**Summarize each section in the box provided - see if you can pick out the main idea from each type of Slavery and Servitude. Then at the bottom on the back page Write a short paragraph 3-5 sentences comparing slavery in the southern colonies vs. slavery in the northern colonies.**

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|  | **Indentured servants**—men and some women who sold their labor for typically four to seven years in return for their passage. These indentured servants contracted with a merchant or shipmaster for passage to the New World. The merchant or shipmaster then sold the indenture to a buyer in America or the West Indies. During their servitude, individuals received food, shelter, and clothing. Upon completing their terms of service, they were issued "freedom dues," which could include seeds for planting, new clothes, or even land. Newly released indentured servants were free to make their own living in the New World, although this was rare |
|  | **Slavery in the Southern Colonies-** Slavery became the heart of southern colonial society and the economy at the turn of the 18th century. A cheap labor system was necessary to make large-scale plantation farming work in the Southern Colonies. Slave masters in the southern colonies paid attention to their slaves’ health, clothing, and food supply. Not so much from a sense of humanity, but because the masters wanted the slaves to form families and reproduce.  |
|  | **Task system**- The task system was one of the two plantation slave labor systems. Under the task system, slaves were assigned several specific tasks within a day. When those tasks were finished, slaves could have time to themselves. Slaves who worked in rice and long staple cotton plantations, in the naval stores industry, or in skilled labor positions worked under the task system. The benefits of this system for slaves included less supervision, more autonomy and more free time. |
|  | **Gang system**- Wherever tobacco, sugar, or short stable cotton grew, slaves worked in large groups or gangs under the strict supervision of white overseers or black drivers from dawn to dusk. Close supervision meant less autonomy and less free time than slaves used in other industries or in growing other crops.  |
|  | **House slaves** usually lived more comfortably than field slaves. They usually have better food and were sometimes given the family’s used clothing. Even though it was illegal, some house slaves were educated by the women of the family. However house slaves were on call 24-7 and did not have time for their family.  |
|  | **Slave Codes** - 1705 Virginia became the first colony to establish a comprehensive slave code. The code asserted that slaves were property, declared “thirty lashes” the punishment for any slave or person of color who assaulted a white person, prohibited slaves from bearing arms or moving without permission, and declared that any master who killed a slave in the course of “correction” would be “acquitted of all punishment.” |
|  | **Slavery in the Northern Colonies**- Slavery did not supply the labor force in the northern colonies, but there were slaves in the North. There were obvious differences between slavery in the North and South. Most slaves in the North lived in cities and worked in homes or shops. Few families owned more than a handful of slaves. This differed dramatically with slavery on the plantations. Urban slaves had more opportunities to become literate, learn a skill, and hire-out for wages on occasion. |

**Write Comparison Here:**