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"TRAED MEWN CYFFION": CYMRU A CHAETHWASIAETH

"EVERWHERE IN CHAINS...": WALES AND SLAVERY

Mae'r arddangosfa hon yn edrych ar sut mae Cymru wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â chaethwasiaeth am o leiaf 2,000 o flynyddoedd. Mae'n rhoi sylw arbennig i'r rhan y mae pobl Cymru wedi'i chwarae wrth gefnogi a gwrrthwynebu'r fasnach gaethweision dros yr Atlantig o'r 17eg ganrif i'r 19eg ganrif.

Roedd y fasnach ryngwladol mewn caethweision yn ffynnu o ddechrau'r 16fed ganrif (tua 400 mlynedd yn ôl) hyd at 200 mlynedd yn ôl. Ym 1807, pasiodd senedd Prydain Ddeddf i ddiddymu masnachu caethweision o fewn yr Ymherodraeth Brydeinig.

Roedd pobl dduon a phobl wynion wedi bod yn ymgyrchu i atal caethwasiaeth am dros 30 o flynyddoedd cyn i'r Ddeddf ddod i rym. Hyd yn oed ar ôl 1807, ni chafodd y caethweision a oedd eisoes yn byw mewn trefedigaethau Prydeinig eu rhuddhau tan 1874. Roedd caethwasiaeth yn parhau i fod yn gyfreithlon mewn rhai gwledydd eraill am fwy na 50 mlynedd arall.

Heddiw, mae caethwasiaeth anghyfreithlon yn dal i fodoli mewn llawer rhan o'r byd – hyd yn oed yng Nghymru.



◀ Caethweision yn torri cãns siwgr ar blanhigfa Henry De La Beche yn Jamaïca, 1824.
◀ Slaves cutting sugar cane on Henry De La Beche's Jamaican plantation, 1824.

This exhibition looks at how Wales has been involved with slavery for at least 2,000 years. It is especially concerned with the role played by Welsh people in both supporting and opposing the transatlantic slave trade from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries.

The transatlantic slave trade flourished from the early sixteenth century (about 400 years ago) until two hundred years ago when, in 1807, the British parliament passed an Act to abolish trading slaves within the British Empire.

Campaigns to stop slavery had been started by black and white people more than thirty years before the Act was finally passed. Even after 1807 the slaves already living in British colonies were not actually set free until 1834. Slavery remained legal in some other countries for more than another fifty years.

Today illegal slavery still continues in many parts of the world – even in Wales.

► Comisiynydd y crochenydd Josiah Wedgwood gan y Gymdeithas Ddiddymu i greu'r ddelwedd hon o gaethwas yn penlinio ym 1788. Daeth yn icon ar gyfer mudiau gwrrth-gaethwasiaeth ledled y byd yn ystod y can mlynedd nesaf.

► This image of a kneeling slave was commissioned by the Abolition Society from the potter Josiah Wedgwood in 1788. It became an icon for anti-slavery movements throughout the world during the next hundred years.



National Maritime Museum



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO SEPTIMO

GEORGII III. REGIS.

C A P. XXXVI.

An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.
[25th March 1807.]

WEREAS the Two Houses of Parliament did, by their Resolutions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Days of June One thousand eight hundred and six, severally resolve, upon certain Grounds therein mentioned, that they would, with all practicable Expedition, take effectual Measures for the Abolition of the *African Slave Trade*, in such Manner, and at such Period as might be deemed adviseable: And whereas it is fit upon all and each of the Grounds mentioned in the said Resolutions, that the same should be forthwith abolished and prohibited, and declared to be unlawful; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of May One thousand eight hundred and seven, the *African Slave Trade*, and all and all manner of dealing and trading in the Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer of Slaves, or of Persons intended to be sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as Slaves, practised or carried on, in, at, to or from any Part of the Coast

From May 1, 1807, the Slave Trade shall be abolished.

▲ Wynebddalen Ddeddf Seneddol 1807.

▲ The title page of the 1807 Act of Parliament.

Munud i feddwl

Pan benderfynodd pobl Prydain fod caethwasiaeth yn anghywir, roedd yn rhaid iddynt newid eu ffordd o feddwl am hawlau dynol. Yn y paneli 'Munud i Feddwl', byddwn yn gofyn cwestiynau i chi ac yn rhoi ffeithiau a fydd yn gwneud i chithau feddwl hefyd.

Think about it

When the British decided that slavery was wrong, they had to change their whole way of thinking about human rights. In the 'Think about it' panels we will ask you questions and give you facts that will make you think too.

Geirfa

Mae rhai o'r geiriau sy'n cael eu defnyddio yn yr arddangosfa hon yn eiriau nad ydym yn eu defnyddio'n aml iawn. Byddwn yn egluro'u hystyr mewn paneli fel hyn.

