The New Old World: Resistance and Torture
Resistance:
--often rebellions were led by women
--terror: assertion of patriarchy
--the dispossessed, strangers, women, children, the people in Ireland, West Africa, or North America most likely to be kidnapped, spirited, trepanned, or “barbadosed”
Systematic violence and terror:
--public searches, prisons, martial law, capital punishment, banishment, forced labor, and colonization
--examples made:
Hangings staged throughout the country:
--witches burned and hanged for “bewitchment”
Labor-power as a commodity supported by a culture of fear
--one aspect of capitalism in England:
--another aspect:

Beggar Act of 1598
--first-time offender:
--second-time offenders:
--banishment: the basic punishment for felons
    --banishment legislation especially aimed at the Irish, Gypsies, and Africans
English conquest of Ireland in 1596:
--1594 all native Irish were commanded to leave England
--Africans also targeted by Queen Elizabeth I
Children and The Virginia Company:
--deals struck with London City Council for export of children
Solicitor General Francis Bacon

--philosopher who advocated inductive reasoning and scientific experimentation

--the “seed of peril and tumult in a state”
Bacon tried Raleigh in 1618 and the was the first to inform him of his death sentence.

An Advertisement Touching an Holy War, 1622

The only “chance of healing the growing breach was to engage the country in some popular quarrel abroad.”

Death sentence against those:
- unavowed by God
- those who had defaced natural reason
- were neither nations in right nor nations in name, “but multitudes only, and swarms of people”

West Indians, Canaanites; pirates; land rovers; assassins.
Monsters: Targets of Holy War

Caliban: “enemies abroad”

--West Indian:

--nakedness, illiteracy and “eating of men”

Bacon (1622): “wild and savage people are like beasts and birds,” which “the property of which passeth with the possession, and goeth to the occupant”

--helps develop a theory of genocide