

**People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Tlemcen**



**Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English
Section of English**

The influence of Literature on politics. Case Study : Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Dissertation submitted to the department of English as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for Master's degree in Literature and Civilization.

Presented by:

BOUNAB Yasmine

Supervised by:

Dr. Daoudi Frid

Board of Examiners

Prof. Wassila Mouro

Professor

President

Dr. Daoudi Frid

MCA

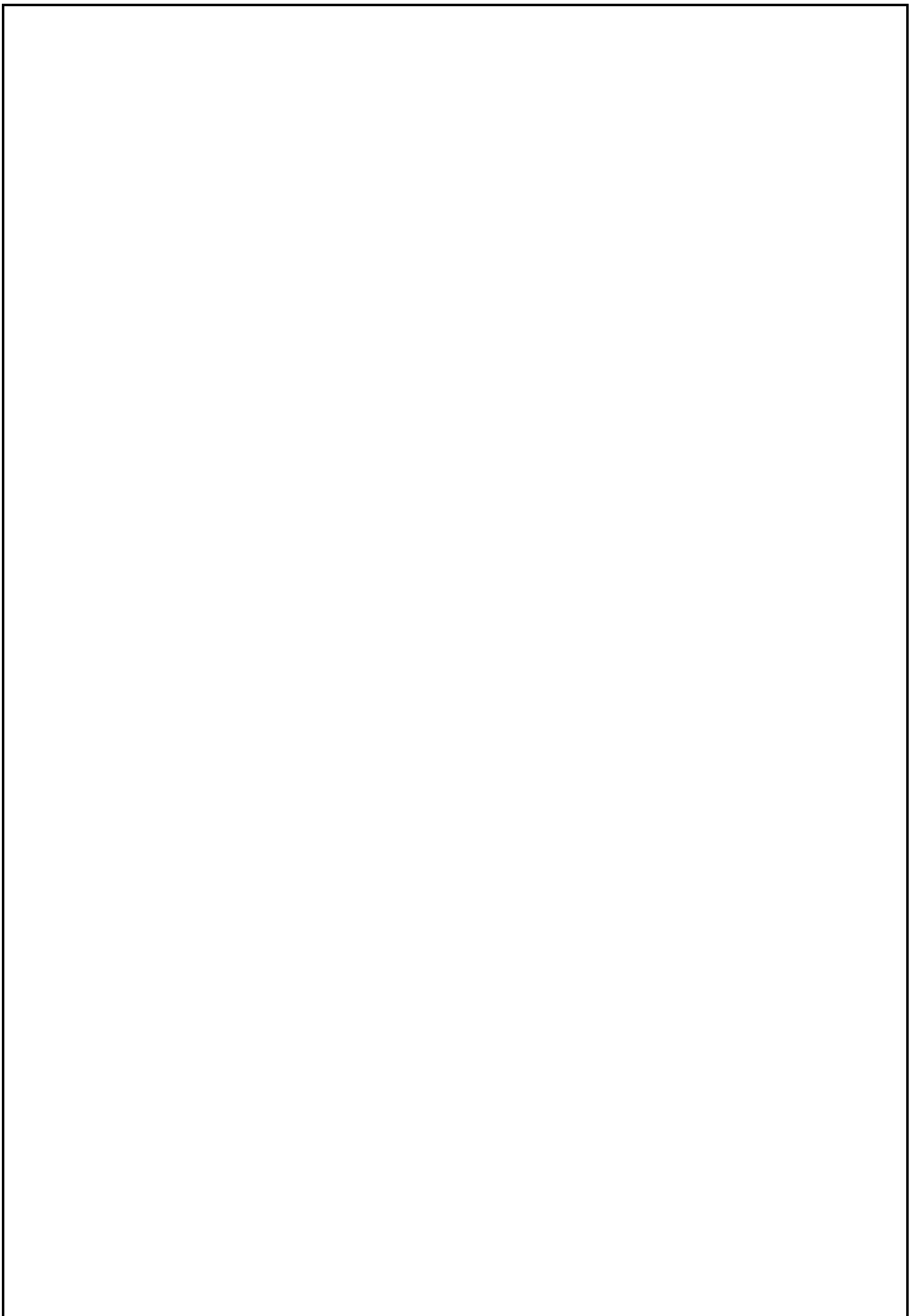
Supervisor

Dr. Omar Rahmoun

MCB

Examiner

2021 – 2022



Dedications

To my parents.

