

Immigration?

Indentured Servitude is a form of immigration because the definition of immigration doesn't contradict anything in the definition of Indentured Servitude. Indentured Servitude is when a person typically young, poor, or a convict, works for someone for a certain amount of time in exchange for passage to another place. These conditions were very rough and unfair; some Indentured Servants were cheated out of getting paid. Immigration is defined as people moving to another country permanently. This definition doesn't exclude people who are immigrating because they have no other options; Indentured Servitude was the only option for most poor people to escape their country if the government didn't support them. In indentured servitude the servant would stay in the country that they moved to, that is immigration as it is defined. An example of this was in the Colonial Period when Indentured Servants came to America because they had a better chance of surviving, it was a chance to start a new life. These Indentured Servants stayed in America therefore, this would be a form of immigration..

Racialized chattel slavery is also a form of immigration. Immigration is not defined as elective. Also, as long as the Slaves were kept in their new country and not shipped to another one it counted as immigration. People might think that if one isn't a citizen that it doesn't count as immigration. But nothing in the definition of immigration says that you have to be a citizen or it has to be a choice.

Indentured Servitude led to slavery because Indentured Servitude cost more in the long run. When Indentured Servants finished their term they would get land and some materials to help start their new life in the new country. In slavery however the slave

would rarely be freed and could be bought and sold like livestock. This made slavery cheaper and easier. Indentured Servitude and Slavery were similar and different. They were similar because both were working and living under a master, working the same jobs, they both had little rights, and got punished. They were different because Slaves were mostly black and Indentured Servants were mostly white. Slaves were almost never set free, but Indentured Servants always had a deadline to their service. Slaves were stolen from their homeland, Indentured Servants came out of choice.

In the Colonial Period the northern part of America was mostly populated by people seeking religious freedom. The southern part was populated mostly by Indentured Servants and Slaves; because the land was better for farming in the south so they worked on the farms. In the mid 1600s the slaves and indentured servants united to rebel for civil rights. They took up arms and attacked their oppressors. In response, the oppressors convinced the Indentured Servants that they were better than the Slaves because they were white; causing them to stop sympathizing with the Slaves.

In America, there have been many situations when families have been separated. Here are some examples of when this happened. When the African slaves were separated, this separation was justified by the authorities because they were not considered to be humans. When Native American children were sent to boarding schools the justification was to turn them into Christians. Children(usually of color) were taken from their families and put into orphanages or foster homes if the government believed their family was unable to take care of them because of wealth or mentality. This summer 2700 Mexican families were separated at the U.S./Mexico border causing

a lot of people to be outraged, the government's justification was that they were crossing the border illegally; the children were sent to foster care while the parents were sent to jail. There were more situations when this happened in America and all of the government's justifications were nonsense. Overall America has had an extremely complicated history.