

Effects of Slavery on the Economy of West Africa

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### **Introduction**

The limits of freedom might be different from one head to another, but the most significant limits of freedom is to traverse others independence by any such abusing, killing, doing injustice and not giving rights to the people, and they may be other limits such as government and laws. Slavery has been here since the beginning of civilization, and still is present to this day. As contradictory as it may seem, people have been using each other as property for a very long time. This horrible invention has been applied in several different countries all over the world (Furlonge, n.d). Over this time span, several different kinds of slavery have been established. Slavery has made an everlasting impact on the world today. Because of slavery we now have social, man-created concepts, such as race, gender, and class. Slavery has benefitted and disadvantaged many people of this day and time.

When one hears about slavery; the mind automatically thinks of the white man abusing the black man. There is so much more to slavery than just the inhumane acts that the African man was victim of. It was stages of torture that has the black man the way he is today (Wilson, 2002).

### **Discussion**

Slavery has definitely marked the black community when it comes to family life. Most children of African descended parents end up being a part of a single mother home. According to the article written by (Wilson, 2002) a census was done in Barbados which came back with a result stating that only thirty percent of mothers between the ages of fifteen to forty nine were

married. This result was very much similar to that of the neighboring Caribbean countries like Trinidad, Antigua, Martinique, Jamaica and Suriname (Trebilcock, 1993). This also means that less than half of the babies being born were out-of-wedlock.

This trend is still very common in the Caribbean nations and also in the United States. When a child is brought up by a mother only it is very hard for the mother to keep her family together and on the right path without the presence of a father figure. Then the African woman is faced with issues of poverty and being ridiculed by society because she has this child out of wedlock. When the child mother is outside of the home trying to make ends meet the child might find himself involved in loitering by alleys and blocks with fellow afro youngster like himself. The African family in that case has no father figure to guide or be an example for his child or children. This situation I would say stemmed from back in the days of slavery. Men had no choice but to leave their family because of the fact that they were raped of the opportunity. Many young women coming from a fatherless home are like bait to other young African men because they are not protected by their father's because there isn't any present.

### **Economic Effects on West Africa**

Moral contentions requiring an end to the slave exchange picked up energy in Africa amid the end of the eighteenth century, initiated by fervent gatherings. Chapels and government officials united in advancing all inclusive flexibility and correspondence (Wilson, 2002).

### **An Economic Shift**

In the start of 19<sup>th</sup> century, financial points of view on Africa were changing, with the mainland being progressively seen as a wellspring of crude materials, and a business sector for

produced merchandise, instead of as a work pool to be taken somewhere else. African things, for example, kola nuts, palm oil, gold, cotton, sugar stick and tobacco were demonstrating more productive fares than slave work. Such products, traded into Europe, instead of to the American and Caribbean states as slaves had been, advanced industrialization, and the made items that came about were come back to the African landmass. Extending agrarian trade obliged preparing more land, which obliged an ensuing measure of work. Accordingly servitude did not stop with the nullification of the Atlantic slave exchange. Rather the business sector for slave work moved from the Americas to West Africa. In the Congo Angola zone, the loss of expansive quantities of young people as a consequence of the Atlantic slave exchange had a colossal demographic effect. The ensuing deficiency in the process of childbirth, consolidated with an expanded business for products from the zone, made slave work amazingly gainful in the period emulating the annulment of the Atlantic exchange (Nantambu, 2002).

### **The impact in Africa**

The expanding interest for African wares did not enhance personal satisfaction in West Africa. Rather the opened up nearby interest for work reinforced progressive force structures and prompted a support of subjugation, and an inexorably fierce treatment of the subjugated. The Kingdom of Asante had not depended colossally on the fare of slaves before the nullification of the slave exchange. The development of its kola nut sends out brought significantly more financial profit for the district. As an aftereffect of this the state stretched its control over the locale, particularly over rich shippers, and heartlessly killed any political resistance which represented a danger to their guideline. Subsequently Asante amid the mid-nineteenth century

was a more fierce state as well as a wealthier one, which had braced its control over its subjects. The nullification of the Atlantic slave exchange did little to enhance individuals' lives here.

### **Conclusion**

The nineteenth century saw Africa get to be much more frail notwithstanding humane claims that "true blue" business would impel monetary development for awhile ago slave exchanging districts. The self-rule of African markets was disturbed by the impedance of European exchange traders, which would at last prompt the control of this district. In the meantime, the neighborhood slave exchange, which was determined by European market for African merchandise, gave an ethical avocation to that occupation. Much sooner than the immediate control of Africa by Western powers, the foundation for colonization was laid by a financial abuse that proceeded with unabated by the annulment of the Atlantic slave exchange (Nantambu, 2002).

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