

Why were overseers particularly harsh towards slaves?

- They often had many _____ in town

Slavery: The “Peculiar” Institution

- In the mid-19th century, slavery was illegal in the Western world, except for US, Brazil, Cuba, and Puerto Rico
- _____:
 - Regulated behavior of slaves:
 - Could not own _____
- _____:
 - In charge of slaves in fields, often harsh and brutal towards slaves
- Slave Life:
 - Living conditions were harsh
 - Women often worked in fields with men, then did _____
- House Slaves:
 - Closer proximity to owners often led to more _____
 - Often _____ from other slaves
 - Female house slaves were subject to harsh treatment from owners and white women
- Slaves in Cities:
 - Fewer than in rural areas
 - Fear of _____
- The Slave Trade
 - International slave trade was outlawed in 1808
 - Domestic slave trade continued
 - Humiliating experience
 - _____
- _____
 - 1839 slave revolt aboard a ship in _____
 - _____ argued that the slaves should be freed
 - Former slaves were returned to Africa
- Resisting slavery:
 - Resistance took many forms:
 - _____ – working slowly, faking illness
 - Running away
 - Breaking tools
- Although slave revolts did happen, they were _____
- Gabriel Prosser (1800):
 - Rebellion stopped before it occurred, Prosser and 35 others were hanged
- Denmark Vesey (1822):
 - Planned a rebellion, but word leaked out
- _____ (1831):
 - Armed revolt, killing 60 people in _____

Please note, no slave rebellion in history matched the scale and size of Bacon’s Rebellion.

- Led to restricting _____

The Culture of Slavery

- A unique language that combined English and African language developed
- Music played a large role in daily life:
 - _____
 - Helped pass time in fields
- Religion:
 - Virtually all slaves were _____
 - African American religion was often _____
- Slave family life:
 - Slaves could not legally _____
 - _____ of all families were broken up due to slave trade
 - A frequent cause of running away was to be reunited with family