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Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: -- Introduction -- Chapter One: International Law, Slavery and the Idea of International Human Rights -- Chapter Two: British Abolitionism and Diplomacy, 1807-1817 -- Chapter Three: The United States and the Slave Trade: 1776-1824 -- Chapter Four: The Courts of Mixed Commission for the Abolition of the Slave Trade -- Chapter Five: Am I Not a Man and a Brother? -- Chapter Six: Hostis Humanis Generis: Enemies of Mankind -- Chapter Seven: The Final Abolition of the Slave Trade -- Chapter Eight: A Bridge to the Future: Links Between the Abolition of the Slave Trade and the Modern International Human Rights Movement -- Chapter Nine: International Human Rights Law and International Courts: Rethinking their Origins and Future.
Sommario/riassunto	"There is a broad consensus among scholars that the idea of human rights was a product of the Enlightenment and that a self-conscious and broad-based human rights movement focused on international law only began after World War II. In this narrative, the nineteenth century's absence is conspicuous--few have considered that era seriously, much less written books on it. But as Jenny Martinez shows in this novel interpretation of the roots of human rights law, the foundation of the

movement that we know today was a product of one of the nineteenth century's central moral causes: the movement to ban the international slave trade. Originating in England in the late eighteenth century, abolitionism achieved remarkable success over the course of the nineteenth century. Martinez focuses in particular on the international admiralty courts, which tried the crews of captured slave ships. The courts, which were based in the Caribbean, West Africa, Cape Town, and Brazil, helped free at least 80,000 Africans from captured slavers between 1807 and 1871. Here then, buried in the dusty archives of admiralty courts, ships' logs, and the British foreign office, are the foundations of contemporary human rights law: international courts targeting states and non-state transnational actors while working on behalf the world's most persecuted peoples--captured West Africans bound for the slave plantations of the Americas. Fueled by a powerful thesis and novel evidence, Martinez's work will reshape the fields of human rights history and international human rights law"--
