

America: The Culture of Slavery and its Implications

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Keywords	Abstract
Culture of Slavery, Racism, Black America.	<p><i>The nation-building process has been molded by the practice of slavery in the US. It served as a root to the pre-independence socio-economic development in US society. The process of US nation-building is a product of the historical tradition of the culture of slavery. The article postulates that the culture of slavery had deep roots in US civilization, but the historical national progress initiated in the US when slavery was resisted through revolutionary constitutional developments started from 1806 till the modern age. However, there was a long period (1740-1863) of struggle to deal with the Blacks as equal in the eyes of the law. Also, it proved to be a milestone toward the journey of modern and prosperous America. Despite the fact, Blacks are still the marginalized section in modern US society.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of human civilization, the nature of hunger and greediness of the riches drove their cognizance toward enslavement masteries over each other. Slavery can be characterized as conditions of work by force but no appreciation. Slaves endured ineffectively considering cruel living conditions. Historically, before the Treaty of Westphalia had been signed in 1648, the bloodbaths in the European world forced its natives to migrate toward the American land. The people of Europe searched for a safe passage to avoid further strains in their lives (Franca, (2007)). It led to the advancements of choices, opportunities, and expansion for the European colonial masters. The expansionist designs of the European traders extended their domain of engagement across the European mainland (Buettner, 2021). Advancing the iron grip norms of subjection slavery turned into a dominant practice in the English colonies on American land in the 17th century when a ship conveying 19 slaves from Africa delivered them to James town in Virginia in the South of the colonial states of America (Newby-Alexander, 2019). In 1636, the Northern American slave trade started. It was initiated by providing an authoritative and exploitative legal status to the standards of servitude. Slaves were viable devices for expanding monetary speculation. The internal fights among African tribes and intensified wars forced by the English easily encouraged the progression of slaves into the American landmass. The slave trade from Africa to the former colonies of England further expanded in the later part of the 17th century. Concerning the geographical familiarity, the agricultural and technological modes of production set by the English over the soil of America, people on both sides fell profoundly slanted toward the established economic system; however, it yielded hate and rivalries among them, while the outcome was in the shape of a traumatic conflict of civil war in 1860 as an unforgettable part of US history (Rawley & Behrendt, (2005)). Progressively, the 19th-century European rationalism, enlightenment movements, and impression of the colonial history

of the US were reflected over the hearts and psyches of individuals living in slave societies. Disagreements and contempt were created among American natives on the basis of reasons and rationalities. Considerably, it empowered the thoughts of the people regarding the development of the *free societies*; the idea led to greater change in the fortune of many detained lives in America. Also, it sowed the seeds of progress from regress. Moreover, the mini proposals were under process to disrupt the foundations of slavery in the USA; it changed the circumstance into a profoundly aggressive condition throughout the entire existence of America. Countering development strategies were presented against one another (Wallenfeldt, 2019). The devastation in the civil war of 1863 and their poor social image compelled and debilitated numerous slaveholders to abandon the standards of subjugation and maintain distance for help (Print, 2011). Continuing degrees of resistance in the public enabled the authority in America to set up equitable qualities in their social framework while advancing laws and guidelines, having a far more valuable impact over the then future course of improvement in America (Owens, 2009).

This research paper presents the historical pretext of the culture of slavery and its diverse implications on the American system and its kin. The devastating reflection of the *Civil War* in 1863 set American historical advancements toward a better and promising future. The passions for development ran high in the blood of the American people and their leadership. History discloses to us that *in the battle winners totally changed the legal and moral situations for the loser*, yet it was never the situation in a total sense when we assess the outcomes and enhancements throughout the entire history of America during and before the Civil War. The diverse nature of developments that had been adopted by the people and prompted by the government in the USA during the reconstruction period, created by investigating the exploitative and dim periods of their past while adapting the journey toward a prosperous, special, and extraordinary period of advancements.

