History and Anthropology

 [Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

History and Anthropology

When people think about slavery than the southern states of America comes to mind however slavery also existed in British North America, but it was not as prominent as the south. The economic system was the main factor that determines the slavery between the two parts. Northern colonies had fewer slaves compared to the south. The difference of this slave economy can also be linked to the geographical condition of the area (Franklin & Moss, 1988). Due to the less demand of workforce in the north slavery slowly dwindled in the area and the increase in industry escalated this dwindling. The slavery was brought to America by the British Empire in the 17th century. The treatment of slaves was much harder in the southern part, and their duties were also harsh as they use to work in farms in hot weather. In the north part, slaves were treated less cruelly, and it deepened upon the nature of North's economy.

The southern land and weather of the southern colonies were more suitable for agriculture, and the agriculture became an essential factor in the economy of the south. The agriculture was heavily dependent on slavery, so slavery kept booming in the south. During the colonial era, slavery was permitted and legal in these Indentured Servitude made slaves of many people as it was commonly used in the British Empire by the pooer European as their source of migration to the America (Galenson, 1984). The slaves that did exist in the north were mostly domestic or were working on a local business. The agriculture was not a dominant business, and the farms that existed in North were small, so they required less labor force to work. Before the arrival of European Native American would keep the war captives as slaves, but after the European arrival, they started selling the war captives to them (Palmié, 1995). The diversified economic nature of the two parts lead to diversifies views of slavery and African American. South saw the slaves as their workforce while north just saw them as the unessential labor force.

**References**

Franklin, J. H., & Moss, A. A. (1988). From slavery to freedom. New York: Knopf.

Galenson, D. W. (1984). The rise and fall of indentured servitude in the Americas: an economic analysis. The Journal of Economic History, 44(1), 1-26.

Palmié, S. (Eds.). (1995). Slave cultures and the cultures of slavery. Univ. of Tennessee Press.