Glossary

Some of the words used in this exhibition are not words we use very often. We will explain them in panels like this.



HANES HIR O GAETHWASIAETH YNG NGHYMRU

A LONG HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN WALES

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o gymdeithasau wedi elwa ar lafur caethweision ar ryw adeg yn eu hanes. Mae hyn yn wir am Gymru hefyd.

Roedd cadwyn caethweision a ddarganfuwyd yn Llyn Cerrig Bach, Ynys Môn, wedi'i gwneud ar gyfer pedwar o bobl. Mae'n dyddio o Oes yr Haearn (tua 2,300 o flynyddoedd yn ôl). Pan ddaeth y Rhufeiniaid i oresgyn Prydain, tua 2,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl, daethant â'u caethweision eu hunain gyda nhw – caethweision o genhedloedd ledled yr Ymherodraeth Rufeinig yn Ewrop, Gogledd Affrica a'r Dwyrain Canol.

Ar ôl i'r Rhufeiniaid adael, roedd pobl Ynys Prydain yn dal i gadw caethweision ac roeddent hefyd mewn perygl o gael eu caethiwo gan oresgynwyr. Tua 1,600 o flynyddoedd yn ôl, cafodd dyn a siaradai Cymraeg ei herwgipio a'i werthu i fod yn gaethwas ac ymhen blynyddoedd, daeth yn Nawddsant Iwerdon, sef Sant Padrig.

Mae llyfrau cyfreithiau Cymreig o gyfnod y brenin Hywel Dda yn y 19fed ganrif yn cyfeirio at berchen ar gaethweision. Maent yn dangos ei bod yn dderbyniol i berchen ar gaethweision yng Nghymru, gwlad Gristnogol, ryw fil o flynyddoedd yn ôl.

► Rhoddwyd y cwpan cymun hwn o aur Guinea i Eglwys y Traillwng ym 1662 gan Thomas Davies. Roedd yn berchen ar blanhigfa gaethweision yn Barbados ac ef oedd yr Asiant Cyffredinol i ragredgydd y Cwmni Africanaidd Brenhinol yng Ngorllewin Affrica.

► This communion chalice of Guinea gold was given to Welshpool church in 1662 by Thomas Davies. He owned a slave plantation in Barbados and was the Agent General for the forerunner of the Royal African Company in West Africa.



Ar hentng / On loan to Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales

Munud i feddwl

Mae agweddau'n newid. Cafodd caethfasnach ei diddymu 200 o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Cafodd y gosb eithaf ei dileu lai na 50 mlynedd yn ôl. Beth ydych chi'n meddwl a allai newid yn ystod y 50 mlynedd nesaf?

Think about it

Attitudes change. The slave trade was abolished 200 years ago. Capital punishment was abolished less than 50 years ago. What do you think might change in the next 50 years?

Geirfa

Caethwasiaeth – Dod o dan reolaeth lwyf unigolyn arall, heb hawliau, rhydид na dewis.

Glossary

Slavery – Being under complete control of another person, without rights, freedom or choice.



Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales

▲ Ail-luniad o sut y gallai cadwyn Llyn Cerrig Bach fod wedi cael ei defnyddio.

▲ A reconstruction of how the Llyn Cerrig Bach chain may have been used.

Most societies have exploited slave labour at some stage in their history. This is also true of Wales.

A slave chain discovered in Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey, was made to fit four people. It can be dated to the Iron Age (about 2,300 years ago). When the Romans invaded (about 2,000 years ago), they brought their own slaves with them – slaves from nations across the Roman Empire in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

After the Romans left, the British continued to keep slaves and were also at risk of being enslaved by invaders. One Welsh-speaking man who was kidnapped and sold into slavery in Ireland about 1,600 years ago would later become St Patrick, Ireland's Patron Saint.

Welsh law books from the time of the tenth century king Hywel Dda contain references to the ownership of slaves. They show that about 1,000 years ago it was acceptable in Wales, a Christian civilisation, to own slaves.



Llyfr Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales

◀ Portread canoloesol o Hywel Dda, brenin ar lawer rhan o Gymru rhwng 905 a 950 OC.

◀ A medieval portrait of Hywel Dda (Hywel the Good), king of much of Wales between 905 and 950 AD.

CAETHWEISION O AFFRICA AR GYFER TREFEDIGAETHAU GOGLEDD A DE AMERICA

AFRICAN SLAVES FOR COLONIES IN THE AMERICAS

O'r 15fed ganrif ymlaen (tua 600 mlynedd yn ôl), roedd y Portiwgaliaid yn defnyddio Africanaid i weithio fel caethweision ar blanhigfeydd siwgr ar ynysoedd yr Iwerydd fel Madeira. O'r 16fed ganrif, roedd pobl Portiwgal yn anfon caethweision i weithio yn eu trefedigaethau ym Mrasil. Roedd y Sbaenwyr yn anfon caethweision i'w trefedigaethau yn y Caribî.

