African american freedom

History



Additionally, the thirteenth amendment was followed by the fourteenth amendment that gave all African Americans the right to gain American citizenship. This was huge steps in the lives of African Americans but transitioning from slavery to freedom required some assistance hence the creation of the Freedman's Bureau. The Freedman's Bureau sought to assist African Americans to access education, food, and health services. With freedom, there came tremendous positive results mainly for African Americans. For instance, African Americans were allowed to own property and commensurate pay for work. For the first time, African Americans were allowed to seek for jobs in the white color industry. Moreover, African Americans were allowed to access educational facilities and advance their education. This later saw establishment on black schools and colleges, some which were taught by African American teachers. Ownership of property such as land and access to education was facilitated by the Freedman's Bureau. Ending slavery also made it possible for the African Americans to move freely to all desired locations. It is also important to note that after the abolition of slavery increased production significantly hence boosting the American economy.

However, the end of slavery also brought new challenges for the American community. For instance, some of the whites experienced land displacement as one of the civil war aftermaths. The aging white community found a change of lifestyle challenging hence reducing life expectancy significantly. There were also instances of violence due to efforts to oppose slavery end while in some instances African American would express hostility towards the white men. As Americans experience the rule by Barrack Obama, it is a

sweet reckon for African Americans as they fathom the challenging path from slavery to modern America.