To my siblings Firas, Soheyb and Douaa.

To my husband and my daughter Melissa.

To my beloved ones.

Acknowledgements

I desire to express my great attitude to my supervisor and teacher Dr. Frid whose help and advice were a great essence in the achievement of this work.

Special thanks go to Dr. Mouro Wassila and Dr. Omar Rahmoun, I'm grateful to them for being among my best teachers.

To all my teachers who contributed in my training.

Abstract

This work deals with Uncle Tom's Cabin novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, where she discussed several topics through her characters like Christianity, motherhood and most importantly slavery. This work is illustrated in two chapters, the first one unlighted life in America during that era and how people considered slavery from different point of views, and the second chapter is the novel's analysis from different angles.

Table of contents

Dedications	I
Acknowledgements	II
Abstract.....	III
Table of contents	IV
General introduction	1
Chapter One: America and Slavery	4
1.1 Introduction	7
1.2 America during the 1850's	5
1.2.1 The American's nature.....	5
1.2.2 Loyalty conflicts.....	5
1.2.3 The industrial revolution.....	6
1.3 America's political climate during the 19's century	6
1.3.1 The American civil War.....	6
1.3.2 The reform movements.....	7
1.4 Slavery System during the 19th Century in the United States of America.....	7
1.4.1 The history of slavery.....	7
1.4.2 The treatment of slaves.....	8
1.5 The abolitionist movement	9

1.5.1 The origins of the movement.....	9
1.5.2 The unusual institution defended by the South	9
1.5.3 The abolitionists achievements	10
1.5.3.1 Pamphlet campaign	10
1.5.3.2 Petition council.....	10
1.5.3.3 North and South conflict.....	10
1.5.3.4 Fredrick Douglass.....	11
1.5.4 Elijah Lovejoy.....	11
1.5.5 Leaders of the abolitionist movement.....	12
1.5.6 The position of Abraham Lincoln in the abolitionist movement.....	12
1.6– Literature and Slavery	13
1.7–Literature and Politics	14
1.8- General conclusion	14
Chapter Two: <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> Analysis	16
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 The autobiography of Harriet Beecher Stowe	17
2.3 Uncle Tom’s Cabin: Harriet Beecher Stowe (1881-1896):	18
2.3.1 Summary	18
2.3.2 Novel Identification.....	20
2.3.3 Characterization.....	21
2.3.4 The plot.....	22

2.3.5 Themes.....	23
2.3.6 Slaves Treatment in the Novel.....	24
2.4 The novel’s influence on political decisions	25
2.5- The Contribution of The Novel into Changing Racism’s ideas in The United States	26
2.6- The Responses and the Reactions of the Southern Writers	26
2.7 The key to Uncle Tom’s Cabin	27
2.8 Conclusion	27
General Conclusion	28
Bibliography	31

General Introduction

General Introduction:

Literature is like a mirror that can reflect the writer's thoughts, emotions, and environment. It allows a person to travel through time and learn about life from those who came before. One can gain a better understanding of how cultures vary from one another and learn to appreciate each one, also dive through the ways history changes and how it is interpreted. As such, literature not only is an art but also a weapon that can be used to fight against the injustices and struggles such as, racism, slavery, discrimination...etc.

Slavery's history had existed from the beginning of the human kind. It had happened in myriad forms, and it was not always easy to distinguish between other forms of coerced labor. Moreover, it had existed throughout history in various periods and places, as in the ancient Greeks or Romans. The concept of slavery means the exploitation of human beings depriving them their rights and their reproductive capacities. It is the act of using someone by controlling them and treating them as a property.

