To what extent were southern slaveholders justified in comparing slavery in favorable terms to northern factory life?

As you read through the different sources keep the following questions in mind as these will help you to organize the information and come up with your answer.

What **bias** might the person or persons writing each source have that might affect the accuracy or truthfulness of their claims?

How does the information in one source **compare** with the information in other sources? Does it confirm or disagree with it?

What **major differences** can you see between the living and working conditions experienced by slaves and factory workers?

What **subtle differences** can you see between the living and working conditions experienced by slaves and factory workers?

How much **credibility** or **believability** does the person writing each source have? Is their writing based on personal experience or second-hand accounts?

Is the person writing the source being **selective** with their **claims or evidence**? Are they guilty of lying by omission (leaving important facts out)?

Use the graphic organizer you’ve been given to help you analyze the sources.
"The Hireling" Free but in name -- the slaves of endless toil...
In squalid hut -- a kennel for the poor, Or noisome cellar, stretched upon the floor,
His clothing rags, of filthy straw his bed, With offal from the gutter daily fed...
These are the miseries, such the wants, the cares, The bliss that freedom for the serf prepares...

"The Slave" Taught by the master's efforts, by his care
Fed, clothed, protected many a patient year, From trivial numbers now to millions grown,
With all the white man's useful arts their own, Industrious, docile, skilled in wood and field,
To guide the plow, the sturdy axe to wield... Guarded from want, from beggary secure,
He never feels what hireling crowds endure, Nor knows, like them, in hopeless want to crave,
For wife and child, the comforts of the slave, Or the sad thought that, when about to die,
He leaves them to the cold world's charity...

Hireling – A person who works for money
Toil – Work
Squalid – Filthy
Offal – Rotten meat

Trivial numbers – A small population
Industrious – Hard working
Docile – Peaceful

Infirm – Sick or ill
Exacting – Needing hard work
Fraudulent – Dishonest
Pittance – Small amount of money
Delusive – Against reality
Mockery – To make fun of something
The system of slave-management is irregular and ambiguous in that it is never either consistently humane or consistently inhumane. As a general rule, the larger the body of slaves on a plantation or estate, the more completely are they treated as mere property.

It may be true, that among the wealthier slave-owners there is oftener a humane disposition, a better judgment, and a greater ability to deal with their slaves indulgently and bountifully, but the effects of this disposition are chiefly felt, even on those plantations where the proprietor resides permanently, among the slaves employed about the house and stables, and perhaps a few old favourites in the quarters. It is more than balanced by the difficulty of acquiring a personal interest in the units of a large body of slaves, and an acquaintance with the individual characteristics of each. The treatment of the mass must be reduced to a system, the ruling idea of which will be, to enable one man to force into the same channel of labour the muscles of a large number of men of various and often conflicting wills.

Irregular – Unpredictable  
Ambiguous – Unclear  
Body of Slaves – Number of slaves  
Disposition – Mood or temper  
Indulgently – To allow people to do things  
Proprietor – Owner  
Resides – Lives  
Acquiring – Gaining  
Acquaintance – Knowledge of a person’s life

THERE was a planter in the country, not far from us, whom I will call Mr. Litch. He was an ill-bred, uneducated man, but very wealthy. He had six hundred slaves, many of whom he did not know by sight. His extensive plantation was managed by well-paid overseers. There was a jail and a whipping post on his grounds; and whatever cruelties were done there, they passed without comment. He was so effectually screened by his great wealth that he was called to no account for his crimes, not even for murder. Various were the punishments resorted to. A favorite one was to tie a rope round a man's body, and suspend him from the ground. A fire was kindled over him, from which was suspended a piece of fat pork. As this cooked, the scalding drops of fat continually fell on the bare flesh. If a slave stole from him even a pound of meat or a peck of corn, if detection followed, he was put in chains and imprisoned, and so kept till his form was attenuated by hunger and suffering.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
A freshet once bore his wine cellar and meat house miles away from the plantation. Some slaves followed, and secured bits of meat and bottles of wine. Two were detected; a ham and some liquor being found in their huts. They were summoned by their master. No words were used, but a club felled them to the ground. Nobody asked any questions. They were slaves; and the feeling was that the master had a right to do what he pleased with his own property. And what did he care for the value of a slave? He had hundreds of them. Women are considered of no value, unless they continually increase their owner's stock. They are put on a par with animals. This same master shot a woman through the head, who had run away and been brought back to him. No one called him to account for it. If a slave resisted being whipped, the bloodhounds were unpacked, and set upon him, to tear his flesh from his bones. The master who did these things was highly educated, and styled a perfect gentleman. He also boasted the name and standing of a Christian, though Satan never had a truer follower.

