

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

SLAVERY AND THE MAKING of AMERICA

Slavery in the Dutch Colonies

- 1) What is different about slavery in New Amsterdam then what we think of “slave rights” or lack of rights in the rest of history?
- 2) When was the first recorded marriage between black people in Dutch New Amsterdam? Why was it important to slaves that a marriage is recognized by the government?
- 3) What was the Dutch system of "half-freedom"? How did it affect the black family?

John Punch – indentured servant

- 4) How does indentured servitude differ from slavery? Or does it?
- 5) When John Punch, a black indentured servant, is tried for running away from his master, what is his punishment? How does it differ from the punishment of his two comrades?
- 6) What year marks the turning point in African American Slaves and White Indentured servants being treated differently based on their race? _____

Emanuel Driggus Family

- 7) What was the deal or contract that Capt. Potts had with Emanuel?
- 8) How many family members were put in to slavery for a set number of years? _____
How many years? _____
- 9) After 12 years what does Potts do when he has economic debt?
- 10) In the 1690s what laws start to change in Virginia regarding African Americans?
- 11) How does Emanuel try to provide for his free and enslaved children?

What do you think they could do with this to help gain their freedom?

Frances Driggus – Rights of Black Women

12) What problems does Frances have as the servant of the blacksmith, John Brewer?

Do the courts help her?

13) What problems does Frances have as a free woman? What does she have to do as a result?

14) In the 1690s what laws start to change in Virginia regarding African Americans?

Slavery as an Institution

15) Why was slavery so prevalent in the Carolinas?

16) In Africa how did many people end up being captured and sold into slavery?

17) Who were the most valuable slaves on the market? _____

18) Approximately how many slaves died *en route* from Africa to the Americas? _____

19) By the 1720s slaves outnumbered whites by _____ to _____ in the Carolinas?

20) What is the “Task System”?

Slave Punishment & Resistance

21) What were some of the punishments for running away as a slave?

22) How do slaves resist?

23) What happens in the legal system as a result of the Stono Rebellion?

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Homework – Answer this extended response question below using details from the film and your notes from the front of this page.

You must -

- 1) Rephrase the question.
- 2) Answer the question about the title of the film.
- 3) Cite at least 2 examples from the film that support the title
- 4) Extend you answer with opinions or other information you have about slavery, or how titles fit text.



The first Episode of SLAVERY AND THE MAKING OF AMERICA is called "The Downward Spiral." Why is this an appropriate title?

A large rectangular box containing 20 horizontal lines for writing the answer to the question above.

ANSWER KEY -

Slavery in the Dutch Colonies

- 1) What is different about slavery in New Amsterdam then what we think of “slave rights” or lack of rights in the rest of history?
 - They could live on their own
 - They belonged to a company – not a person
 - They could negotiate the terms of their enslavement
- 2) When was the first recorded marriage between black people in Dutch New Amsterdam? Why was it important to slaves that a marriage is recognized by the government?
 - 1641 – If the slaves adhered to Christian laws and values they stood a better chance of being seen as more civilized.
- 3) What was the Dutch system of "half-freedom"? How did it affect the black family?
 - Half-free slaves had fought for the colony. They were allowed to live on their own and pay a tribute to the company. Their children were still slaves though, which tied them to the community.

John Punch – indentured servant

- 4) How does indentured servitude differ from slavery? Or does it?
 - It doesn't really differ. Neither group had rights & couldn't really be treated worse.
- 5) When John Punch, a black indentured servant, is tried for running away from his master, what is his punishment? How does it differ from the punishment of his two comrades?
 - He was given servitude for life as a punishment for running away, while the white indentured servants were given “a number of” extra years on their servitude.
- 6) What year marks the turning point in African American Slaves and White Indentured servants being treated differently based on their race? 1640

Emanuel Driggus Family

- 7) What was the deal or contract that Capt. Potts had with Emanuel?
 - Potts provides him with a cow and calf – his family was also bound to Capt. Potts would gain their freedom after a number of years.
- 8) How many family members were put in to slavery for a set number of years? 3 – wife and 2 daughters
- 9) After 12 years what does Potts do when he has economic debt?
 - Starts selling Emanuel's children to pay of his debts
- 10) In the 1690s what laws start to change in Virginia regarding African Americans?
 - All children are born with the condition of the mother. If they mother is a slave then the child is a slave regardless of if they father is free or white.
- 11) How does Emanuel try to provide for his free and enslaved children?
 - He gives them livestock

What do you think they could do with this to help gain their freedom?

 - Hopefully they can use it to buy their freedom

Frances Driggus – Rights of Black Women

- 12) What problems does Frances have as the servant of the blacksmith, John Brewer?
 - She becomes pregnant – probably by John Brewer

Do the courts help her?

- No – she is punished for having a child out of wedlock

13) What problems does Frances have as a free woman? What does she have to do as a result?

- She doesn't have a way to make money to support herself and her children. She sells herself back into servitude.

Slavery as an Institution

15) Why was slavery so prevalent in the Carolinas?

- It was written into the colonial constitution.
- The whites that settled in South Carolina came primarily from the Caribbean where there were large sugar plantations and they transported the system
- Owners got 50 acres of land for each slave they brought
- They made money off of rice --- brought by the Africans.

16) In Africa how did many people end up being captured and sold into slavery?

- They were captured mostly through wars and were sold by other Africans to the white slavers on the coast.

17) Who were the most valuable slaves on the market? young men under 20

18) Approximately how many slaves died en route from Africa to the Americas? 25% - 30%

19) By the 1720s slaves outnumbered whites by 2 to 1 in the Carolinas?

20) What is the "Task System"?

- Slaves were given an assignment each day – when the task was done they were done

Slave Punishment & Resistance

21) What were some of the punishments for running away as a slave?

- Whippings
- Branding
- Amputation of body parts

22) How do slaves resist?

- Work slowdowns – especially during harvest
- Destroying crops, tools, burning
- Poisoning
- Rebellions

23) What happens in the legal system as a result of the Stono Rebellion?

- The Black Codes were written – restricting movement of black slaves and making much harsher laws