



## CIEE Dakar, Senegal

<b>Course name:</b>	Topics in West African History: Atlantic Slave Trade
<b>Course number:</b>	HIST 3002 SGSM
<b>Programs offering course:</b>	Language and Culture
<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>U.S. Semester Credits:</b>	3
<b>Contact Hours:</b>	45
<b>Term:</b>	Spring 2018
<b>Course meeting times:</b>	Mondays & Wednesdays 12:00 – 1:30 pm
<b>Course meeting place:</b>	Jangàt
<b>Professor:</b>	Dr. Alioune Dème
<b>Contact Information:</b>	Email: <a href="mailto:dr.aliounedeme@gmail.com">dr.aliounedeme@gmail.com</a> / 778494996
<b>Office address:</b>	Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar/Département d'Histoire
<b>Office hours:</b>	By appointment

### **Course description**

This course looks at the history and development of slavery. It is an overview of the different types of slavery (African domestic Slavery, the Trans-Saharan and the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade), how various forms of servitude have served as underpinnings for production of goods and services. The course will closely examine the economic, social, legal, political, and cultural characteristics of slavery, how it changed over time, and how slavery grew in Africa. The cohort will look at African socio-political structures in contact with the Trans-Saharan and Transatlantic Worlds, to compare servitude across time and space. Students will be looking at how these systems of forced labor differed and were similar—and debate whether they were all “slavery.”

The forces that led to the rise and fall of slavery have shaped the world in which we live. Thus, the course will help students understand why this is still important through commemoration, which is a contentious issue today.

The case study of a specific region of West Africa like Senegambia will provide an in-depth study of African societies prior to the encounter with Arabs and Europeans and their systems. The course will help see how the different Slave Trades influenced the evolution of African societies and how they marked a turning point, becoming the dominant aspect of the diplomatic relations between Africa and the World. The issue of revolts and abolition of slavery will be read through the Islamic revolutions in Senegambia and the resistances of decentralized societies to the different adventitious philosophies in relation with slavery.

### ***Contextualization***

At the start of the course, students will be expected to familiarize with slavery terminology in African languages. They will be asked to identify the causes of the connection between



Arabs/Europeans and Africans in the continent. This is an exercise that will guide them in understanding African past before Slave Trades.

### **Course Objectives**

- to give students the experience and opportunity to do history for themselves and participate in it through gathering evidence, communicating ideas;
- to improve fluency and proficiency in historical thinking, primary source analysis, essay writing, and critical analysis;
- to develop comprehensive and deep knowledge of the history and memory of slavery in Senegambia.

### **Course readings** (see bibliography)

Senegal is a French speaking country. Sometimes books in English could be very difficult to find or purchase. There is for this course a broad list of readings that can be found at the CIEE or at the West African Research Center in Dakar. Students can also obtain readings (PDF documents) from the instructor.

Readings are to be completed before the class for which they appear on the syllabus. When the reading is from a course text, students may ask help for the text that they can find at the secretary.

### **Course Prerequisites**

Have basic ideas about global history

Have basic knowledge about general history of Africa

### **Methods of Instruction**

- \* Presentations (PowerPoints, oral) and discussions
- \* Readings
- \* Field trips

### **Evaluation and final grade**

Weekly Papers: **20%**

Mid-term paper: **20%**

Final papers: **25 %**

Attendance (10%) Participation (10%): **20%**

Field trip summary: **15%**

### **Course Requirements**

#### **\*Weekly papers (Summary or Essay)**

Weekly papers are reaction papers; which students will have to present every week (starting week 2). This is a summary or a discussion of the readings, as a foundation for what will be discussed in class. We are looking for clear identification of and honest engagement with the different approaches to African history.



**\*Mid-term paper: 3 – 5 pages**

There will be an in-class midterm exam after the spring break. It will center on the readings, lecture, and papers

**\*Final paper: 10-15 pages**

The evaluation related to this seminar reflects the interactivity, proof of involvement in reading, good presentation and production of an original paper by using the course materials. Thus the final paper will allow measuring the progression made by the students (more information will be provided).

