

Student's Name:

Professor's Name:

Course Title and Number:

Due Date:

## Slavery

Slavery generally refers to how people were being mistreated and forced to work, were treated as property, and denied their rights as human beings. Historically, someone was considered wealthy even by the number of slaves he or she had. During the ancient times, trade was the exchange of goods and services, for goods and services. Slaves used to be exchanged with assets or other slaves depending on the agreement between the traders. Slavery has been a major concern for quite a long time and with the preview of two pro-slavery authors' articles, *The North and the South* and *A working Man* by Edward J. Pringle, it will become clear why people encouraged this activity and how the activity was being undertaken by different people from various parts of the world.

In one of these articles, there was Carolinian who believed that people were reluctant to admit the possibility that the relation of slavery was not to be inclusive of attainment of Christianity by either the master or the slave. The author believes that slavery brought the spirit of philosophic analysis, an infusion of Christian temper, and a recognition of Christian obligations. However, he tries to explain the reason for this and argues that slavery, followed the Christian virtues and put it clear that slavery was the only system of labor in which recognized moral obligations enter into a contract. Moreover, the author adds that slavery practice held the society together by the tie of moral duties assigned to the slaves, other than the society depending on the irresponsible labor markets. In this article Edward J. Pringle asserts that people

from the South practiced slavery, because they believed their property came with weighty claims of humanity and Christian duty, and they, therefore, had to do as they knew was right to them and the society as a whole.

The author actually tries to explain the difference in their perception of slavery and that of other people practicing slavery. He compares the art of slavery in Carolina as the economic system and not the capitalist system, where he describes how the capitalist slave activity was like, and argues that the capitalists bought slaves and owned their bodies and souls, and their contract ends there. In the economic system, they purchased slaves for the sake of the society to end state wars, and they were also able to demand for forbearance from the rich.

In the other article entitled *A working Man*, the author shows how urban places changed as the gap between the rich and the poor deepened. The author describes what the slaves' lifestyle was during the slavery days. During the cold weather, the author demonstrates how they were in thin clothes, such that the clothes became saturated, making the clothes stick to the skin of the slaves. The slaves were treated miserably and they were not provided with clean water to drink and they could sweat, because of how they were crammed in a small room with many other slaves. However, the slaves used to drink contaminated water to quench their thirst ignoring the fact that the water was contaminated. Other slaves could collapse down due to heat exposure to them and some even ended up dead. The chance of diseases being spread easily in a small room with many people were high, and the slaves faced this predicament every day of their lives. With all this suffering the slaves encountered, they preferred to die and end their misery.