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A thread ■: The notion that “Jews ran the slave trade” is not only an antisemitic libel to scapegoat Jews, but also a completely non-historic analysis of the transatlantic slave trade. And yes I brought the receipts below■

■continued: A total 27 out of 70,000 major slave owners in the transatlantic slave trade were Jews. In 1830 alone, freed black slaves who became slave owners themselves outnumbered Jewish slave owners 15:1. The participants in slavery also greatly exceeded just Jews and Europeans <https://t.co/52BaigOHHG>



www.nybooks.com



There were only twenty-three Jews among the 59,000 slaveholders owning twenty or more slaves and just four Jews among the 11,000 slaveholders owning fifty or more slaves. In other words, the South's "master class" of big plantation owners was 99.9 percent non-Jewish. Also in 1830, 11,912 slaves were owned by 3,647 free "persons of color" who outnumbered Jewish slaveholders by fifteen to one.

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More by David Brion Davis



The New York Review

The participants in the Atlantic slave system included Arabs, Berbers, scores of African ethnic groups, Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch, Jews, Germans, Swedes, French, English, Danes, white Americans, Native Americans, and even thousands of New World blacks who had been emancipated or were descended from freed slaves but who then became slaveholding farmers or planters themselves.

Responsibility, in short, radiated outward to peoples of every sort who had access to the immense profits generated from the world's first system of multinational production for a mass market—production of sugar, tobacco, coffee, chocolate, rum, dye-stuffs, rice, spices, hemp, and cotton.

Today it is both remarkable and deeply disturbing to discover that this Atlantic slave system evolved little if any meaningful



■cont: Jews also played a role in abolishing slavery for centuries. Not only in America given by the first example; Isaac Adolphe Crémieux a Jew who became the Minister of Justice of France, abolished slavery in all French colonies in 1848. Which Jews were expelled from in 1683 <https://t.co/xKMJKSycfZ>



The New York Review

Anglicans. And while at least one Jewish merchant joined New York's first antislavery society in the 1790s, Judaism was as resistant as other tradition-oriented religions to such intellectual and moral innovations.

For four centuries the African slave trade was an integral and indispensable part of European expansion and settlement of the New World. Until the 1830s the flow of coerced African labor exceeded all the smaller streams of indentured white servants and voluntary white immigrants willing to endure the risks of life in the Western Hemisphere. The demand for labor was especially acute in the tropical and semitropical zones that produced the staples and thus the wealth most desired by Europeans. In the mid-1700s the value of exports to Britain from the British West



M. Cremieux, the Israelite.

The following from the pen of John G. Whittier, will, at the present crisis we think, be read with interest. How prophetic are the words of the "patriot Sage!"

One of the ablest members of the Provisional Government of France, is the celebrated Jewish advocate, M. Cremieux. He was a member, in company with Isambert, of the great Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840. In his speech in that Convention, he vindicated the Jews from the charge of Slavery, and cited the noble example of the Essenes, who first declared Slavery to be a crime. "In this assembly of Christians," said he "I, a Jew, demand the complete abolition of servitude. My enthusiasm is equal to yours. Abolish Slavery, proclaim equality; it is a noble and glorious mission. The glory of this mission belongs to two great nations, long divided by war, now uniting in the cause of the world's civilization. The words of England and of France will be heard by the world. How sublimely have they been re-echoed already from that very Republic of America where so many private interests oppose the emancipation of the blacks! How many generous hearts are there beating only for the sacred interests of humanity! See their representatives in this hall, uniting with those of France and England. Yes! we shall attain the object of our wishes. The holy alliance—the united will of France and England proclaiming the abolition of Slavery, who can resist? This is the happiest day of my existence; I shall dwell with delight on the recollection that I have been permitted to give utterance to my sentiments in an assembly like the present; and from this moment my life will acquire in my eyes more consistency and more real importance."

In transcribing these remarks of the French

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