

Slave

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Civil Rights

William Lloyd Garrison and Gorge Fitzhugh argued against the harsh conditions of the slaves; however, they had different visions whereby one believed slavery should be abolished while the Gorge believed slavery was a necessary evil. William believed in Christianity guidelines whereby everybody is made in the image of God, and this called for equal treatment regardless of their status. He constantly asked in the speech if the slaves had the same consciousness as the master or had a soul to be destroyed by their masters. On the other hand, Gorge was adamant about letting the chaos continue due to slaves fighting for their rights and demanding to be paid for their services. According to Gorge, liberty and equality did not bring happiness to man, and it increased crime, and even the slaves felt that their conditions were worse than the older way of things. Liberty and equality are a factor to be considered right when there are all races included. Still, when there is a superior status, there is no argument on the morality of slavery.

Moral truth is a concept that guides some contradicting topics in life. The two speeches have a moral ground because they both have ways to feel it is right for the slaves to be treated. George is against abolishing slavery because of the harsh conditions they face as free men, whereby they cannot be paid well enough and cannot survive alone because they need their masters. Gorge, however, believes in better treatment of slaves throughout their life, and they will not be discarded at their old age, meaning that they are masters are obliged to take care of

the slaves regardless of the time they served them. On the other hand, William is influenced by religion to abolish slavery and is not convinced in what good the masters would have for slaves; they are better as free men. He believes that all slaves are stolen men, and he acts to advocate the law of God. There is no superior human to another, and everybody answers to God, and there is no morality in the world if children are to be sold to the highest bidder. He believes that God has given laws that separate people from the beast, and any form of slavery is destined to be unholy, and it makes the masters who are Christian's hypocrites.

William provides a stronger argument whereby he believes in the equality of humanity. There is no explanation to where human beings treat others as slaves and decide who the masters are, yet they have the same consciousness, instinct, passion, and powers. The difference between a slave and the master is wealth and rights made by man for themselves and to oppress others. William argues that if Jesus died for all on the cross, there is no greater person than the other, and they are all under the mercies of God, and it should not be selective when it comes to religion. Gorge's argument is not strong enough because he believes slaves suffer without their masters and that women should not work. States could amend laws of working and payment to fit women in the working force and help free slaves get jobs. The jobs are rewarded according to their skills rather than benefiting the masters who can resell them or kill them when they feel they are less valuable.

Works Cited

Garrison, William Lloyd. "No Compromise with the Evil of Slavery." *Ripples of* (1854).

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