SOON afterwards, my master moved to the city of St. Louis, and purchased a farm four miles from there, which he placed under the charge of an overseer by the name of Friend Haskell. He was a regular Yankee from New England. The Yankees are noted for making the most cruel overseers.

My mother was hired out in the city, and I was also hired out there to Major Freeland, who kept a public house. He was formerly from Virginia, and was a horse-racer, bird-fighter, gambler, and withal an inveterate drunkard. There were ten or twelve servants in the house, and when he was present, it was cut and slash-knock down and drag out. In his fits of anger, he would take up a chair, and throw it at a servant; and in his more rational moments, when he wished to chastise one, he would tie them up in the smoke-house, and whip them; after which, he would cause a fire to be made of tobacco stems, and smoke them. This he called "Virginia play." I complained to my master of the treatment which I received from Major Freeland; but it made no difference. He cared nothing about it, so long as he received the money for my labor.
Little attention was paid to the slaves' meals in Dr. Flint's house. If they could catch a bit of food while it was going, well and good. I gave myself no trouble on that score, for on my various errands I passed my grandmother’s house, where there was always something to spare for me. I was frequently threatened with punishment if I stopped there; and my grandmother, to avoid detaining me, often stood at the gate with something for my breakfast or dinner. I was indebted to her for all my comforts, spiritual or temporal. It was her labor that supplied my scanty wardrobe. I have a vivid recollection of the linsey-woolsey dress given me every winter by Mrs. Flint. How I hated it! It was one of the badges of slavery.

While my grandmother was thus helping to support me from her hard earnings, the three hundred dollars she had lent her mistress were never repaid. When her mistress died, her son-in-law, Dr. Flint, was appointed executor. When grandmother applied to him for payment, he said the estate was insolvent, and the law prohibited payment. It did not, however, prohibit him from retaining the silver candelabra, which had been purchased with that money. I presume they will be handed down in the family, from generation to generation.

My grandmother's mistress had always promised her that, at her death, she should be free; and it was said that in her will she made good the promise. But when the estate was settled, Dr. Flint told the faithful old servant that, under existing circumstances, it was necessary she should be sold.

On the appointed day, the customary advertisement was posted up, proclaiming that there would be "a public sale of negroes, horses, &c." Dr. Flint called to tell my grandmother that he was unwilling to wound her feelings by putting her up at auction, and that he would prefer to dispose of her at private sale. My grandmother saw through his hypocrisy; she understood very well that he was ashamed of the job. She was a very spirited woman, and if he was base enough to sell her, when her mistress intended she should be free.
That all meetings or assemblages of slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes mixing and associating with such slaves at any meeting-house or houses, &c., in the night; or at any SCHOOL OR SCHOOLS for teaching them READING OR WRITING, either in the day or night, under whatsoever pretext, shall be deemed and considered an UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY; and any justice of a county, &c., wherein such assemblage shall be, either from his own knowledge or the information of others, of such unlawful assemblage, &c., may issue his warrant, directed to any sworn officer or officers, authorizing him or them to enter the house or houses where such unlawful assemblages, &c., may be, for the purpose of apprehending or dispersing such slaves, and to inflict corporal punishment on the offender or offenders, at the discretion of any justice of the peace, not exceeding twenty lashes.