**\*Attendance & Participation**

Attendance at all lectures and class periods is required. Weekly paper, after presentation, will be submitted only as hard copy handed in at class session and will not be accepted after the due dates except in cases where students can document a solid case that prevented them from completing the assignment on time. Participation will be graded on completion of in-class oral presentations.

**Field trip summary:**

Students will submit a 1-2 pages paper summarizing lessons/informations /methodologies /knowledge acquired during the field trip

**Weekly Schedule**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Reading list</b> [Quick references, cf. to bibliography]	<b>Week</b>
<b>Socio-Anthropology and linguistics of slavery: Types of slavery in Senegambian languages</b>	Field research (if possible). Like an integration class, students have to find the meanings of Slavery in two of the four local languages (Sereer, Wolof, Diola, Pulaar) James F. Searing 2002: 143-194 Rodney, JAH 1966: 431 – 443 Pétré-Grenouilleau, 2004: 144-200	I
<b>Slaves and Captives in Africa</b>	Baum, 1999 : 24-61 Linares, 1987: 113-139 Linares, 2007: 3-12; 74-79 Snyder, 1971: Klein, JAH 2001: 49-65	II
<b>Islam, the Trans-Saharan trade, and Enslavement</b>	Bashear, 1993 : 84-113 Bathily, JAH 1986: 269-293 Sanneh, 1976: 80-97 Deme & Gueye 2007 David Sowell	III
<b>RURAL VISITS</b>		IV
<b>The birth of the Atlantic world</b>	Thornton, 1998:13-42 Carney, 2001: 9-30 Littlefield, 1991: 74-114 Barry 2012, pp 67-88	V

	Thorton, 1998: 47-71 Mark, JAH 1999: 173-191 Fage, Pap 1989: 97-115 Thiaw 2011a	
<b>Social, political, and religious contexts of Atlantic enslavement</b>	Searing, JAH 2002: 407-429 Thorton, 1992: 72-97 Abramova in UNESCO 1979 pp 16-30 Karenga, M	VI
<b>Enslavement in Africa</b>	Guéye in UNESCO 1979 pp 150-210 Kake in UNESCO 1979 pp 164-174 Ogot in UNESCO 1979 pp 175-183 Hugh Thomas	VII
<b>Production and social organization in Senegambia</b>	Klein, JAH, 1972: 419-441 Klein, SSH. 1990: 231-253; 335-359 Linares, 1987 <i>ibid</i> Thornton, 1998: 98-124 Barry 2012, pp 31-66	VIII
<b>Enslavement outside Africa</b>	Gerbeau in UNESCO 1979 pp 184-210 Peter Wood Jane Landers Gwendolyn Hall	IX
<b>FALL BREAK</b>		X
<b>Mid-term papers</b>		XI
<b>Revolts and the abolition of the Slavery in Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Muslim Revolutions in Senegambia</li> <li>- Deferring to slavery in the Northern rivers</li> </ul>	Meillassoux, 1975 : 183-219. Baum, 1999: 108-129 Linares, 1987: 113-139 Barry 1998	XII
<b>The consequences of Slavery in Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The underdevelopment of Africa</li> </ul>	Inikory, AEH 1999 :37-58 Fage, 1975 : 15-23	XIII
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Middlemen and ethnicity in Africa</li> </ul>	Sanneh, 1976: 80-97 Austen & Derreck, 1999 : 5-47 ; 138-175 Littlefield, 1991 : 33-55	XIV
<b>History, Memory and Commemorations in Africa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negritude, history, memory and The Black Atlantic</li> <li>- Places of memory in Senegambia</li> </ul>	Gilroy, 1993 Holsey, 2008 :151-191 Bettelheim, 1985: 50-105 Curtin, 1995 Thiaw 2011b Klein 1989	XV
<b>Final Papers</b>		XVI