METHODOLOGY

The research domain is based on primary and secondary sources, for example, reports, book sections, magazine articles, speeches, research papers, and journal articles. By the application of deductive approach, the study has been arranged in a descriptive and analytical sense to analyze and synthesize the historical developments in relations to the slavery in America.

RELEVANT LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Culture of Slavery

Historical Overview of America: In 1619, the phenomenon of slavery emerged in the Southern part of the colonial states of America and was supported by many historians over there (Wood, 2011). Slavery, as a chief source of agricultural production, got established in Virginia agricultural society and spread in the rest of America in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1775, an American president, Andrew Jackson, who was also a slave owner, led the legal struggle against the bulk of slaves in America and enforced it upon the Continental Army to acknowledge the administrations of the *free Black* men on American soil (Opal, 2017). Standing apart pre-eminent in the liberation of Black slaves, the free Black people would purchase slaves for the purpose of setting them free from the bondage of their masters while escaping toward the

northern part of America. Between 1775 and 1783, the atmosphere of freedoms had been created by the revolution in America (Garcia et al. 2004). After a period of almost four decades, in 1808, Congress put a ban on the slave trade from Africa to America by approving the *Transatlantic Slave Trade Act 1808* (Marques, 2013). Socially, the legislations were responded to with condemnation and judgments that the people, who depended upon the slaves for their economic production, could not find any sustainable process to continue the production of cotton plantations spread in the *Deep South*. According to the Federal census, in 1790 approximately 650,000 slaves worked in rice, tobacco, and indigo fields. By 1850 the country had 3.2 million slaves, 1.8 million of whom worked in cotton fields. By the middle of the 19th century, the southern states were providing two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton (West, 2004). The demand for cotton at that time was 75% across the world continents (Jean-Michel, 2014). The applications by new states to join the Union of America were adjusted through the Missouri Compromise in 1820 (Mason, 2013).

In 1831, the famous figure William Lloyd found the academic circle to denounce slavery. The magazine *The Liberator* was established (Brennan, 2014). In 1858, the political disagreements over the subject of slavery brought an end to tolerance among South and North when Southern confederation announced separation from the Union of Northern states. More, the *Kansas-Nebraska act* further warmed up the collision between pro-slavery customs and anti-slavery voices. As a part of the electoral process, Abraham Lincoln was portrayed as the main symbol behind the anti-slavery resistance when he promised that those Black Americans who could go along with him in the battle against slavery would live as free residents after the triumph (Anderson, 2016). At this phase of history, the culture of slavery set American people against each other as far as economic, geographical, and political polarization. Highly intensified battle and showdowns drove North and South Americans to the civil war in 1860-63 (Jenkins & Morris, 2006).

The South American Army faced a humiliating defeat on account of the mechanically solid North American Army led by President Lincoln. The victory of the North empowered anti-slavery legislation in America, as additionally, the 13th amendment absolutely prohibited slavery in America (The National Museum of American History, 1865). People demanded advancement dependent on the promises, as the pre-war desires were requested to be actualized by the President (Rose, 1999). Shortly after the war, Abraham Lincoln was killed; however, his vision of free life and freedom couldn't get off-followed. Abraham Lincoln's assassination was instigated by the *Black Pope*, the General of the Jesuit Order, camouflaged by the *White Pope* Pius IXth, aided, abetted, and financed by the other *Divine Righters* of Europe, and finally consummated by the Roman hierarchy and their paid agent in this country and Canada on *Good Friday* night, April 14th, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C (McCarty, 1993).

The severe memories of slave inheritance left grave blemishes on the psyches and hearts of American individuals and diverted them to consider settling on better decisions in their future. The emerging culture of healthy debates in America followed the *commonsense* philosophy of the 18th century, which transformed the domestic sphere of America and affected the material development, mental standpoint, and political stance. The philosophers delivered speeches to sharpen the thoughts of the American people.