Next day many customers called to examine Freeman’s “new lot.” The latter gentleman was very loquacious, dwelling at much length upon our several good points and qualities. He would make us hold up our heads, walk briskly back and forth, while customers would feel of our hands and arms and bodies, turn us about, ask us what we could do, make us open our mouths and show our teeth, precisely as a jockey examines a horse which he is about to barter for or purchase. Sometimes a man or woman was taken back to the small house in the yard, stripped, and inspected more minutely. Scars upon a slave’s back were considered evidence of a rebellious or unruly spirit, and hurt his sale.

A little fellow named Randall was made to jump, and run across the floor, and perform many other feats, exhibiting his activity and condition. All the time the trade was going on, Eliza, his mother, was crying aloud, and wringing her hands. She besought the man not to buy him, unless he also bought her self and Emily. She promised, in that case, to be the most faithful slave that ever lived. The man answered that he could not afford it, and then Eliza burst into a paroxysm of grief, weeping plaintively. Freeman turned round to her, savagely, with his whip in his uplifted hand, ordering her to stop her noise, or he would flog her. He would not have such work - such snivelling; and unless she ceased that minute, he would take her to the yard and give her a hundred lashes. Yes, he would take the nonsense out of her pretty quick - if he didn’t, might he be d—d. Eliza shrunk before him, and tried to wipe away her tears, but it was all in vain. She wanted to be with her children, she said, the little time she had to live. All the frowns and threats of Freeman, could not wholly silence the afflicted mother. She kept on begging and beseeching them, most piteously not to separate the three. Over and over…

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
...again she told them how she loved her boy. A great many times she repeated her former promises - how very faithful and obedient she would be; how hard she would labor day and night, to the last moment of her life, if he would only buy them all together. But it was of no avail; the man could not afford it. The bargain was agreed upon, and Randall must go alone. Then Eliza ran to him; embraced him passionately; kissed him again and again; told him to remember her - all the while her tears falling in the boy’s face like rain.
Much has been said of the factory girl and her employment. By some she has been represented as dwelling in a sort of brick-and-mortar paradise, having little to occupy thought save the weaving of happy and romantic fancies, while the spindle or the wheel flies obediently beneath her glance. Others have deemed her a mere servile drudge, chained to her labor by almost as strong a power as that which holds a bondman in his fetters; and, indeed, some have already given her the title of "the white slave of the North." Her real situation approaches neither one nor the other of these extremes. Her occupation is as laborious as that of almost any female who earns her own living, while it has also its sunny spots and its cheerful intervals, which make her hard labor seem comparatively pleasant and easy.

Look at her as she commences her weekly task. The rest of the Sunday has made her heart and her step light, and she is early at her accustomed place, awaiting the starting of the machinery. Every thing having been cleaned and neatly arranged on the Saturday night, she has less to occupy her on Monday than on other days; and you may see her leaning from the window to watch the glitter of the sunrise on the water, or looking away at the distant forests and fields, while memory wanders to her beloved country home; or, it may be that she is conversing with a sisterlaborer near; returning at regular intervals to see that her work is in order.

Thus the day passes on, and evening comes; the time which she feels to be exclusively her own. How much is done in the three short hours from seven to ten o'clock. She has a new dress to finish; a call to make on some distant corporation; a meeting to attend; there is a lecture or a concert at some one of the public halls, and the attendance will be thin if she and her associates are not present; or, if nothing more imperative demands her time, she takes a stroll through the street or to the river with some of her mates, or sits down at home to peruse a new book. At ten o'clock all is still for the night.

The writer is aware that this sketch is an imperfect one. Yet there is very little variety in an operative's life, and little difference between it and any other life of labor. It lies "half in sunlight--half in shade." Few would wish to spend a whole life in a factory, and few are discontented who do thus seek a subsistence for a term of months or years.
**Speed Gates**

Will be opened at the first stroke of the bell, for entrance or leaving the Mill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>First Saturday, time out 4:15 P.M.</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Fifth</th>
<th>Sixth</th>
<th>Morning Bells</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>January</strong></td>
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**Saturday Evening Bells**

- Breakfast: 6:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.
- Dinner: 6:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M.
- Morning Bells: 6:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.

