

are emancipated, and inequality is sanctioned by the manners while it is effaced from the laws of the country.<sup>31</sup>

**Table 2. African Aliens and Immigrants Arrival by Sea to the U.S., 1820-1860**

Year	Number of Immigrants
1820	1
1821-1830	16
1831-1840	52
1841-1850	55
1851-1860	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>

Sources: Frederick C. Croxton, *Statistical review of immigration, 1820-1910. Distribution of immigrants, 1850-1900*. Washington : G.P.O., 1911, p 14. Accessed 21 Jan 2013 at <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL:679756>. *Arrivals of alien passengers and immigrants in the United States from 1829 to 1892*, United States Bureau of Statistics, Dept. of Treasury, Government Printing Office, published 1893, p 10, 23, 24. Also in 2002 *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (formerly, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*), TABLE 2. Immigration by Region and Selected Country of Last Residence: Fiscal Years 1820-2002 available at <http://www.dhs.gov/fiscal-year-2002-yearbook-immigration-statistics-0>.

While the African experience in America in the first sixty-five years of the nineteenth century had its variations, depending on the geopolitical region in which the African lived, the most significant gain throughout the entire period was manumission and the possibility of a better life. But white Americans also encouraged free Africans to leave the United States and return to Africa and helped found Liberia to facilitate that end. Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society (ACS) with U.S. aid to spread civilization and religion in Africa. According to this author,

Since black Americans were in [the] minority and could not co-exist peacefully and equally with whites (dominant majority) in America, ACS supporters felt that ACS, by establishing a colony to accommodate blacks could lead blacks to achieve freedom and self-determination as a political, ideological, and Christian entity.<sup>32</sup>