

Slavery

Name

Institution Affiliation

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Slavery in the U.S. expanded after the 1812 war to supply more labor for large plantations to satisfy the rising demand of the farm produce. Subsequently, slavery resulted in the economic growth of America, especially the southern states. The slaves provided cheap labor to the large plantation of tobacco, sugarcane as well as cotton. Consequently, there was an increase in the number of millionaires found in the states that intensified slavery, such as Mississippi and River valley. Accordingly, the states that were perceived to be poor became rich. The increased farm products demanded the establishment of industries to process the products. Consequently, infrastructural development emerged in areas that had the farms to aid easy transportation of the farm products to the industry.

Harriet Jacobs narrates how her life in slavery was harsh and humiliating. She was sexually assaulted by her master and regularly offered to be sexually assaulted to avoid her masters from mistreating her. In her bibliography, Jacob narrates the ordeal she underwent in a foreign country with no escape route. She suffered psychological torture as a result of being separated from her family, such as grandmother, as well as her two children during her hiding mission. This was during her seven years hiding in which she stayed indoor, where she stayed indoor for the period. The slaves were also overworked from early morning to evening with a close supervisor of the white.

The slaves introduced a new culture in America, famously referred to as slave culture. They were characterized by the use of borrowed terms in their language. Besides, African religions, such as basket weaving African crops, especially Carolina and African worshipping practices. Slave culture was faced with numerous challenges, such as influence from white culture. However, the slaves were committed to outliving the problems.