## Readings

### Selected bibliography

- BARRY, Boubacar. *The kingdom of Waalo. Senegal before the conquest*. New York: Diasporic Africa Press, 2012.  
 — *Senegambia and the Atlantic slave trade*. translated from the French by Ayi Kwei Armah. 1998
- BASHEAR, Suliman. « On the Origins and Development of the Meaning of *Zakat* in Early Islam ». *Arabica*, 40, 1 (1993), p. 84-113.
- BATHILY, Abdoulaye. « Imperialism and Colonial Expansion in Senegal in the Nineteenth Century : With Particular Reference to the Economic, Social and Political Developments of the Kingdom of Gadiaga (Galam) ». Philosophy Dissertation, Birmingham, Center of West African Studies, 1975
- BAUM, Robert Martin. *Shrines of the Slave Trade: Diola Religion and Society in Precolonial Senegambia*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.
- BETTELHEIM, Judith. « The Lantern Festival in Senegambia ». *African Arts*, vol.18, n° 2 (1985), p. 50-105.
- Carney, Judith. *Black Rice. The African origins of rice cultivation in the Americas*. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge & London, 2001.
- CURTIN, Philip D. *Economic Change in Precolonial Africa. Senegambia in the era of the slave trade*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1975.  
 —. « Gorée and the Atlantic Slave Trade ». <http://www.h-net.org>, 31 juillet 1995. <http://www.h-net.org/~africa/threads/goree.html>  
 —. *The African Slave Trade. A census*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969.
- Deme, Alioune & Guèye, N.D. : « Enslavement in the Middle Senegal Valley: archaeological and historical perspectives ». *In Archaeology of Atlantic Africa and the African Diaspora* édité by A. Ogundira et T. Falola. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 2007, pp 122-139
- FAGE, J. D. « African Societies and the Atlantic Slave Trade », *Past and Présent*, 125, Nov. 1989. p. 97-115.  
 —. «The effect of the export Slave Trade on African populations», *The Population Factor in African Studies*, London, University of London Press, 1975. p. 15-23.
- GILROY, Paul. *The Black Atlantic*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachussets, 1993.
- GREY-JACKSON, J. *An account of the Empire of Morocco and the Districts of Sus and Tafillet*. London, 1809.
- Hall, G: *Africans in Colonial Louisiana, The Development of Afro-Creole culture in the Eighteen Century*
- Hawthorne, Walter 2003. *Planting rice and harvesting slaves. Transformations along the Guinea-Bissau Coast, 1400-1900*. Heinemann, Portsmouth, NH, 2003.
- HOSLEY, Bayo. *Routes of Remembrance*. Chicago, The University of Chicago, 2008.
- HOVEN, Ed van. « Local Tradition or Islamic Precept? The Notion of *Zakat* in Wuli (Eastern Senegal) (La notion de "*Zakat*" au Wuli (Sénégal)) ». *Cahiers d'Études africaines- Mélanges maliens* (1996), p. 703-722.
- KLEIN, Martin A.  
 —. « Social and Economic Factors in the Muslim Revolution in Senegambia ». Cambridge University Press. *The Journal of African History*, Vol. 13, n° 3 (1972), p. 419-441.  
 —. « The Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade on the Societies of the Western Sudan ». *Social Science History*, Vol. 14, n° 2 (1990), p. 231-253.  
 —. « Servitude among the Wolof and Sereer of Senegambia ». p. 335-359.  
 —, Studying the History of Those Who Would Rather Forget: Oral History and the



