Today’s Topics

• Freeing Slaves
• Treatment of Slaves
• Slavery Exploitation
• Slavery Viability
The Economics of Slavery

1. How were the slaves freed?
2. Would slavery have ended without the Civil War?
3. To what degree were slaves "exploited?"
Ending Slavery

• Abrupt end about 150-200 years ago
  – 1777 Vermont Constitution prohibits slavery
  – 1800 U.S. Citizens barred from exporting slaves
  – 1807 England and the U.S. prohibit engagement in international slave trade
  – 1838 Slavery abolished in all British colonies
  – 1865 U.S. abolishes slavery after Civil War and 13th Amendment to Constitution
  – 1888 Slavery abolished in Brazil
Freeing slaves

• Freeing slaves in the North

• Freeing slaves in the South
Mortality Rates per Thousand for Slaves and the Antebellum Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Slaves</th>
<th>Entire United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–14</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Expectancy at Birth for Various Populations, 1830–1920

New York, Boston, & Philadelphia, 1830
Manchester, England, 1850
Chile, 1920
Austria, 1875
Italy, 1885
U.S. (slave), 1850
France, 1854–58
Holland, 1850–59
England & Wales, 1838–54
U.S. (white), 1850

Height of Adult Males, Aged 25–45, from Various Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Modern Height Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.-born northern whites, 1863–65</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves in British nonsugar colonies, 1819–25</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* U.S. slaves, 1811–60</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British urban artisans, 1883</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Royal Marines, 1827–29</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad-born slaves, 1813</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans imported into U.S.</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana-born slaves, 1819</td>
<td>64.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban-born slaves, 1855–59</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African slaves in Cuba, 1855–59</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measuring Exploitation (Small Groups)
Measuring Exploitation

Suppose that you work at Smugs Pizza and that Smugs earns an extra $100 in revenue by you working one week. Therefore, your marginal product is $100.

1. Say there are lots of pizza joints hiring (competitive market for pizza workers). What would you suppose your weekly wage would be? (What is the most that Smugs would pay you?)

2. Suppose that your weekly wages totaled $80. Why would Smugs might not have to pay you more?
Measuring Exploitation

3. Define the "rate of exploitation" as the difference between your marginal product and wage divided by your marginal product. What is the numerical rate of exploitation you are suffering?

4. Consider the case of slave labor where there is no explicit wage. To calculate the rate of exploitation, how might you calculate a slave's "wage?"

5. In what ways does this wage differ from the wage a for-hire worker is paid?
Profitability for Slave Holders

- “King Cotton”—biggest export of South (to New England and British textile mills)
- By 1860, 1 Slave for every 2 free people in South
- High Profits—rate of return comparable to other assets
- $3bil in slaves in 1860 (right before Civil War)
- Land prices were also higher because of slavery (land values in Caribbean dropped after slaves freed there)
Value of Slaves was *rising*

**TABLE 13-9 Total Value of Slaves in the United States, 1810–1860 (in millions of dollars)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>$316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3,059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Price of a Prime Male Slave, New Orleans, 1800-1860

1860 price is $37,000 and up in 2000 dollars
Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount - 1774 to Present

In 2009, the relative worth of $1,600.00 from 1860 is:

- $42,600.00 using the Consumer Price Index
- $33,100.00 using the GDP deflator
- $274,000.00 using the unskilled wage
- $543,000.00 using the Production Worker Compensation
- $533,000.00 using the nominal GDP per capita
- $5,200,000.00 using the relative share of GDP

http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/
Slave Labor and Efficiency

- Slavery is coerced (not voluntary) labor
- Small slave farms had very similar output per unit of input compared to small free farms
- **Large Plantations** very efficient (high productivity)
- **Gang Labor**—similar to industrial assembly line workers (quote p. 230)
- High intensity of work, not longer work
- Gang system NOT copied by free men or after Civil War—implies work conditions very unpleasant and wage not high enough to entice gang labor
Westward Expansion of Slavery

- North initially wanted to contain slavery, not abolish
- Northwest Ordinance 1787 prohibited slavery in Midwest
- Missouri Compromise 1820
Westward Expansion of Slavery

- Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854
- Dred Scott Decision 1857
- North wanted new states Free
- South wanted new states Slave