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U.S. History Final Essay

“Slavery”

One of the most horrible actions human beings made was to raid different places and enslave other human beings. Although society today does not allow slavery it was favored by a lot of people back then. What is slavery? Slavery refers to a condition in which an individual is owned by another. These slave owners control where the slaves live, and what they were forced to work on. Not a lot of people know this but it has existed for many years, dating back to ancient Greeks, Romans, and Aztecs. A slave is a human being classed as property and who is forced to work for nothing. An enslaved person is a human being who is made to be a slave. The worst act was slavery was of those who where African American. Most of the African slaves were shipped to America and not all of them even made it to America because of disease and the slave ships were a horrible place to live. Now I will evaluate on how slavery impacted the southern economy, and the peculiar institution.

The Peculiar Institution in other words is slavery, just in a more fancy term. Its origin started in America and it began with the early European settlements and ends with the Civil War. It still takes place in some places on the earth though. Slavery existed both in the north and in the South, sometime even in the middle. The industrialization of the north needed more slave workers to expand the demand for cotton, in the south shifted the balance so that it became a regional issue, as the southern economy grew increasingly reliant on cheap labor. The labor was very cheap because the slaves didn’t get paid.

Slavery was a national institution during the time of the American revolution. Even thought there weren’t that many slaves they still lived and worked in every colony. Even before the Constitution was ratified, however, states in the North were either banning slavery or passing laws that help encourage slavery. One main movement that helped slave owners earn money and make a living with slaves was the cotton kingdom. Cotton production was originally limited because separating the seeds from the fiber of the particular plant variety that grew plentiful across most of the South was a time-consuming process that desires more work for more profit. The introduction of the cotton resolved this problem and made the use of large numbers of field hands to work the crop economical. [The idea](http://www.cliffsnotes.com/study_guide/Slavery-the-Economy-and-Society.topicArticleId-25073,articleId-25050.html) of cropping this plant came along just as the soil in the older tobacco-growing regions of the South was nearly depleted but about the time the removal of Native Americans from the very lands where cotton grew best had begun.

**The enslavement of African Americans in began during the 1630s and l64Os. At that time colonial courts and legislatures made clear that Africans unlike white indentured servants served their masters for life and that their slave status would be inherited by their children at a early age. Slavery in the United States ended in the mid-1860s. Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863 was a masterful propaganda tactic, but in truth, it proclaimed free only those slaves outside the control of the Federal government that is, only those in areas still controlled by the Confederacy.**

**In conclusion, the slaves had a hard life working for people they didn’t know and not getting anything out of it.** Although society today does not allow slavery it was favored by a lot of people back then because a lot of Americans needed free laborers to make their business boom without paying workers. Slaves also changed the way we live today. After they were let go they had their own American dream. And generations later are the people who live in America today.