Overcoming the crisis of slavery, the beginning of American enlightenment emerged, which directed American people towards the choice of vigilant administration and progressive social structure in their future (Paine, 1819). Thomas Paine, while addressing the American inhabitants in 1776, enriched their minds with famous words: *Man knows no master save creating heavens, or those whom choice and common good ordain'* (Paine, 1819). The pluralistic nature of ideas advanced as women's rights and labor unions became functional in America. According to common-sense philosophy, common-sense beliefs of a better life, justice, human rights, and duties ought to be treated as default (McCall, 2009). Prior to the mid-eighteenth century, common-sense conviction and Scottish philosophy constituted the standard in American orthodox Protestantism (Noll, 1985). As war put stress on the lives of American people. Certain political, economic, and philosophical theories emerged to demonstrate explanations behind war and own the support of people. Historically, generations in America have developed different standpoints regarding the course of the Civil War. Though, it has revolutionized the foundations of development in America (Woods, 2012).

After the civil war, the agricultural South and industrial Northern consolidated the economic system of America. The period 1859-1873 has been characterized as the most productive in the history of America (Mokyr, & Strotz, 1998). In 1867, the Congress passed the new law of the Reconstruction Act to guarantee the changes through certain proposed radical strategies of development (Wallenfeldt, 2019). The strategies of development were transformed by smart choices to avoid waste of national wealth and resources (Wallenfeldt, 2019). The scientific experiments led the period of 1870-1914 to the advancement and mechanical modernity. The famous inventors like Edison and Felix Hoffman depended on the discoveries of formal science. The expectations for everyday comforts and buying power expanded quickly, as the new advancements came into the day-by-day lives of the middle and lower classes like never before (Wallenfeldt, 2019). Historical facts demonstrated that it was the time of interior advancements focused by the Americans to build up their framework and accomplish a renowned position in the world. Politically and constitutionally, efforts had been made to have a superior improvement model and administration structure in the country. Promoting the period of anti-slavery activities, the Northern states put forward a secret policy for helping those slaves who needed to escape in the Southern states. It was basically the policy of the *Underground Railroad* "1700-1895" (Friedman, 2008). Harriet Tubman was a famous lady conductor who had escaped the South as an Afro-American slave. In the wake of getting the freedom in 1849, she came back toward the South on a similar *Underground Railroad* mission and protected about 300 slaves, including her relatives. Famous novels like *Uncle Tom's Cabin* exceptionally sensitized the anti-slavery notions into the people's minds in the USA (Fraser, 2012). The social and economic feelings of the Black Americans remained the cause of concerns for American leadership in the later part of the history. Till the 20th century, the Black portion of the American population remained out of leadership's wisdom and could only receive passive assistance from the government. Slavery left a high mark on the development and civilization of America.

Slavery

Historical Implications for the US: The culture of slavery brought revolutionary changes in the history of America. It sustained the factor of accountability over the changing patterns of development while reforming the sacred structure of the new world, *America*.

The Political Legacy of Slavery in America: Before the independence of America, the suppressive policies of the imperial powers of the English and Dutch Empires were similarly unforgiving to every American native. However, the geographical polarization, psychosocial impression, and economic realities set the foundations for the American political roots. Slavery formed the heritage of governmental issues in America and demonstrated as one of the significant determinants to lead the country toward a period of improvement. Generally, after the civil war in the 19th century, the frictions of identity and discriminatory culture of inferiority and superiority complexes prevailed in the minds of common men and the conduct of political leaders. However, slowly and gradually, the *Black* people in the American continent understood their normal issues, which sharpened them toward the possibility of solidarity and acknowledgment about their privileges. Politically, Negroes were viewed as unfit for the workplace and were denied respected occupations. The social alienations of Black Americans by the White-led foundations of African culture on American soil, which later amalgamated into American progress. They were the vital determinants in the political development of America, presenting the worst part. Before the election of 1858, politically, the House was divided between the famous representatives over the subject of Blacks' participation in the election (Department of the Interior National Park Service 1858). The Black people were provided with the legal passage of representation in the Congress through the 3/5^{ths} clause, which derived the discriminated political understandings regarding Blacks in America. Clauses were fixed through the active support of White supremacists (Johnson, 2015). The migrated section of the Black voters who became soldiers during wartime played a critical role in the election of 1858 and brought bitter consequences for South America. In the constitution, White used the word '*Freedmen*' for themselves to degrade the Negroes' community (Gardiner, 2009). The extremist organization (KKK) *Ku Klux Klan* emerged as anti-immigrants executed brutalities against the Black individuals in America for political influence. Administratively, incentives through pensions and lawmakers' pronouncements suggested that the federal military benefits system was color-blind as biased against Blacks. Almost 200,000 African Americans served in the Union Armed Forces; it raised the expectations of equal treatment among the Blacks. Unpredictably, the race was never out of mind of the pension lawmakers (Urbina et al., 2014). Every initiative of legislation was opposed by either side of political leaders with the potential suspicion to maintain a strategic distance from any admission to the Blacks. Additionally, a new form of racism was found when the Supreme Court of America proclaimed the Civil Rights Act of 1875 as invalid and unlawful (Zetts, 2017).

