UME PEDRO II

ATIVIDADE 12

Componente Curricular : Inglês   Habilidade/Tema: EF06LI09
Ano: 9° turmas: A/B/C   EF06LI07   , EF06LI08
Roteiro:Copiar no caderno o artigo,traduzi-lo e responder a questão.
Período :19/10/20 a 30/10/20   Professora Ana Paula
COLOCAR NOME COMPLETO!
 E-mail : 9abctarefa@gmail.com   Entregar dia :30/10/20
NOME:_____n°:_____

Slavery in the United States-Escravidão nos Estados Unidos

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
[...]

The rapid expansion of the cotton industry in the Deep South after the invention of the cotton gin greatly increased demand for slave labor, and the Southern states continued as slave societies. The United States became ever more polarized over the issue of slavery, split into slave and free states. Driven by labor demands from new cotton plantations in the Deep South, the Upper South sold over a million slaves who were taken to the Deep South. The total slave population in the South eventually reached four million.[5][6] As the United States expanded, the Southern states attempted to extend slavery into the new western territories to allow proslavery forces to maintain their power in the country. The new territories acquired by the Louisiana purchase and the Mexican cession were the subject of major political crises and compromises. By 1850, the newly rich, cotton-growing South was threatening to secede from the Union, and tensions continued to rise. Slavery was defended in the South as a "positive good", and the largest religious denominations split over the slavery issue into regional organizations of the North and South.

When Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 election on a platform of halting the expansion of slavery, seven slave states broke away to form the Confederacy. Shortly afterward, the Civil War began when Confederate forces attacked the US Army's Fort Sumter. Four additional slave states then joined the confederacy after Lincoln requested arms from them to make a retaliatory strike. Due to Union measures such as the Confiscation Acts and the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the war effectively ended slavery, even before the institution was banned by constitutional amendment. Following the Union victory in the Civil War, slavery was made illegal in the United States upon the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment in December 1865

Answer in English/Responda em inglês:
1-What Union measures effectively ended slavery in the USA? Quais medidas da União acabaram efetivamente com a escravidão nos EUA?

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