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The African Americans Experiences between 1619 and 1865 The African Americans between 1619 and 1865 were faced with the impact of slavery and thus sought to emancipate themselves from it. The emancipation process was gradual and painful as people of the New England found it hard to accept the having to live with free blacks among them. The racist white people were concerned about the blacks and how their new found freedom might bring forth chaos and be a threat to the new republic. The New England slavery history was untold as it was a private history which was kept like so. This was to avoid the disruption of the public history of a free white New England.

This is because the racist view of the white people was that freedom would radically alter the minds of the blacks. They therefore sought means and ways to eradicate them through conducting round ups and vandalizing the black neighborhoods with an aim to demonize the blacks and consequently raise funds to ship them back to Africa. The whites believed that the blacks had an innate inferiority and thus their impoverished condition and thus their concerted efforts to eliminate their presence. an example is Robert Carter III sent his sons to be educated in the Baptist College so that they could not be influenced by his five hundred slaves.

The blacks therefore had a hard time trying to succeed in various aspects like their political ambitions and social economic situation. This is because of barriers put in place by the whites which degraded the free black people. They believed that the moral rectitude of the slaves was wanting. They therefore regarded the black people as strangers whose presence was unexpected and unaccounted for as they had no citizenship. The blacks on their side, sought to fight the racists beliefs and perceptions by seeking to <https://assignbuster.com/final-essay-samples-5/>

strengthen their pride through the emphasis of the African distinctiveness. The negative interpretations of slavery among the whites made them to sideline the blacks in sectors like politics, social and economic development. The blacks played no role in crucial roles in the society and this led to the Civil war. This gained them some mileage and they began to have a small influence in the decision making process of the Country. Despite these advancements racism was still evident as the whites still believed in the discrimination and insubordination of the black people (Blackmon 156). Most historic writers like Joanne Pope Melish had the view that racists perceptions though they facilitated the enslavement of the black people, they did not solidify into ideas of permanent and in born hierarchy but they began during the first northern implementation of systematic emancipation. melish sought to find out the impact of slavery to the blacks and how this slavery affected the nation. She tried to explain how the masters and their slaves understood slavery and the emancipation process.

The whites had wished and tried to eliminate the blacks after the revolution back to Africa. This never happened as the New England later produced a movement that opposed colonialization and gave the black people the right to live as free as the whites and be accorded equal opportunities as other citizens of America. The goal of these new laws was to show that black people had no lesser mental capacity than the whites and they too deserved to be educated and have equal opportunities just like the white people.

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