Africans were sold to be slaves in the American colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries, they were exploited to work in the production of crops such as tobacco and cotton. As such, America's westward expansion and the abolitionist movement had sparked a great debate over slavery by the mid-nineteenth century, tearing the country apart in the bloody Civil War. Despite the fact that the Union victory liberated the country's four million enslaved

people, slavery's legacy influenced American history, from Reconstruction to the civil rights movement that emerged a century after emancipation and beyond.

Since the terror of slavery dominated America, writers and creative thinkers started to use literature as way to raise voices and defend against the injustices. Among the best works at that period is the novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe known as “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”, it was published in the United States in 1852. This novel had vividly dramatized the experience of slavery, it achieved widespread popularity, particularly among white readers in the North. The best-seller was intended to rally white moral sentiments against the horrors of slavery, and it was a success. Uncle Tom left a huge impact on the readers which made them change their minds and thoughts about slavery and racism.

As result, the current study aims to analyze and investigate the details of this novel and depicts its influence on the readers and how it changed the mindset of the society. Also how this piece of work could change the political decisions of that time. Therefore, the questions guiding this work are as follows:

1_ How was America’s political climate during the 50’s?

2_ How did literature influence politics?

In order to answer these questions an historical analysis is tackled, the work is separated into two chapters. The first one deals with the life style and the political situation during the 50’s, it introduces the use of literature and its relation with politics. As for the second chapter, it focuses mainly on the novel and how the latter contributed in the abolition of slavery and changing the political view on that coerced labor.

Chapter One: America and Slavery

1.1- Introduction:

During the 18th and 19th centuries, slavery ruled the American South, and slave tales chronicled the injustices and conveyed the malaise that slaves experienced. As such, these facts could be found in any account of slavery, and those who were able to free themselves and travel to the North were able to record their experiences in the form of a Slave Narrative, or others would write stories and novels in order to share awareness about it. Therefore, this chapter tries to endeavor the history that America had with slavery and how it influenced the society.

1.2- America during the 1850s:

1.2.1 The American's Nature :

Americans were known to be the most optimistic people on the planet during the first half of the nineteenth-century. Economic growth and territorial expansion all contributed to be the perception of seemingly limitless opportunity. They devoted to individualism and considered the foreign visitors, especially the Europeans as materialistic to the point of greed and optimistic to the point of arrogance (Thomson, 2014). Many Americans were devoted to a largely unrealistic cultural and social ideal that included an emphasis on morality and work ethics as well as an exaltation of family life. As the growing middle class became more attached to convenient, low-cost consumer goods became more concerned about moral decay and social problems. Although their religious beliefs had decreased. Temperance, women's rights and abolitionism were among the reform movements that emerged from evangelical religious revivals in the era between the 1830s and the 1840s that kept influencing the life of the Americans until the early midcentury (Lange, 2015).

1.2.2 Loyalty Conflicts :

Americans were still more similar than dissimilar. The vast majority of them spoke English as their first and only language, attended Protestant churches, and revered the precepts passed by their Revolutionary War forefathers. They believed these principles were still worth fighting for, but they did not always agree on interpreting them but through school and education (Andrew, 2010). The debate between the North and the South over the expansion of slavery into new territories in the decade preceding the Civil War created a growing awareness that the land was on the verge of division. Most Americans hoped that these divisions could be bridged, and they later hoped that the country would survive these events (Stanely, 2011).