**From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.**

- Breakfast: 6:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.
- Dinner: 6:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M.
- Morning Bells: 6:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.

**From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.**

- Breakfast: 6:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.
- Dinner: 6:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M.
- Morning Bells: 6:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.

**Note:** Commence Work: 7:00 A.M. Leave Off Work: 6:00 P.M.
Thirteen hours per day of close attention and monotonous labor are extracted from the young women in these factories. . . . So fatigued are numbers of girls that they go to bed soon after their evening meal, and endeavor by a comparatively long sleep to resuscitate their weakened frames for the toil of the coming day.

The girls attended upon an average three looms; many attended four, but this requires a very active person, and the most unremitting care. However, a great many do it. Attention to two is as much as should be demanded of an operative. This gives us some idea of the application required during the thirteen hours of daily labor. The atmosphere of such a room cannot of course be pure; on the contrary, it is filled with cotton filaments and dust, which, we are told, are very injurious to the lungs.

The young women sleep upon an average six in a room, three beds to a room. There is no privacy, here. It is almost impossible to read or write alone, as the parlor is full and so many sleep in the same chamber. A young woman remarked to us that if she had a letter to write, she did it on the head of a bandbox, sitting on a trunk, as there was no space for a table.

So live and toil the young women of our country in the boardinghouses and manufactories which the rich and influential of our land have built for them. The far greater number of fortunes accumulated by the North in comparison with the South shows that hireling labor is more profitable for capital than slave labor.

These girls, as I have said, were all well dressed: and that phrase necessarily includes extreme cleanliness. They were healthy in appearance, many of them remarkably so, and had the manners and deportment of young women: not of degraded brutes of burden.
There are a few children employed in these factories, but not many. The laws of the State forbid their working more than nine months in the year, and require that they be educated during the other three. For this purpose there are schools in Lowell; and there are churches and chapels of various persuasions, in which the young women may observe that form of worship in which they have been educated.

These girls (often the daughters of small farmers) come from other States, remain a few years in the mills, and then go home for good. In July, 1841, no fewer than nine hundred and seventy-eight of these girls were depositors in the Lowell Savings Bank: the amount of whose joint savings was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, or twenty thousand English pounds.

SOURCE 12 : Reports of Michael Ward, Doctor - 1819

When I was a surgeon in the hospital, accidents were very often admitted to the infirmary, through the children’s hands and arms having being caught in the machinery; in many instances the muscles, and the skin is stripped down to the bone, and in some instances a finger or two might be lost. Last summer I visited Lever Street School. The number of children at that time in the school, who were employed in factories, was 106. The number of children who had received injuries from the machinery amounted to very nearly one half. There were forty-seven injured in this way.

A girl named Mary Richards, who was thought remarkably handsome when she left the workhouse, and, who was not quite ten years of age, attended a drawing frame, below which, and about a foot from the floor, was a horizontal shaft, by which the frames above were turned. It happened one evening, when her apron was caught by the shaft. In an instant the poor girl was drawn by an irresistible force and dashed on the floor. She uttered the most heartrending shrieks! I ran towards her, an agonized and helpless beholder of a scene of horror. I saw her whirled round and round with the shaft - I heard the bones of her arms, legs, thighs, etc. successively snap asunder, crushed, seemingly, to atoms, as the machinery whirled her round, and drew tighter and tighter her body within the works, her blood was scattered over the frame and streamed upon the floor, her head appeared dashed to pieces - at last, her mangled body was jammed in so fast, between the shafts and the floor, that the water being low and the wheels off the gear, it stopped the main shaft. When she was extricated, every bone was found broken - her head dreadfully crushed. She was carried off quite lifeless.
Can this be the Sabbath God's holy day?" I involuntarily exclaimed, as I stood for a moment at the entrance of one of the avenues leading to the Five Points, and beheld the crowd of people pressing up and down Chatham street, while the heavily laden cars passed by, crowded with pleasure-seekers bound for the country, on their weekly holiday excursion. And then, as I walked slowly up Baxter street, to see the rum-shops, the junk-shops, the pawn-shops, the groceries, and the low Jewish clothing-stalls all open, the side-walks lined with apple-stands, and juvenile traffickers in papers and peanuts, while here and there were groups of night-thieves, vagabond boys, and loathsome, shameless girls prematurely ripened into infamous womanhood. Oh! who would suppose that this was the sabbath of the Metropolis of this great and Heaven-blessed country!