In 1932, President Roosevelt presented the *New Deal Policy* (Hardman, 1999) and promised a chicken in everyone's pot when the Great Economic Depression of 1929 had already shaken the entire financial system of America (Christina et al. 2019). Those policies did not bring any betterment in the lives of Black people. Farmers denied the ownership of lands to Negroes (Braik, 2018). Black leaders referred to the New Deal as a *Raw Deal* because it kept Negroes going around the whites to secure advantage from the New Deal policies (Braik, 2018). In 1936, Roosevelt disintegrated the *Jim Crow Code* and welcomed the Black Americans into the Democratic National Convention by naming an important position for the Afro-American. The Black National Youth Administrator composed a memo to the President on November 22nd of 1941 to convince him to appoint an Afro-American to a prestigious position (Braik, 2018). Even though the Blacks had been selected for government seats, White individuals considered it an envious Black cabinet of Roosevelt.

The Black populations that had significant relevance to agricultural and domestic services were completely ignored by the government as far as wellbeing and financial welfare were concerned. Opposing the theory of Nazism, the Black soldiers in the US army battled against Germany, but they faced racist conduct at home. The government denied them employment and rank in the defense sector yet gave them severe punishments (Coombs, 1972). Even during modern times in the USA, the Black community still suffered from brazen police brutality, poor housing, social services, and widespread unemployment (Logue, 2008). In reaction to the consequences in the USA during the mid-1960s, racial movements like the *Black Panthers* rose on the roads, and basic rights were demanded. In 1966, "The New York Times" called the Party "an anti-integration group of articulate young militants" (Berman, 2008). Ultimately, the famous draft having ten points, based upon the demands by the Blacks, privileges them in the decision regarding their destiny in America (Duncan, 2011).

Conclusively, Black populations had to strive hard for their political rights. They faced the racial behavior of political leadership in government and were inadequately obliged in the improvement designs in America. None of the consents by the Blacks were considered in policy formulation. The historical theme of racism in America is still important to the cutting-edge American political undertakings.

The Economic Legacy of Black People in America: Economically, variations existed in the structure of South and North America. The dominant economic processes in the South were flourishing at the cost of slaves' blood; on the other hand, the North was overwhelmingly dependent on mechanical advancements. It reflected the great imbalance of heredity on both sides. North Americans had realized that slavery was the sole source behind the economic gains of the South Americans. Since the concept of the slave market had emerged in America (Mokyr & Strotz, 1998). South Americans guaranteed that the terms and conditions deciphered by the Supreme Court of America are in opposition to their advantage; in this manner, they can't be actualized in the circle of Southern states (Library of Congress, 2002). Living with a high proportion of unemployment, the Blacks could only find wartime job positions regardless of their aptitudes while spending long working hours with no extra-monetary incentives. The wartime was especially important for the Blacks who benefited from the growing demand of the labor force in America, and it changed the racial attitude of the White Americans toward the Black laborers. In the 20th century, women had become a formal part of the Black resistance in America. Under the presidential executive order, the Black women found equal job opportunities as compared to the White, but the nature of their employment was seasonal and contained the requirement of force during wartime. Almost 600, 00 of the one million Black employees were working during wartime (Anderson, 1982). During the time span of World War Two, between 1940 and 1944, the ratio of Black labors increased in workplaces from 44.6% to 59%. Due to job burdens and difficulties, White women could relinquish their professions for discovering better business because they were straightforwardly acknowledged at better employment places, not at all like their Black accomplices who could turn into the focal point of racial segregation at work spots (Anderson, 1982).