1.2.3 The Industrial Revolution :

For twenty years prior to the Civil War, the United States, particularly the North, had been well into the Industrial Revolution. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, American customs and daily life evolved slowly over time. Because most people lived on farms, they ate what they could grow, wore clothes they could sew themselves, and planned their days around seasonal rhythms. Their houses were built in the same style as their grandfathers', and they maintained their old habits even when they relocated. The nineteenth-century saw the introduction of labor-saving inventions such as sewing machines and cast-iron cooking stoves, as well as improved transportation via railroads and steamboats and better methods of food preservation. A machine capable of performing the work of ten men ensured that consumer goods could be manufactured quickly and cheaply. The abundance of low-cost goods such as printed cloth, dishes, cookware, farm implements, and furniture significantly increased the standard of living for free white Americans. Technology has transformed every aspect of life in antebellum America as the Industrial Revolution progressed. Some aspects of industrialization were aided by mobilization for the war effort (Niiler, 2019).

1.3- America's Political Climate in the 19th Century

By the 1850s, the United States had become a nation divided along regional lines. The South was pro-slavery and supported the institution's expansion into western territories, whereas the North was largely abolitionist and opposed the institution's westward expansion. Until the 1850s, the nation was precariously balanced on the issue of slavery. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was the first serious debate over the expansion of slavery into a newly acquired western territory, and it also exposed cracks in the Second Party System of Whigs and Democrats in the North and South. While not an abolitionist party, Whigs believed that a strong government protected Republican principles. The Democrats, on the other hand, emphasized individual states' rights to create and enforce laws. Finally, the parties reached an agreement and prohibited slavery in the former Louisiana Territory north of the parallel 36°30', except within the proposed state of Missouri. This compromise artificially quelled the storm brewing between the two regions, and the nation maintained this delicate balance in terms of slavery for over thirty years. This balance teetered in the mid-1840s when Texas was annexed as a slave state by a majority vote in 1845. The events that followed Texas' annexation led to war with Mexico and the American Civil War. (McPherson, 2010).

1.3.1- The American Civil War

The tragedy of the Civil War over shadowed every aspect of the Americans daily life. In addition to the divide between North and South, the war exposed and exacerbated internal divisions in both regions. Union sympathizers in eastern Tennessee and western Virginia bemoaned their states' secession, while draft riots in some southern cities revealed the unwillingness of some potential soldiers, particularly new immigrants to risk their lives while wealthier men purchased exemptions (James.M 2010) . « The greatest enthusiasts for Civil War history and memory often displace complicated consequences by endlessly focusing on the contest itself. We sometimes lift ourselves out of historical time, above the details, and

render the war safe in a kind of national Passover offering as we view a photograph of the Blue and Gray veterans shaking hands across the stone walls at Gettysburg. Deeply embedded in an American mythology of mission, and serving as a mother lode of nostalgia for antimodernists and military history buffs, the Civil War remains very difficult to shuck from its shell of sentimentalism » (Blight,2001).

1.3.2- The Reform Movements

Some social changes were accelerated by the war. They were already taking place in some areas of the American life. The reformist wave that swept across the country in the 1830s and 1840s left hundreds of organizations dedicated to the American people's betterment (and possibly eventual perfection). Temperance, abolitionism, and a fledgling women's rights movement were joined by a slew of bizarre crusades. The war and the Reconstruction period provided new opportunities for women in teaching and nursing, and women who had been active abolitionists went on to revitalize the women's rights movement. However, by the end of the war, the idealistic spirit of reform and Americans' optimistic sense of national destiny had given way to weary resignation. People began to look toward larger institutional solutions as they became less committed to individualism and the dream of perfecting human society (Walters, 1997).

1.4– Slavery System During the 19th Century in the United States of America

1.4.1 The History Of Slavery

People were kidnapped from Africa in the 17th and 18th century, sold into slavery in the American colonies, and exploited to work in the production of crops such as tobacco and cotton. By the mid-nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of free and enslaved Africans contributed to the establishment and survival of colonies in the Americas and the New World. Many consider 1619 to be a significant starting point for slavery in America, when the privateer The White Lion landed 20 enslaved Africans in the British colony of Jamestown,