**SOURCE 13**: Louis M. Pease, *Five Points Monthly Record*, May 1857

| Five Points – A Large New York Slum | Traffickers – Sellers | Vagabond – Homeless and Criminal |
William J Grayson – Representative to the United States Congress from South Carolina as well as a member of the South Carolina State House of Representatives. Owner of a large plantation with many slaves.

George Fitzhugh – Southern writer and supporter of slavery not only for African-Americans but also for poor whites. Writings show he clearly rejected the ideas of racial superiority of his time

“We abhor the doctrine of the "Types of Mankind:" first, because it is at war with scripture, which teaches us that the whole human race is descended from a common parentage; and, secondly, because it encourages and incites brutal masters to treat negroes, not as weak, ignorant and dependent brethren, but as wicked beasts, without the pale of humanity. The Southerner is the negro's friend, his only friend. Let no intermeddling abolitionist, no refined philosophy, dissolve this friendship.”

Frederick Law Olmstead – Northern journalist who spent five years travelling throughout the south investigating slavery on behalf of the New York Daily Times newspaper.

Harriet Jacobs – Female slave who escaped to the North after 22 years of enslavement and went on to become a major figure in the abolitionist movement.

William W Brown – Male slave who escaped slavery after 20 years and went on to travel across the North and Europe spreading the anti-slavery message.

Solomon Northrop – Free African-American from the North who was kidnapped and sold into slavery before escaping after 12 years.

Lowell Offering – A weekly newspaper published by the female workers at the Lowell mills in Massachusetts.

South Carolina Slave Code – The set of laws which governed how slaves would be treated and managed.

The Harbinger – A journal published in New York city which advocated for industrial and social reform.

Charles Dickens – An English writer of popular fiction with a particular interest in the lives of the poor and downtrodden.

Michael Ward – Doctor during the Industrial Revolution.

Louis M Pease – An American clergyman and social reformer in New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In what ways does William Grayson argue that life for factory workers is hard?</th>
<th>How does William Grayson argue that slaves have benefitted from slavery?</th>
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<tr>
<th>How might Grayson be accused of bias in his views?</th>
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</table>

### SOURCE 2: Fitzhugh, George. Cannibals All! Or, Slaves Without Masters, 1857.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What working conditions does Fitzhugh say slaves enjoy?</th>
<th>What troubles does Fitzhugh say northern workers have?</th>
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</table>

What types of slaves does Olmstead say often receive better treatment?

Why does Olmstead say larger plantations are often worse places to be for slaves?

What about Olmstead makes his account more believable or authoritative?

SOURCE 4: Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl – By Harriet Jacobs

What cruelties does Harriet Jacobs describe happened to slaves belonging to Mr Litch?

What reasons does Harriet Jacobs give for why Mr Litch treated his slaves so badly?
**SOURCE 5 : Narrative of the Life of William W Brown - 1859**

What cruelties does William Brown describe happening to him during slavery?

What does William Brown reveal about the attitude of his owner?

**SOURCE 6 : Anon - Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl - 1861**

In what smaller ways does this account show how slaves were mistreated or disrespected?

What about the life of the grandmother shows that she was in an unusual position for a slave?

What about the treatment of the grandmother shows the cruelty of the slave system?
SOURCE 7: Text of the Slave Code of South Carolina

What does this part of the code ban?
What punishments are put in the law for violating it?


How did Solomon describe the treatment of the slaves by potential purchasers?
What evidence does Solomon give that might be used by some slaveholders to argue that they would not mistreat their slaves?

