

# The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 & its similarities to our Criminal Justice system

The Fugitive Slave Act was really harsh and a lot of slaves were safe once they were in Canada because that's where they had their freedom to do anything. But not so many got to be free once you escaped the home you were in many risks because if you were in the United States they could find you and most the times slaves would try to escape their owner would beat them up and punish them very harsh (whip them, beat them up , etc..) The first Fugitive Slave Act was authorized by local governments to seize and returned slaves who tried to escape and they were returned to their owners and imposed penalties. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 which lead to farther more harsher punishments for interfering with their capture, The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 were among the most controversial laws of the early 19th Century. And many Northern States passed special legislation in as an attempt to circumvent them, both of the laws were both formally repealed by an act of Congress in 1864. In despite the decisions of Pennsylvania. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 remained largely unenforced. By around the mid of the 1800s thousands of slaves had poured into free states such as the Underground Railroad. Slaves also did not have the right to a jury trial and it increased the penalty for interfering with the rendition process to \$1000 and six months in jail. The 1850 law also placed control of individual cases in the hand of their federal commissioners. These agents were only paid more for returning a suspected slave to their owner. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was met with even more impassioned criticism. The states such as Vermont and Wisconsin passed new measures to intend to bypass not even the law. The Underground Railroad which was led by Harriet Tubman which helped the slaves escape. It reached its peak in 1850s , because with so many slaves fleeing to Canada to escape the United States jurisdiction. In 1851 a mob of anti slavery activists rushed a Boston Courthouse and truly liberated an escaped slave that was named Shad Minkins from federal custody, similar rescues were later made in New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

In example to our justice system is that, we still have similar justice system because black people don't have as many rights as white people do. But if I were to say I committed a crime I mean I'd have rights but not as many as white people do because many white people have more rights than colored people. In my opinion, I think we should all have equal rights to vote and have our rights to do whatever we want expect criminal cases although it may be hard for some people. Most of the population of many prisons they're black man or Hispanic. Since I'm a person of color I understand how people of color are treated. But you often might be wrong if white men don't go to jail because Black people only represent 13.3 percent of the U.S. population while white people make up about 77 percent. But there are more black men in state

prisons across the nation than there are white men. Black men are usually arrested for committing such a small crime or maybe for not stopping when there was a stop or driving over the speed or not respecting something/something, but if a white person commits one of those crimes they wouldn't be caught. Or if a black young man is walking along the sidewalk alone they're gonna be thinking he did something bad which of course he didn't but if a white young male was walking alone they wouldn't suspect anything suspicious. Most of the racism comes from each single person, if we'd still have the same laws as 1850 we colored people would still be working as slaves and we'd be working for white people. If Canada didn't exist then slaves probably would have been working for more time. Another similarity to our justice system is that everyone has a jury now-a-days, but back then even free black people did not have the right to vote or state their own opinions. A lot of people now have the right to vote but not everyone votes. A number of long-standing trends in presidential elections either reversed or stalled in 2016, as black voter turnout decreased, white turnout increased and the nonwhite share of the U.S. electorate remained flat since the 2012 election. Here are some key takeaways from the Census Bureau's report, the data source with the most comprehensive demographic and statistical portrait of U.S. voters. But do ever wondered if slavery had never even been abolished? But although slavery was very harsh some countries kept it going and maybe till' this day. If Canada didn't have any more territory where would the slaves be living ? Canada had been a really part of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850 because Canada was offering land to the slaves so they could build their own ranches, houses, etc... Just think of this one question "if we'd still had slavery till this day what would be doing?" Moving to other countries or states ? ..