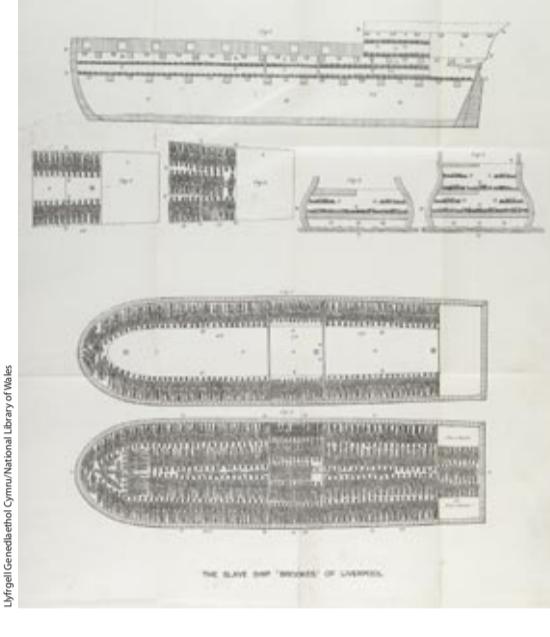
Yn yr 17eg ganrif (tua 400 mlynedd yn ôl), dechreuodd pobl Ffrainc, yr Iseldiroedd a Phrydain greu trefedigaethau yng Ngogledd America a'r Caribî. Roeddent hefyd yn allforio pobl o Affrica i weithio ar y planhigfeydd. Er nad oedd Prydain gyda'r cyntaf i wneud hynny, ni fu fawr o dro cyn dod yn un o'r prif wledydd a oedd yn ymwned â chaethwasiaeth.

Twf cyfalafiaeth a phrynwriaeth a oedd yn gyrru'r fasnach caethweision. Cyn bo hir, datblygodd y farchnad Ewropeaidd gynyddol am gynnrych fel tybaco, siwgr a chotwm i fod yn system economaidd o'r enw 'Y Fasnach Dronglog'.

Mae amcangyfrifon o'r niferoedd yn amrywio'n fawr, ond cymerwyd o leiaf 12 miliwn o Africanaid dramor drwy rym i fod yn gaethweision.

► Llwybrau'r 'Fasnach Dronglog'. Mae'r map hwn yn dangos beth a fyddai'n cael ei gludo ar bob rhan o'r dàith.

► The 'Triangular Trade' routes. This map shows what was carried on each leg of the journey.



◀ Mae'r diagram hwn yn dangos y gorleni difrifol yn y *Brookes*, llawn nodweddiau ar gyfer caethweision yn 1780au.

Mae'r darlun yn dangos 482 o gaethweision, ond byddai yn aml yn cludo rhwng 600 a 740 ohonynt.

◀ This diagram shows the extreme overcrowding in the *Brookes*, a typical slave ship in the 1780s. The picture shows 482 slaves, but it often carried between 600 and 740 slaves.

From the fifteenth century (about 600 years ago), the Portuguese were taking African people as slaves to work on sugar plantations on Atlantic islands such as Madeira. From the sixteenth century the Portuguese sent slaves to work in their colonies in Brazil. The Spanish sent slaves to their Caribbean colonies.

In the seventeenth century (about 400 years ago) the French, Dutch and British began to create colonies in North America and the Caribbean. They exported people from Africa to work on plantations too. Although the British were late starters, they soon became one of the dominant slaving nations.

The slave trade was driven by the growth of capitalism and consumerism. The growing European market for products such as tobacco, sugar and cotton quickly developed into an economic system known as the 'Triangular Trade'.

Estimates of the numbers vary greatly but at least 12 million Africans were taken abroad by force to be slaves.

Munud i feddwli

Cafodd o leiaf 12 miliwn o bobl yn Afrika eu cymryd ar draws Môr yr Iwerydd i fod yn gaethweision, sef mwy na phedair gwaith nifer y bobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru heddiw.

Think about it

The number of people taken from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean and into slavery was at least 12 million. This is more than four times the number of people living in Wales today.

Geirfa

Cyfalafiaeth – System economaidd lle mae cwmniau preifat yn gwneud y gwaith cynhyrchu a dosbarthu ac yn buddsoddi'r elw neu ran ohono yn y busnes.

Glossary

Capitalism – An economic system where production and distribution is run by privately owned companies which invest some or all of the profits in the business.



▲ Mae'r siarter hon o 1741 yn dangos y prif borthladdoedd masnachu caethweision ar hyd arfordir Gorllewin Afrika. Mae'r Gogledd i'r chwith.

▲ This chart of 1741 shows the main slave trading ports along the West African coast. North is to the left.

