servitude, these captives faced significant discrimination and were largely unable to integrate into Mormon society.

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Broader Context of Indian Slavery

The plight of Indian enslaved individuals is set against the wider backdrop of America's grappling with slavery during the Civil War era. The ongoing prejudices and systemic inequalities reflected in the narratives of Native bondage underscore the troubling realities of human rights discourse even amidst broader national debates.

In summary, this chapter captures the entrenched enslavement of Native Americans during a critical phase of American territorial expansion. It reveals the complex interactions of Mormon ideology, military aggression, and the pervasive mechanisms of exploitation that culminated in a devastating demographic and cultural crisis for indigenous populations.

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Chapter 12: The Other Slavery and the Other Emancipation

The chapters titled "The Other Slavery and the Other Emancipation" explore the often-overlooked history of Indian slavery in America, revealing the complexities surrounding the abolition of this form of servitude and highlighting broader implications for Native American rights.

Overview of Indian Slavery in America

While Americans readily acknowledge pivotal moments in the fight against slavery, such as the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, the end of Indian slavery remains obscure in public consciousness. During the Civil War, discussions around Indian slavery gradually intensified, particularly as Eastern leaders became aware of exploitative labor practices in the western territories, starkly contrasting with the more recognizable chattel slavery rampant in the Southern states.

Abolitionist Responses and Limitations

Abolitionists occasionally brought attention to the situation of Native Americans, but their advocacy was often hindered by a limited comprehension of the multifaceted oppression facing these communities. This oppression stemmed from not only slavery but also the theft of land and

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widespread violence. The different societal perceptions of African American slavery versus Native American servitude created barriers to a united stand against all forms of exploitation.

Congressional Interventions

Ultimately, it was Congress, rather than abolitionist efforts, that initiated the process to abolish Indian slavery. In 1860, Congress invalidated harsh servitude laws in New Mexico, and by 1862, a more comprehensive strategy targeting slavery in U.S. territories had been adopted. Nevertheless, despite these legislative efforts, Indian slavery continued unabated in practice.

Post-Civil War Investigations

In the years following the Civil War, legislative attention turned to the plight of Native Americans, spurred by investigations revealing widespread abuses. The Doolittle Committee's inquiries revealed severe conditions, while Secretary of the Interior Harlan confirmed the existence of slavery in New Mexico, prompting further investigations that documented the entrenched nature of Indian bondage.

The Thirteenth Amendment's Scope

Although the Thirteenth Amendment primarily aimed to abolish African

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slavery, it opened discussions regarding involuntary servitude more broadly, potentially including Native Americans. However, various legal challenges and restrictions hindered its application and effectiveness in fully liberating all individuals from servitude.

Post-War Legal Challenges and Peonage

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Fourteenth Amendment made strides toward extending rights, but Native Americans largely remained excluded from these advancements. Legislative actions like the Peonage Act of 1867 sought to eradicate debt bondage, yet weak enforcement meant that exploitative practices lingered on.

Struggles in California and New Mexico

In California, legal frameworks perpetuated Native American servitude through apprenticeship systems, despite abolitionist efforts to reform them. Similarly, New Mexico continued to grapple with illegal slavery and peonage, underscoring the widespread battle against Indian bondage across the United States.

Long-Lasting Consequences of Indian Slavery

The legal mechanisms established to combat Indian slavery remained largely

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ineffective. Reports of individuals facing economic peonage persisted into the 1960s, illustrating that the legacy of what the author terms "the other slavery" endured long after the formal end of slavery in the United States.

Conclusion

The ongoing struggle for Native American rights and recognition in the post-Civil War era illuminates the complex realities of what is termed "the other slavery." While significant legislative progress, such as the Thirteenth Amendment, marked critical advances in the fight against oppression, many continued to experience varying forms of enslavement, reflecting the intricate and often painful history of Indigenous peoples in America.

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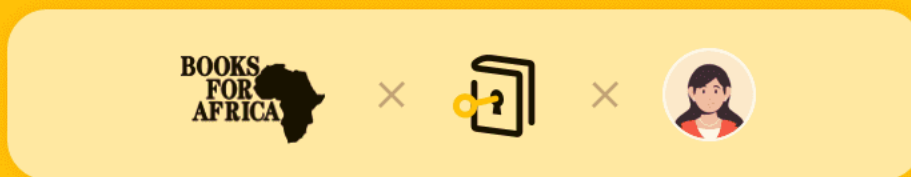




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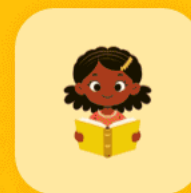
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