

# CLOSER TO FREEDOM ENSLAVED WOMEN AND EVERYDAY RESISTANCE IN THE PLANTATION SO

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**What was the resistance of the enslaved women?** Enslaved women were expected to maintain the enslaved populations, which led women to rebel against this expectation via contraception and abortions. Infanticide was also committed as a means to protect children from either becoming enslaved or from returning to enslavement.

**What were the resistance to slavery in the South?** Many resisted slavery in a variety of ways, differing in intensity and methodology. Among the less obvious methods of resistance were actions such as feigning illness, working slowly, producing shoddy work, and misplacing or damaging tools and equipment.

**How did slaves resist slavery and how did they maintain aspects of their own culture?** Through their families, religion, folklore, and music, as well as more direct forms of resistance, Africans-Americans resisted the debilitating effects of slavery and created a vital culture supportive of human dignity. In addition, slaves exerted a profound influence on all aspects of American culture.

**Who is the publisher of closer to freedom?** Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2004.

**What are three major ways enslaved people showed resistance?** "Day-to-day resistance" was the most common form of opposition to slavery. Breaking tools, feigning illness, staging slowdowns, and committing acts of arson and sabotage--all were forms of resistance and expression of slaves' alienation from their masters.

Running away was another form of resistance.

**Why was it difficult for slaves to resist on plantations?** Why were armed rebellions so infrequent? Slave masters monopolized armed power, severely restricting slaves' access to weapons. Slave masters also closely monitored their slaves' activities, limiting their movement and freedom of association. Under these circumstances, organization and planning were next to impossible.

**In what ways did slaves struggle for freedom?** They garnered the support of abolitionist movement, led revolts against slave overseers and finally fought alongside the union during the American Civil War. The American Civil War ended in 1865. By then, Abraham Lincoln had fully implemented "The Emancipation Proclamation," officially ending slavery in America.

**What problems did freed slaves face in the South?** Hundreds of thousands of African Americans in the South faced new difficulties: finding a way to forge an economically independent life in the face of hostile whites, little or no education, and few other resources, such as money.

**What was the most extreme form of resistance to slavery?** The form of resistance most feared by slaveholders, however, was violent insurrection. Throughout the history of slavery, African captives and enslaved African Americans had taken up arms and fought back against their captors.

**How were female slaves treated?** But as slaves and as women, they and their daughters and granddaughters bore the brunt of oppression. Studies have shown that women were more likely to be subjected to excessive physical abuse than men. They were more vulnerable, less likely to respond with force.

**How were female slaves punished?** Slaves were stripped for inspection on the auction block and often provided with insufficient clothing while working in the fields. Whipping, a common form of slave punishment, demanded the removal of clothing. For the female slave, this generally meant disrobing down to the waist.

**What was a method of resistance enslaved people living on southern plantations?** Explanation: Enslaved people living on southern plantations used

various methods of resistance to resist their enslavement. One method of resistance  
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was to engage in acts of sabotage such as setting fires to burn the crops. This could disrupt the plantation economy and undermine the profits of the plantation owners.

**Who owns Closer magazine?** Closer is a British tabloid magazine founded in 2005 and published by Bauer Consumer Media.

**Who is the publisher of Voices of Freedom?** Voices of Freedom | Eric Foner, Kathleen DuVal, Lisa McGirr | W. W. Norton & Company.

**Who is the publisher of The Freedom Writers Diary?**

**What forms of resistance were used by female slaves in the Caribbean?** These forms of resistance were often actions that related to them particularly as women: resistance against sexual assault; resistance through the passing on of traditions to daughters and other young women; resistance through the distinctively female (in the Caribbean) activity of marketing.

**What was the resistance to slavery in Africa?** If captured and forced onto ships for the Middle Passage, enslaved Africans resisted by organizing hunger strikes, forming rebellions, and even committing suicide by leaping overboard rather than living in slavery. Scholars believe that roughly one slaving voyage in every ten experienced major rebellions.

**What is female resistance?** Definition. The process by which females evolved to resist male control of mate choice, allowing females control over their own mate choice decisions.

**What was the resistance to slavery in the Caribbean?** Many enslaved workers committed suicide rather than lived as slaves. Armed revolt, plots of armed revolt and marronage was the most serious form of resistance. Marronage involved large numbers of enslaved workers escaping plantations and forming communities in colonies with forested and mountainous areas.

**What kind of writer is Jack Kerouac?** Jack Kerouac (born March 12, 1922, Lowell, Massachusetts, U.S.—died October 21, 1969, St. Petersburg, Florida) was an American novelist, poet, and leader of the Beat movement whose most famous book, *On the Road* (1957), had broad cultural influence before it was recognized for its literary merits.

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**How many words did Virginia Woolf write a day?** That it takes many writers five or ten years to pen their works. That when Woolf was writing *To the Lighthouse*, for example, she often penned no more than 460 or so words a day. Learning this -- they, too, can let themselves work slowly and take all the time they need to complete a work.