Evidently, Black women under grave reservations needed to remain occupied with the groups of friends in their particular social orders when White women frequently objected to sharing basic restroom office facilities with Black women in workplaces. Black women were considered grimy. It is not a fact, nor can it be justified to use such slanderous words for any network

dependent on its shading and race. Maybe the dark ladies were engaged with relentless occupations and were confronting unforgiving employment conditions in the field, like agrarian ranches and modern work, so they might not have had the option to keep their hands and dresses clean from the residue and soil. It shows how Black women were prone to lower job positions as well as heavy occupational burdens when the White women jumped to better employment opportunities. In 1943, more than 1000 White women employed at the USA Rubber Plant in Detroit walked off the jobs and demanded separate bathroom facilities. The reservations and strikes harmed the job positions of Black women (Anderson, 1982). Soon after the war, the peacetime economy restricted Black women's employment. Specifically, the Black women had been thrown into a difficult predicament through the enforcement of tough working conditions by the facilitators. In 1943 there were a total number of 188 woollen mills, having a huge number of laborers working, yet only 40 Black women were working there out of all.

By 1944 some barriers had been lifted in the Southern Cotton Textile operation, as, accordingly, 5.3% of their employees were Black but limited to certain unskilled jobs (Anderson, 1982). One of the most important areas of employment for Black women was industrial employment. There was a record increase of almost 350% of Black women employed in the industrial sector by 1940. By 1950, the level of their employment increased impressively, and 10500 Black women were employed in the US industrial sector (Anderson, 1982). They faced discrimination in trading and business companies in America, as the companies rejected the possibility of extending their professional stability. On the other hand, then again, White ladies were getting a charge out of all the open scope of offices in the work environment. Regardless of the discriminations, Black laborers left a decent impression regarding their capacities and demonstrable skill on their White individuals in the working environment. Hence, Black women were able to find opportunities for employment at very crucial times in the USA when economic conditions could further add strain to their lives. Black employment was dependent upon conditional opportunities in the US attached to limited job statuses in the shape of the vacuum created by the Whites. It depicted that the job opportunities and statuses at work areas were under the domination of the White race as well as different corporations advancing the nature of prejudice.

The Factor of “Slavery” and Socialization in the USA: The transformation of intergenerational beliefs and cultural norms of the Black African to the White American societies connected strong links into the social texture of America. The Black culture was different from the White in house construction, social interactions, poetry, and (jazz) music. Owing to the inequalities, the famous compromises that took place in 1820 and 1850 gave a solid balance to the slave law and empowered their lords to abuse and expand their business as usual. Population segregation, the government housing department and the network of educational institutions existed on discriminatory policies.

Till 1800, the *Free Rights* societies and the battle for day-by-day work and wages were significant activities in the USA. The *Noble Holy Order* of Knights of labor divided a popular image of evolving true womanhood. During the mid-1880s the Knights extended trade unionism and the trading of republican egalitarian reform to the growing mass of immigrant and unskilled industrial laborers. The convincing vision juxtaposed a cooperative goods industrial order against the revenge of the compensation framework. From 1870 to 1910 the proportion of women engaged in gainful occupation steadily increased from 15% to 20%. For instance, women

constituted 26% of Philadelphia's workers. In Philadelphia, women made up 46% of the city's textile industry, while in Fall River the figure reached up to 50% (Levine, 1983). The Knights' records included books on women's issues, such as August Bebel's *Women and Socialism*, Margaret Fuller's *Women in the Nineteenth Century*, and the feminist lectures of Lillie Devereux Blake. Many readings were recommended for study which covered the aspects of political economy, science, and literature by prominent philosophers like Karl Marx, Charles Darwin, George Eliot, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The famous writings expressed that *human misery must be cured and not diminished*, that one must know the causes of the malady. *Think then, think hard, working girls.* People, and especially the women realized how the companies were cruel to them, but the government showed the ability to give them better facilities at workplaces.

