**TREATMENT OF SLAVES IN NORTH AMERICA**

British colonies in North America depended directly or indirectly on their economies. The indentured servants performed most of the heavy labor in the tobacco and cotton cultivation that was highly labor-intensive. Family-based tobacco plantations became the social and economic norm, and southern planters prospered due to the plentiful land and availability of slave labor. Most of these slaves were kidnapped from the African continent and forced to work in American colonies as slaves and indentured servants during cotton and tobacco production.

Even though slavery was not widespread in the North, many businessmen grew rich through the slave trade and Southern plantations' investments. As a result, the African slave trade and the domestic trade flourished, leading to an increase in the population of slaves. They lived on small farms while others live on large plantations. They were treated as the property of the masters since one master could own at least fifty slaves. While working on these farms and plantations, they could not learn how to read and write. Their movement was also restricted.

In another case, being a slave was not fun. It was a vulnerable situation. Many women and girls were sexually harassed. Even though many masters would reward the obedient slaves with some bonuses and favors, the rebellious enslaved people were brutally punished. The enslaved people could not organize themselves against their masters. There were strict hierarchies among the slaves that ranged from the privileged house workers to the skilled artisans and the lowly field hands workers. This kept them divided and less likely to go against their masters. The marriages of the slaves were not established on a legal basis.

However, many slave owners encouraged the slaves to marry and raise large families. These families were later divided and separated by either removing or selling them.

During Turner's rebellion, slavery supporters pointed out that rebellion was a clear indication that black people were inherently inferior barbarians that needed institutions to discipline them. As a result of their rebellion, enslaved people faced strengthened and strict slave codes that limited their movement, assembly, and education. The mistreatment of these enslaved people made antislavery northerners and other free Black people to assist the slaves to escape.

Even after the end of slavery, the status of the slave remained precarious, and significant challenges lay ahead. It became hard for them to gain a foothold in the postwar economy since the Constitution's provisions were largely ignored and violated. This led to an unprecedented degree of black participation in politics. The reconstruction further frustrated the African Americans who were initially slaves. In another case, slavery in North America has a significant impact on the history of America. Slavery stimulated some of the greatest political and social gains for the black people in North America.

In North America, slaves’ punishment was very common. They were whipped, hanged, shackled, raped, imprisoned and mutilated among other punishment. In another case, punishment in other cases meted out for disobedience, or other perceived infractions. Abuse was also done to reassert the dominance of the slaves’ masters over the slaves. As a result of the punishment and forced to work, some slaves would resist by feigning illness, committing acts of arson, breaking tools, and even running away. Enslaved black Africans were tasked with different roles both in the plantations and in domestics. Some we're assigned hostlers, maids, stable boys, launderers, and other field hand roles.

Life of a slave involved working under adverse conditions like working in the open field for long hours six days a week. They worked sunup and sundown. Sometimes the food offered to them was not even suitable to feed an animal. Their shacks were very small with dirt floors and little or no furniture. Some slaves faced it worse if the master was cruel.

A balanced diet was not on the menu of the slaves. Maize, peanuts, dried beans, and rice were the main Staples for the slaves in the plantations. Most of these slaves were unrewarded, and so they worked unwillingly.

North America was not for slavery, and it helped in the abolishing of slavery. However, the few northerners who supported slavery tightly controlled the slaves leaving no room for slaves to revolt. The masters did not allow the slaves to have their privacy nor stable families. Many slaves’ runaways got freedom in the North as white abolitionists organized secret routes and other hiding places. However, even after escaping from the south to the North, the free blacks faced the danger of being kidnapped and enslaved again. The free black people who were slaves established their own institutions that brought mutual AIDS and societies. These free blacks became the first abolitionists.

During work and outside work, slaves suffered physical abuse in the large plantations. Treatment of slaves was very harsh, especially where the managing overseers were absentee slaveholders. Survival rates in North America improved since planters maintained the domestic slave population through the enslaved African Americans. This was made possible after the legal end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. As a result, many slaveholders enforced racial hierarchies that ensured the enslavement of the Africans. This triggered a shift to more oppressive racial hierarchies and strict legal restrictions.

In North America, slavery began with Anthony Johnson after convincing the court of his entitlement to a black man's lifetime services. However, the transatlantic slave trade further led to widespread slavery. The slaves were kidnapped through raids or open warfare. Some were even bought from African tribes. Slavery did not end overnight. Many subsequent slaves were born in the United States. The slavery conditions were unconscionable. There were very few real restrictions that regulated the conduct of masters towards their slaves.

With the chattel slavery, the pursuit of happiness, liberty, and life was not consistent. The slaves were less passionate about unalienable rights. They had to survive in the brutal practice of human bondage.

Marriage between races was prohibited after enslaved people were brought to the colonies. Some slaves bought their land; some knight riders were sent to burn down their homes. Most of these African American slaves were segregated, and they were not allowed to eat at the same restaurants, drink from the same water fountains or attend the same school as the whites. There were sundown towns where slaves were not allowed in after sunset. As a result, enslaved people had no political or social power. This brought about racial inequalities.

Treatment of slaves in North America varied from time to time and from one place to another. In the plantations, the enslaved people were brutally treated. No enslaved people were allowed to witness against a White. Other slaves would be asked to whip other slave or their family members. Some family members were separated where the members were sold and separated forever to see or hear from them. Cruelty was the rule of these slave owners, and kindness was just an exception to them.

Enslaved people were never leading happy lives. Their hopes were extinguished. They were subjects of repression, strict racial policing, and harsh punishments. Consequently, the slaves developed adaptation mechanisms that helped them cope with the plantations' degrading conditions. However, there are some slaves with particular skills. Such slaves were paid some money if they performed tasks requiring such skills. However, such wages varied from one place to another. Enslaved black people were treated inhumanly, denied basic freedom, degraded, harassed, and brutally treated. As a result, the offspring of slave women and any race born became slaves. In the North, urban slaves had better working conditions and freedom than those in plantations. Small families provided a more humane environment as they would have a close relationship with their slaves.

In conclusion, slavery was not widespread in North America. It was highly dominant in the south. Several abolitionists were not for slavery. However, slaves who escaped from the south to the North were discriminated against in terms of freedom of movement, right to vote, and property ownership. In North America, some slaves could access education and organize.