Virginia. The crew took the Africans from the Portuguese slave ship Sao Jao Bautista. Throughout the 17th century, European settlers in North America turned to enslaved Africans as a cheaper and more plentiful labor source than indentured servants, most of whom were poor Europeans. Though precise figures are impossible to provide, some historians estimate that 6 to 7 million enslaved people were imported to the New World during the 18th century. Slavery in the United States was firmly established by the beginning of the nineteenth century, with a series of statutes and penal codes enacted in various states to regulate slave activity and all conduct involving slaves and free blacks. The Louisiana Purchase made slavery a geographical and political issue, ushering in a period of national debate between pro and anti-slavery states seeking political and economic advantage. However, by 1820, Congress was divided over how to divide the newly acquired territories into slave and free states (Elliott,2019). « There were roughly five hundred revolts on ships crossing the middle passage, showing that even when shackled and manacled that the complicity of slaves could never be guaranteed » (James, 2006)

1.4.2 The Treatment of Slaves:

Though slavery took many forms, the underlying concepts remained consistent. Slaves were treated as property, and they were treated as such because they were black. Their property status was enforced through actual or threatened violence. Black and white people coexisted within these parameters, and their interactions took many forms. No matter how well their owners treated them, enslaved African Americans could never forget their status as property. However, it would be overly simplistic to say that all masters and slaves despised each other. Humans who live and work together are inevitably bound to form relationships of some sort, and some masters and slaves genuinely cared for each other. However, the power imbalance in which it grew tempered and limited the caring. Human relationships ranged from compassionate to contemptuous within the confines of slavery. However, masters and slaves were never equal « For black men and women, slavery was an equally devastating

experience. Both were torn from homeland and family. Both were forced to perform grueling labor, subjected to mental and physical degradation, and denied their most basic rights. Enslaved men and women were beaten mercilessly, separated from loved ones arbitrarily, and, regardless of sex, treated as property in the eyes of the law » (Hallam,2004) . Slaves had no way to protest legally their masters' harsh treatment and abuse. A black person had no means of bringing a complaint to court and could not even testify against a white person who had committed a crime against him or her. In fact, before 1774, it was not a crime in North Carolina to assault or even kill a slave. (Hallam, 2004)

1.5- The Abolitionist Movement

Abolitionism, also known as the abolition movement, was a movement primarily responsible for creating the emotional climate required to end the transatlantic slave trade and chattel slavery. The European colonies in North America, South America, and the West Indies, where the plantation economy generated an enormous demand for low-cost labor, drove the intensification of slavery as a system, which began with Portuguese trafficking of enslaved Africans in the 15th century. An estimated 12 million enslaved Africans were forcibly transported to America between the 16th and 19th century. The brutality of slavery, made more visible by the scale of its practice, sparked a reaction that demanded its abolition. (Dottridge, 2002)

1.5.1 The Origins of the Movement

The abolition movement began with criticism of slavery's violation of « human rights » by rationalist thinkers of the Enlightenment. It was condemned as un-Christian by Quakers and other evangelical religious groups. By the late 18th century, moral opposition to slavery was widespread, and antislavery reformers scored several deceptively easy victories. Granville Sharp obtained a legal decision in Britain in 1772 that West Indian planters could not keep slaves in Britain because slavery was against English law. Between 1777 and 1804

in the United States, all states north of Maryland abolished slavery. However, antislavery sentiments had little impact on the slave-holding centers themselves: the vast plantations of the Deep South, the West Indies, and South America. With their attention focused on these issues, British and American abolitionists began working in the late 18th century to prohibit the importation of enslaved Africans into British colonies and the United States. These forces, led by William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson successfully abolish the British colonies in 1807. That same year, the United States prohibited the importation of slaves, though widespread smuggling continued until around 1862. Antislavery forces then focused on gaining the emancipation of those already enslaved populations. Slavery was abolished in the already enslaved populations and in French possessions ten years later (DeBlasio, 2006).