**What is Jack Kerouac's writing style?** He often referred to his style as "spontaneous prose". Although Kerouac's prose was spontaneous and purportedly without edits, he primarily wrote autobiographical novels (or roman à clef) based upon actual events from his life and the people with whom he interacted.

**What did Jack Kerouac believe in?** It was eventually included in *The Portable Jack Kerouac* (public library) — the same treasure trove of stories, poems, letters, and essays on Buddhism that gave us Kerouac on kindness, the self illusion and the “Golden Eternity” and the crucial difference between genius and talent.

**Is Woolf hard to read?** Luis Felipe Be warned that this is not precisely light reading. It's a dense novel ripe with elevated vocabulary and what I can only describe as poetic descriptions and little to no dialog between the different characters. The language is beautiful, but rather complex and sometimes it's a lot to process at once.

**Why is Virginia Woolf so great?** Woolf is often considered one of the most innovative writers of the 20th century, best known for fractured narratives and writing in a stream-of-consciousness prose style, in which characters are depicted through their interior monologue; her books were sometimes called psychological novels.

**How many words did James Joyce write a day?** James Joyce wrote an average of just 90 words a day, based on the eight years it took him to write the 265,000 words in his novel *Ulysses*. Before *Ulysses*, it took him ten years to complete his first two books, *Dubliners* and *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

**Which literary movement were Kerouac and Ginsberg associated?** To put it simply, the Beat Generation was a group of writers that emerged in the 1950s to reject literary formalism and the American culture built on capitalism and materialism. They included Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac, Gary Snyder, Gregory Corso, Lawrence Ferlinghetti and others.

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**What inspired Jack Kerouac to write *On the Road*?** Inspired by a 10,000-word rambling letter from his friend, Neal Cassady, Kerouac, in 1950, outlined the "Essentials of Spontaneous Prose" and decided to tell the story of his years on the road with Cassady, as if writing a letter to a friend in a form that reflected the improvisational fluidity of jazz.

**What was Larkin's style of writing?** Influenced by W. H. Auden, W. B. Yeats, and Thomas Hardy, his poems are highly structured but flexible verse forms. They were described by Jean Hartley, the ex-wife of Larkin's publisher George Hartley (the Marvell Press), as a "piquant mixture of lyricism and discontent".

**Who did Jack Kerouac inspire?** Nevertheless, many other artists revered Kerouac and the Beat Generation, or were at least considerably influenced by their message at its prime. There's John Lennon ("Beatles" derives from "Beat!"), a huge fan of the writings of both Kerouac and Allen Ginsburg. There's Bob Dylan, the regular Dean Moriarty himself!

**Was there preaching in the Old Testament?** The Old Testament is full of those that we would consider preachers. There were three types: "the prophet who spoke a divine word from the Lord, the priest who spoke the law, and the sage who offered wise counsel" (MacArthur, 2005, p. 28).

**What churches teach the Old Testament?** In general, Catholic and Orthodox churches include these books in the Old Testament.

**Does Christianity teach the Old Testament?** In Orthodox Christianity, the importance of the entire Old Testament is affirmed as not having been canceled or otherwise rendered invalid; it has been "fulfilled", in other words, it now has a new meaning.

## **The Pythagorean Theorem Assignment: Answers for a Clear Understanding**

**Question 1:** What is the Pythagorean Theorem?

**Answer:** The Pythagorean Theorem states that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse (the longest side) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Mathematically, it is represented as:  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$  where c is the hypotenuse

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and  $a$  and  $b$  are the other two sides.

**Question 2:** What are some real-life applications of the Pythagorean Theorem?

**Answer:** The Pythagorean Theorem has numerous applications in everyday life, including:

- Architecture and construction: Determining the heights of buildings and distances between structures.
- Surveying and navigation: Calculating distances based on known angles and side lengths.
- Engineering: Designing load-bearing structures and bridges.

**Question 3:** Solve for the missing side in a right triangle where the legs are 3 cm and 4 cm long.

**Answer:** Using the Pythagorean Theorem,  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$ . Therefore,  **$c = \sqrt{25} = 5$  cm.**

**Question 4:** A rectangular garden measures 6 m by 8 m. What is the length of the diagonal path across the garden?

**Answer:** The diagonal of the garden forms a right triangle with the sides 6 m and 8 m. Using the Pythagorean Theorem,  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 6^2 + 8^2 = 36 + 64 = 100$ . Therefore,  **$c = \sqrt{100} = 10$  m.**

**Question 5:** Prove the Pythagorean Theorem using the area of squares.

**Answer:** Construct a square with side length  $c$ . Within this square, construct four right triangles with sides  $a$  and  $b$ . The area of these four triangles is  $2ab$ . The area of the remaining smaller square is  $c^2 - 2ab$ . Since the area of the large square is equal to the sum of the areas of all the smaller squares, we have:  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab + c^2 - 2ab$ , which simplifies to  **$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .**

[odd type writers from joyce and woolf to kerouac and king the obsessive habits and quirky technique, preaching the old testament, the pythagorean theorem](#)

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