

name: class: date: 

# Slavery in America



Slavery in America began in the early 17th century when \_\_\_\_\_ settlers started to bring African slaves to the continent. These slaves were forced to work in \_\_\_\_\_, primarily in the Southern states, where they cultivated crops like cotton and tobacco. The life of a slave was extremely \_\_\_\_\_, marked by hard labor, poor living conditions, and a lack of \_\_\_\_\_. Slaves were considered \_\_\_\_\_ and had no legal rights.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Southern states heavily relied on slavery. Plantation owners argued that their \_\_\_\_\_ and the Southern economy would collapse without slave labor. This belief led to significant \_\_\_\_\_ and moral debates across the country. The North, where slavery was less prevalent, began to push for its \_\_\_\_\_, causing tension between the Northern and Southern states.

One of the key figures in the fight against slavery was \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln, who became president in 1861. His election led to the \_\_\_\_\_ of several Southern states and the start of the Civil War. The war was primarily fought over the issue of slavery and states' rights. In 1863, President Lincoln issued the \_\_\_\_\_ Proclamation, declaring all slaves in Confederate states to be free.

The Civil War ended in 1865 with the defeat of the Confederacy. This led to the 13th \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution, which officially abolished slavery throughout the United States. However, the aftermath of slavery continued to affect African Americans for many years, contributing to ongoing racial \_\_\_\_\_ and inequality in American society.

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| property  | Amendment | freedom   | plantations  | political      | European | Abraham |
| abolition | difficult | secession | Emancipation | discrimination | economy  | wealth  |