1.5.2 The Unusual Institution Defended by the South:

Slavery was promoted by indigenous companies rather than colonial companies and proved to be more difficult in the United States as it was the social and economic foundation of plantations in the eleven southern states. In addition, slavery gained new vitality as profitable cotton-based agriculture developed in the South in the early 19th century. In response to the attacks of abolitionists who branded their « unique system » as brutal and immoral, the South strengthened its system of slavery, especially after Nat Turner's Rebellion in 1831. Later, they turned to more radical policies and called for immediate abolition by law. On the other hand, the abolitionist movement was foreign in itself. At one end of their spectrum was William Lloyd Garrison, the responsible for the Anti-Slavery Association (1833–70), who accused not only slavery but also the US Constitution of accepting evil. .. His newspaper, *The Liberator*, kept his promise not to be ambiguous in the fight against slavery. Garrison's uncompromising tone infuriated not only Southerners but also many Northerners and was generally treated as typical of the abolitionist movement for a long time. It wasn't really the case. There were such men and women on the other side of the abolitionist spectrum (Barnes, 2006).

1.5.3 The Abolitionists' Achievements

1.5.3.1 Pamphlet campaign:

In 1835, the American Anti-Slavery Association launched a campaign funded by Tappan to send a pamphlet against slavery to the south. The leaflet campaign has sparked a great deal of controversy, including a literary bonfire of abolitionists burned on the streets of Charleston, South Carolina. The leaflet campaign was considered infeasible. Opposition to the leaflet instigated the South against any anti-slavery sentiment and made northern abolitionists realize that it was unsafe to fight slavery in the south to send a pamphlet against slavery to the south. The leaflet campaign has sparked a great deal of controversy, including a literary bonfire of abolitionists burned on the streets of Charleston, South Carolina. The leaflet campaign was considered infeasible. Opposition to the leaflet instigated the South against any anti-slavery sentiment and made northern abolitionists realize that it was unsafe to fight slavery in the southern soil (Mjagkij, 2001).

1.5.3.2 Petition council

Abolitionists in the north have tried other strategies, especially Petitioning Congress. Former President John Quincy Adams, who was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature after his presidency, became a prominent opposition to slavery in Capitol Hill. Under the right to petition the United States Constitution, anyone, including enslaved people, could petition Congress. Adams led a movement to introduce a petition for the freedom of enslaved people, which was so exciting to members of the House of Representatives in pro-slavery states that discussions on slavery in the House of Representatives were banned (Crow, 1992).

1.5.3.3- North and South Conflict:

The abolitionist movement increased tensions between the northern and southern states of slavery. Critics of abolitionism argued that it was inconsistent with the US

Constitution, which left individual states with slavery options. The abolitionist movement was illegal in the South, and President Andrew Jackson banned the United States. A postal service that delivers publications that support the movement. In 1833, Amos Dresser, a white student at the Lane Theology Seminar in Nashville, Tennessee, was struck by possession of abolitionist literature while traveling the city (Ferris, 1941).

1.5.3.4- Fredrick Douglass:

In the 1840s, a formerly enslaved individual, Frederick Douglass, entered the classroom and talked about his life. Douglass became a very active advocate of anti-slavery and spent time against American slavery in Britain and Ireland. In the late 1840s, the Whigs split over the issue of slavery, whereas the controversy that arose when the United States acquired vast territories at the end of the Mexican-American War raised the question of which new states and territories were slavery or free nations. The Free Soil Party emerged to oppose slavery, which did not become a major political force, but brought the issue of slavery to mainstream American politics (Sundstorm, 2012).

