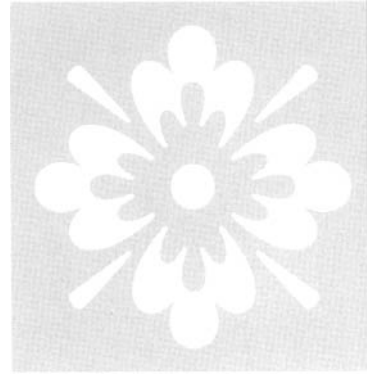


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Yes. The sustained moral and political opposition to slavery that came from abolitionist groups was instrumental in ending slavery. (<i>Paula M. Stathakis</i>)	2
No. The achievements of abolitionists in Britain notwithstanding, abolitionists in the Americas accomplished little because of the economic need for slavery, racism, and divisions within the movement. (<i>Meg Greene</i>)	7
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Yes. Slaves in North America managed to retain important elements of their cultural lives and practices, such as kinship networks, family structures, and religious beliefs. (<i>Meg Greene</i>)	11
No. The shock of capture and the horrors of the Middle Passage caused slaves to lose connection with their African past quickly. (<i>Martina Nicholas</i>)	13
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Yes. Influenced by the Enlightenment, many Patriots maintained that the revolution could be justified only if Americans rid their country of slavery. (<i>Sean R. Busick</i>)	18
No. The American Revolution protected slavery and ensured its continuation, enabling Southerners to fashion the most thoroughgoing slave society in the New World. (<i>Mark G. Malvasi</i>)	21
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Yes. Proslavery theorists used the Bible to support their position that slavery was ordained by God, arguing that the Israelites, God's Chosen People, had owned slaves, that Jesus never denounced slavery, and that St. Paul admonished slaves to obey their masters. (<i>Mark G. Malvasi</i>)	27
No. Slavery violated the spirit of Christianity; opponents of slavery believed that it was wrong because it prevented master and slave alike from living virtuous, moral, and Christian lives. (<i>S. D. Black</i>)	29

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Yes. The traffic in slaves had existed in Africa for centuries before the arrival of Europeans, and it took little adjustment to sell captives to European rather than African or Arab traders. (<i>Meg Greene</i>)	36
No. Many African leaders resisted the transatlantic slave trade because of the destructive impact it had on their communities. (<i>Mark G. Malvasi</i>)	38
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No. Slavery was a viable economic institution that generated substantial rates of return for slaveholders. (<i>Carey Roberts</i>)	45
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Yes. Freedom offered African Americans the opportunity to improve their lot, although immediate political, economic, and social improvements were limited. (<i>Mark G. Malvasi</i>)	51
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No. Slaves in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies were treated with barbaric cruelty, especially in rural areas, and laws enacted to protect them were ineffective and unenforceable. (<i>Meg Greene</i>)	63
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Yes. The United States had the only slave population in the Western Hemisphere to increase by reproduction. That ability suggests the slaves were generally in good health and that the masters provided at least the essentials in diet, housing, clothing, and medical care. (<i>Sean R. Busick</i>)	78
No. Despite their ability to reproduce, the slaves were generally in poor health and received inconsistent medical care. Slaves suffered from chronic ailments; harsh labor conditions, poor sanitation, and nutritional deficiencies	

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No. House servants, drivers, and other privileged slaves emerged as authority figures on their plantations and were often instrumental in inspiring, organizing, and leading slave rebellions when the opportunity arose to do so. (<i>Jacob W. Fox</i>)	88
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Yes. Slaves were legally defined as human beings who owed labor and obedience to their owners. The reference to slaves as "property" commonly alluded to a legal claim on their labor, not fundamentally different from the claim that an employer had on the labor of an indentured servant or a free worker. (<i>Paula Stathakis</i>)	95
No. Slave laws did not consistently define slaves as human beings; slaves were a form of property that could be sold, transferred, or inherited. (<i>Sherman Greene</i>)	99
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No. Running away, stealing, arson, murder, and other acts of resistance disrupted the plantation routine, but they did nothing to challenge or weaken the master's power and frequently incited retribution. (<i>Paula Stathakis</i>)	124
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No. Although the Middle Passage had an initial high mortality rate for slaves and transporters alike, it steadily declined because traders and ship captains undertook measures to maintain the health of their slaves and to achieve maximum profits. (<i>Mark G. Malvasi</i>)	134
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No. The planters of the South and elsewhere regulated the labor of their slaves according to the discipline of the clock, and in the process created a time-based form of plantation capitalism that emphasized order and efficiency in the management of slave labor. (<i>Rick Kaat</i>)	205
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