- Experience of Slavery *History in Africa*, Vol. 16. (1989), pp. 209-217.
- , Claude MEILLASSOUX. « Towards a Theory of Slavery (vers une théorie de l'esclavage). (Revue Anthropologie de l'esclavage. (suivie de) Réponse à Martin Klein ». *Cahiers d'Études Africaines*, 26, n° 104 (1986), p. 696-97-699.
- , *Islam and Imperialism in Senegal. Sine- Saloum 1847 -1914* . Stanford : Stanford University Press, 1968.
- 'The Slave Trade and Decentralized Societies', *The Journal of African History*, Vol. 42, No. 1, 2001, pp. 49-65
- Inikori, J. E., "Ideology versus the Tyranny of Paradigm: Historians and the Impact of the Atlantic Slave Trade on African Societies', *African Economic History*, No. 22, 1994, pp. 37-58
- Karenga, M: Introduction to Black Studies
- Landers, J: Traditions of African-American freedom and community in Spanish Colonial Florida
- LINARES, Olga F. « Deferring to Trade in Slaves: The Jola of Casamance, Senegal in Historical Perspective ». *History in Africa* (African Studies Association), 14 (1987), p. 113-139.
- , *Power, Prayer, and Production: The Jola of Casamance*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- LITTLEFIELD, Daniel C. *Rice and Slaves, Ethnicity and the Slave Trade in colonial South Carolina*. Louisiana, Louisiana State University Press, 1991.
- LOVEJOY, Paul. *Transformations in Slavery. A History in Africa*. Cambridge University Press, 1983.
- Ecology and ethnography of Muslim trade in West Africa. Trenton and Asmara: Africa World Press, 2005.
  - —.and Stephen Baier. « The Tuareg of the Central Sudan - Gradations in Servility at the Desert Edge (Niger and Nigeria) ». Suzanne MIERS and Igor KOPYTOFF, dir. *Slavery in Africa*. The University of Wisconsin, 1977, p. 391-409.
- Peter Mark, "Portuguese" Style and Luso-African Identity: Precolonial Senegambia Sixteenth-Nineteenth Centuries (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2002).
- 'The Evolution of 'Portuguese' Identity: Luso-Africans on the Upper Guinea Coast from the Sixteenth to the Early Nineteenth Century', *The Journal of African History*, Vol. 40, No. 2, 1999, pp. 173-191.
- PARK, Mungo. *Travels in the Interior District of Africa Performed in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797*. London, William Bulmer and Co, 1816.
- PELLOW, Thomas. *The adventures of Mr. Thomas Pellow. In which is introduced, a particular account of the manners and customs of the Moors, and of the inland parts of Africa. Written by himself*, printed by James Hoey, 1755
- ROBINSON, David. « The Islamic Revolution of Futa Toro ». *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*, vol.8, n°2 (1975), p. 185-221.
- Rodney, Walter, 'African Slavery and Other Forms of Social Oppression on the Upper Guinea Coast in the Context of the Atlantic Slave Trade', *The Journal of African History*, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1966, pp. 431-443.
- 'A Reconsideration of the Mane Invasions of Sierra Leone', *The Journal of African History*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1967, pp. 219-246.
- SANNEH, L. O. « Slavery, Islam and the Jakhanke People of West Africa ». *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute* (Edinburgh University Press), 46, n° 1 (1976), p. 80-97.
- SEARING, James F. « 'No Kings, No Lords, No Slaves': Ethnicity and Religion among the Sereer-Safèn of Western Bawol 1700-1914 ». *The Journal of African History* (Cambridge University Press), 43, n° 3 (2002), p. 407-429.



- .. *God Alone Is King: Islam and Emancipation in Senegal : The Wolof Kingdoms of Kajor and Bawol, 1859-1914*. Portsmouth, NH, Heinemann, (Social History of Africa), c2002.
- Sowell, D: The Problem of Slavery Studies Today – “How Many? Where? When? and Why: The Numbers Game”
- Thaw, I a: «Slaves without shackles: An archaeology of everyday lif on Goree Island» In *Slavery in Africa: Archeology and Memory* edited by K McDonald 2011 pp147-166  
—2011b: Digging on contested ground: archaeology and the commemoration of Slavery on Goree Island
- Thomas, H: The history of the slave trade 1440-1870
- THORTON, John. *Africa and Africans in the Making of the Atlantic World, 1400-1800*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, c1992.
- WALTER, Rodney. *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*. Washington, Howard University Press, 1974
- WOOD, Peter. *Black Majority : Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion*. New-york, Alfred Knopf, 1974.