What did Solomon reveal was one of the cruelest practices at slave auctions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In what ways does this account show factory life as being a positive experience?</th>
<th>What about the timetable shows that life in the mill could be hard?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### SOURCE 10: From The Harbinger Newspaper – New York City, Nov. 14, 1836.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What work does the report say the girls have to do?</th>
<th>What living conditions does the report say the girls have?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Why might some people not trust the account written by this newspaper?
### SOURCE 11: Charles Dickens, "General Appearance of Mill Workers," from American Notes 1842

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What positive things does Dickens say about the Mill girls?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What opportunities away from work does Dickens say exist in Lowell?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does Dickens reveal about the pay the girls get?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does Dickens say about how long girls will work in the mills?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SOURCE 12: Reports of Michael Ward, Doctor - 1819

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do these two sources show as the most common types of injuries?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do these sources show about factory conditions?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In what ways does Pease reveal the unpleasant side of life in the Five Points?</td>
<td>Why might pro-slavery people find this source useful?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete the organizer below using the information you’ve learned from reading the sources. Please remember that this isn’t based on your opinion but on the opinions and evidence of the source writers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIFFICULTIES OF LIFE UNDER SLAVERY</th>
<th>DIFFICULTIES OF LIFE IN FACTORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ADVANTAGES OF LIFE UNDER SLAVERY</td>
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</table>
Select the claimed advantages and disadvantages you wrote about and think about what arguments you could make against them. These arguments will be stronger if you can provide evidence from other sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLAIM</th>
<th>COUNTERARGUMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workers in northern factories lived in poor conditions, wore bad clothes, and were always on the verge of starvation. – <strong>Claimed by Grayson and Fitzhugh.</strong></td>
<td><em>Source</em> nine describes the girls taking part in many leisure activities which would be hard to do if they lived in poor conditions. <em>Source</em> eleven also reveals that they have managed to save up large amounts of money suggesting that they were paid enough to survive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**: One way to start your essay is to describe, in general terms, the situation in the United States during the early to mid-1800s regarding both slavery and northern factories.

You can also describe, also in general terms, the beliefs of pro and anti-slavery people or groups about slavery vs factory labor.

**Body Paragraphs**: Don’t try to cram too much information, or too many arguments, into your essay. It’s best for you to select two or three arguments and do these really well.

If you use quotes to support your arguments make sure to place them in quotation marks. You should also make sure to say where or who the quote comes from.

Try to make your paragraphs connect with each other as this will make the transitions between them easier. The last thing you want is for your essay to jump around wildly from subject to subject as this is unpleasant for the reader and makes it harder to organize your thoughts. For example:

**Paragraph A**: discusses the reasons why pro-slavery forces thought it benefitted the slaves.

**Transition**: Despite these arguments there is considerable evidence against this view provided by slaves themselves in numerous narratives written during the 1800s.

**Paragraph B**: Presents evidence from these slave narratives against the claims of pro-slavery writers.

**Conclusion**: Good conclusions do not simply repeat what you’ve written. You can however use it to state your opinion about the question. It’s also good to acknowledge possible counterarguments and to address them briefly.
If your having trouble getting started think about the following questions:

1 – What differences existed in the life opportunities of slaves and factory workers?

2 – What differences existed in the risks and dangers that slaves and factory workers faced in their work and daily lives?

3 – Were there any similarities in the lives of factory workers and slaves?

4 – Where there any differences in the way different types of slaves were treated?

5 – How do you think slaves would react to having their conditions compared to those of factory workers and vice-versa?

6 – Look at the pictures you’ve been given. Can you see anything in them that could help your argument in your essay?
Wilson Chinn, a branded slave from Louisiana; also exhibiting instruments of torture used to punish slaves.

Photographed by Kimball, 477 Broadway, N.Y.

Ent'd accord'g to act of Congress in the year 1863, by Geo. H. Hanks, in the Clerk's Office of the U.S. for the So. Dist. of N.Y.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To what extent were southern slaveholders justified in comparing slavery in favorable terms to northern factory life?</th>
</tr>
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