The thinking arch in the society was made because of the way of life of subjugation when the individuals had built up their confidence over the unfair presentation of nature to the human being. The misinterpretation portrayed by the exploitative mindsets and notorious characters in the USA. They wanted to justify the gap between both races as a typical recognition among the white segment of the public. The understandings between both sides completely exposed the ill intentions of the warlords and monopolistic forces. Radical beliefs based on racism had been enforced to produce racist literature. It was an unfulfilled struggle to seek the strong philosophical wisdom of racism to modify separation into the changing idea of society.

American Philosophy and Interpretation of Slavery: In the history of 360 years, 12 million slaves had been brought to the USA (Nunn, 2008). The custom of slavery was never denounced to be practiced by the government until 1808. Much after 1812, the culture of slavery was based on the sweet will of the influential characters in the USA. Famous leaders like George Washington, Joshua John Ward (1800–1853), and the Lt. Governor of South Carolina were the biggest slaveholders (Houston, 2008). It was the culture that had been established and drilled in Africa and rose in America. The political leaders were prone to the identity crisis in American societies, and their interests were at stake. The idea of Black Nationalism was injected into African society on American land. Negroes (Blacks) requested the establishment of "the Kingdom of God in America". Martin Luther King Jr revealed the reality to Afro-Americans; he stated that "Negroes are last to be hired and first to be fired." Because of a lack of economic opportunities, the Black people started a movement called "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work". They were of the view that "Uneasy Peace Leads to Bitter Conflict". From a legal point of view, till the 20th century, the 13th amendment in 1863 had censured and prohibited the practices of slavery; however, it could not eliminate the associations of servitude from the livelihood in the USA. The dark side of "Charles Darwin's theory" of evolution in the 1860s was misinterpreted by the White people in the USA. Their opinion was that, as per the theory, man had evolved from the monkey "animal", so Negroes were in the central phases of evolution and had a low level of consciousness. Along these lines, the Whites reserved the option to rule over them.

In 1859, books titled "Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man" enlightened the world with transformative ideas that became the source of modern biological thoughts at that time, but philosophical reflections regarding biological aspects discussed by Darwin have been found to be loaded up with bigoted feelings. The false impression of Darwinism served as an instrument to humiliate the Negroes in the USA. His perspective on non-European races is prejudiced and silly and has been dismissed in modern times (Anderson, 2016). Darwin's statement that all living things shared common ancestors led to a great rebuttal from the abolitionists (Worrall,

2017). Therefore, the philosophical interpretations by the famous philosophers in the USA and their advocates set different discourse for the American social structure, and the sentiments of racism were its dominant features.

Slavery Glorified the National Status of the USA: The slave legacy transformed the positive image and constructive impression of the US across the continent. It influenced the internal decision-making process of the modern USA and served as a reason for social liberties all over the world. The prominent leadership after 1850, in the USA, turned the history toward constructive social customs, and the emergence of philosophy contributed to its role. The dream of the “USA being a shining city upon the hill” was efficiently pursued by the then-coming leadership of the USA.

Nation-Building on the Back of Slavery and Racism: The economic, social, and psychological damage caused to African societies makes the slave trade one of the greatest crimes against humanity.

