**An Enslaved Person’s Experience**

was enslaved in North Carolina.

This is how she described her life:

*–Sara Gudger*

.

surely

on the outside. Work in the field, chop wood, hoe corn, till sometime I feels like my

there was to do

from morning till late at night. I had to

all the time

. I just

know what it was to

I

**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

* Examine the

and

conditions experienced by

enslaved workers in the South.

* Describe the ways enslaved

maintained their

and traditions.

* Analyze the role of

in bringing

to the condition of the enslaved.

# Words to Know

*Write the letter of the definition next to the matching word as you work through the lesson. You may use the glossary to help you.*

\_\_\_\_\_ sabotage

**W**

**2K**

\_\_\_\_\_ overseer

\_\_\_\_\_ revolt

1. a violent rising up against authority
2. the act of deliberately destroying property or equipment
3. a white man hired to supervise enslaved field workers

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**Life under Slavery**

Conditions for enslaved persons varied greatly but always resulted in

work and

.

Enslaved persons had no civil or political

.

* Their marriages were not

.

* They had few protections from cruel

or even murder.

**2**

**The Prevalence of Slavery**

Enslaved people did not just work on

.

They also worked on small farms and in cities.

All enslaved people were considered

.

* Enslaved people could be

and sold.

* Families were often

.

**2**

**Enslaved House Workers**

Enslaved people also worked in houses.

* They

and cleaned.

* They cared for

.

Their lives were very

, but hardly

, than the lives of

enslaved field workers.

**Skilled Workers**

Enslaved people in cities often worked in industry and in skilled trades.

* They worked in

and

and on

cotton presses.

* They worked for

, butchers,

, and saddle makers.

Some skilled workers could earn wages and

their

.

**Slide**

**Enslaved Field Workers**

Enslaved people worked on plantations.

* They

land.

* They took care of

.

* They

buildings.

They worked as mechanics, blacksmiths, and

.

**Slide**

# Working Conditions

**4**

Enslaved people suffered through long days, labor, and, in many instances, .

**Overseers** supervised enslaved field workers.

An was a white man hired to enslaved field workers.

* + Many used physical for those who broke or worked too .
	+ Punishment included and beatings.

**Slide**

# Living Conditions for the Enslaved

**4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Food** | * Food was handed out .
* It was not nutritionally , and there was not of it.
* This led to disease and .
 |
| **Clothing** | * Clothing was given out once a .
* Enslaved workers got the best clothing.
* Those who could not work got .
 |
| **Shelter** | * Most enslaved people lived in simple .
* conditions were common.
* Some enslaved house workers lived in the main house.
 |

**Slide**

**Life for Enslaved People in Cities**

Life was different for enslaved people in cities.

*–Frederick Douglass,*

*1845*

to the slave on the plantation.

altogether

, and enjoys

and

is much

a freeman, compared with a slave on the plantation. He

A city slave is

**4**

**6**

**Slave Codes**

Slave codes were

that controlled the lives of enslaved people and

applied only to them.

Enslaved people could not:

•

against whites.

* leave the plantation without

.

•

or sell things.

* learn to

or

.

**9**

**11**

**Musical Traditions**

Enslaved people used music in many aspects of their lives.

•

songs were inspired by Christian and African traditions.

•

songs were used to help people

work

.

**Musical Traditions**

Music was used for

but had practical aspects as well.

* Songs used for entertainment featured musical

, and

people often

to them.

* Some songs became codes to share

about

enslavement.

**Slide**

**The Role of Religion**

After the Second Great Awakening, most enslaved persons became

.

* They often mixed Christian beliefs with some

practices.

•

hoped that Christianity would make enslaved

workers

.

* Instead, many took ideas of

from Christian stories.

**Slide**

**Oral Histories and Narratives**

Enslaved persons kept their

histories alive by passing them down

from generation to

.

Others

personal narratives of their own lives.

* Inspired the

cause

**11**

**14**

**Resistance**

Resistance to enslavement took many forms, including:

* inciting

.

•

away.

* causing work

.

•

tools and conducting other forms of **sabotage**, or the

act of

destroying property or equipment.

* breaking rules, such as by learning to

.

**Slide**

# Revolts against Enslavement

**14**

were always afraid of revolt.

* + Revolts were very ; other types of were much more common.
	+ planned a large revolt in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822.
	+ Nat Turner led an revolt in Virginia in 1831.

**Slide**

# The Underground Railroad

The **Underground Railroad** was a secret that helped enslaved people to freedom in the North.

* + Was run by African Americans and in the North
	+ Used rail terms; e.g., routes were lines, and helpers were
	+ Helped at least people escape, but that was a small percentage of the total population of enslaved people

Atlantic Ocean

states states

Slavery left to a vote

**16**

**Mexico**

Gulf of Mexico

**Slide**

**Harriet Tubman (1820–1913)**

* Became one of the best-known

on the Underground Railroad

* Returned to the South

times in ten years

* Saved more than

“passengers”

* Took part in

meetings

**16**

**18**

**Runaways**

Enslaved people also

to other areas.

* Some ran

to

territories.

* Many ran away to local areas.
* Some formed “maroon communities” of

in

the

.

**?**

What was life like for enslaved African Americans, and how did they resist enslavement?

**Lesson Question**

# Answer

**Slide**

**Review: Life for Enslaved People**

**Enslaved people worked different**

**.**

•

workers planted crops.

* House workers took care of the main house and the owner’s

.

* City workers were employed in

and skilled

.

**Enslaved people lived and worked in**

**conditions.**

* They were often

fed and clothed.

* Overseers and slaveholders often used

against them.

* They could be

from their

.

* They had to obey

.

**2**

**Review: The Preservation of Traditions**

Most enslaved people were

.

* They often mixed

and Christian traditions to create their

own traditions.

•

histories and narratives

their experiences.

* Music was a source of entertainment, but some songs were

with secret

information.

**Slide**

**2**

# Review: Resistance to Enslavement

Enslaved people resisted enslavement in many ways.

* Tens of thousands , often along the

.

* Some joined and rebellions.

Many others performed small acts of , such as learning to read, breaking , or working .

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*