“Dave Prentis, General Secretary of UNISON”

In ancient times, the status of slavery in the USA caused the exploitation of wealth at the expense of African Americans. During the civil war, almost 4 million Afro-Americans suffered from destruction. After the war, institutional injustice focused on stealing Blacks’ lands and jobs ensured that Afro-Americans did not build wealth as fast as the rest of White Americans could. Slavery launched modern capitalism and transformed the USA into the wealthiest country in the world. Slaves harvested cotton, which dominated in the 19th century international market. In 1859, the USA cotton production was 2.25 billion pounds, while in 1790 it was 1.5 million pounds. By 1830 the USA exported 77% cotton to the British textile industry. Cotton revenue built new cities. New York City transformed into a commercial and financial center. The city generated almost 40% of all revenue from cotton in 1830 (Dunn & Neumann, 2015). President Andrew Johnson overthrew General Sherman’s famous promise to distribute 400000 acres of land among freed Black people (Dunn & Neumann, 2015). At the external front, the USA fought wars but sustained its strong position at the expense of the exploitation of the slaves at home. Additionally, the slave force was utilized by the Americans to build their exports when her indigenous population was helpless against sicknesses in the working fields and the utilization of innovation was uncommon around then.

Emancipation did not bring Economic Freedom to Former Slaves: Discriminatory political attitudes kept Whites ahead economically. Black codes were implemented to stop demographic changes. Southern merchants used an unfair deal to keep Black wealth in the dark. Therefore, the Afro-Americans were not ready to get a share in the construction and development of the USA economy.

In 1930, the social safety nets ignored Afro-American societies in some way or another. The new deal of agricultural policy was shaped to benefit the landowners. The Blacks were mostly at the bottom of the system that funded benefits to those landowners (Alkon, 2012). In 1931, the institutionalization of discrimination was best found in the “New Deal” housing program. Public housing promoted segregation, disrupting the socio-economic differentiation with the ghetto neighbors and spreading slum conditions (Alkon, 2012). In addition, racial politics contributed to

the decline of the Black farmer's production. Farmlands owned by Afro-Americans in 1910 were 15 million acres, while in 1982; their landownership got reduced to 3.1 million acres. Besides it, in 1933 the land corporation recorded one million loans to Whites while none to Blacks and their neighbors. African Americans had barely any of the national wealth to transfer to their future generation. Economists estimated that "About 80% of the wealth accumulation depended upon the intergenerational transfers." Negroes owned 0.5% of the national wealth in 1865 after emancipation, and it rose at a very low level in 1990 and was recorded to be 1.0% (Dunn & Neumann, 2015). Regardless of this reality of a tremendous graph of development in the USA, the Afro-Americans lived as a marginalized community on American land.

CONCLUSION

The culture of slavery which advanced in the USA paved an exceptional direction for the people of America. It influenced the USA's constitutional phase of development through the famous compromises. It brought tolerance and dreams of mutual peaceful existence in America. Culturally, the absorption of the African cultural norms by the USA developing social heredities brought additional charm to life in the USA. The beauty of the USA is reflected in the form of its cultural and developmental diversity. Eventually, many American thinkers and political leaders had to redefine their priorities while following the revolutionary changes in their national political structure. Revolutionary strategies of economic shock therapy (New Deal) and political commitment ("Idea of American Exceptionalism") incredibly geared up the adventure for accomplishing respectable and strong status as a nation-state worldwide. The capacity to maintain the national balance by bringing reconciliatory terms proved to be an important feature of American progress. Hence, imperfections existed in the statements and practices of American leadership regarding their promises, but no one could deny that without upholding imaginative reforms and pursuing the path of equality, it was never possible for the USA to set up a democratic framework in modern times. In modern times, on the basis of its extraordinary socio-economic progress, the USA is leading across the world. Still, in modern times the sentiments of racism and its influences are rooted deeply into the social fabric of American society. In one way or another, the Black people are facing a time frame, but the advancing philosophy and the race to accomplish a predominant position across the world ended up eliminating any possibility of race-based developments. The most important point of the historical developmental phase of the USA is that the blood and lives of the "Black" slaves proved to be the subject of misuse; however, principally, it cannot be denied that no society without settling extraordinary authority and economic advancement could access the exceptional and solid status which the USA achieved.

"History teaches us that there is a secret in the verifiable advancement of the USA which ought to be investigated."

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