1.5.4- Elijah Lovejoy

In 1837, a slavery mob attacked a warehouse in Alton, Illinois, destroying the abolitionist press. During the raid, they shot Elijah Parish, a dead newspaper editor and abolitionist. After the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, both pros and cons of slavery settled in the Kansas Territory. In 1856, a group of supporters of slavery attacked the city of Lawrence, which was founded by Massachusetts abolitionists. In retaliation, abolitionist John Brown organized an assault and killed five Slavic settlers. Then in 1859, Brown led 21 soldiers to occupy an American arsenal on Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He and his followers were arrested and convicted of treason by a group of Marines. Brown was hanged for the crime (Fenske, 2021). « On July 4, 1837, the newspaper called for an anti-slavery meeting in Alton to consider establishing a state branch of the American Anti-Slavery

Society. The society formed on Oct. 26. At this point, citizens began openly discussing violence as a response to Lovejoy's activism. His press was destroyed three times by mobs. With the last attack, Lovejoy decided to arm himself. When the fourth press arrived from Ohio, Lovejoy and a group of armed supporters confronted a mob intent on destroying the machine. Shots were fired and Lovejoy fell dead. Lovejoy became a hero. Abolitionists held angry meetings throughout the nation to denounce his killing. Thousands of men and women were inspired to join the anti-slavery cause. As a result of his death, Northern antagonism to abolition diminished, and anti-slavery forces enjoyed a more permissive atmosphere in which to meet, speak, publish, and agitate » (Johnson, 2008).

1.5.5 Leaders of the Abolitionists Movement

In the 18th century, Benjamin Franklin, who was a slaveholder most of his life became a key member of the Pennsylvania Abolitionist Association, the first recognized abolitionist organization in the United States. Abolitionists tell the stories of five extraordinary people who imagined a different world without slavery and racism: Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Brown and Angelina Grimke all envisioned equality and worked passionately to make that happen. Many have given their lives for the cause, but three African-American abolitionists have outstripped others in their influence. They were David Walker Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth.

1.5.6 The position of Abraham Lincoln in the Abolitionist Movement:

Often referred to as the « great liberator, » Abraham Lincoln never publicly sought liberation throughout his life. Lincoln began his public career by claiming to be « anti-slavery » against the expansion of slavery, but he did not demand immediate release. The man, who began as « anti-slavery, » finally announced the Emancipation Proclamation and released all slaves in a rebellious nation. He actively supported the Article 13 amendment to abolish US

slavery and recommended expanding the vote to include African Americans in his final speech in his life (Ewers, 2009). Lincoln publicly expressed his hatred for slavery in a letter to his friend Joshua Speed but did not recommend immediate release.

“Springfield, Illinois

August 24, 1855

You know I dislike slavery; and you fully admit the abstract wrong of it. So far there is no cause of difference. But you say that sooner than yield your legal right to the slave – especially at the bidding of those who are not themselves interested, you would see the Union dissolved. I am not aware that any one is bidding you to yield that right; very certainly I am not. I leave that matter entirely to yourself. I also acknowledge your rights and my obligations, under the constitution, in regard to your slaves. I confess I hate to see the poor creatures hunted down, and caught, and carried back to their stripes, and unrewarded toils; but I bite my lip and keep quiet” (Basler, 1953).

In this part of his letter to his best friend, he expressed his feelings towards slavery and how he was always against it, he also conveyed through his words how he felt when he saw the poor slaves and the way they were treated and obliged to do the hardest work without complaining and that deep inside him he knew it was a terrible thing, and showed that he was incapable to stop it when he said “but I bite my lip and keep quiet”.

He added “In 1841 you and I had together a tedious low-water trip, on a Steam Boat from Louisville to St. Louis. You may remember, as I well do, that from Louisville to the mouth of the Ohio, there were, on board, ten or a dozen slaves, shackled together with irons. That sight was a continued torment to me; and I see something like it every time I touch the Ohio, or any other slave-border. It is hardly fair for you to assume, that I have no interest in a thing which has, and continually exercises, the power of making me miserable” (Basler, 1953).

Then, he reminded him of the trip they had once in 1841, and how they saw dozens of black human beings being awfully shackled with irons, and that their image did never quit his memory which proves his mercy and guilt for this innocent people who did not choose their race or skin color.

He also wrote in his letter “I do oppose the extension of slavery, because my judgment and feelings so prompt me; and I am under no obligation to the contrary. If for this you and I must differ, differ we must” (Basler, 1953).

Then he clearly said that he supported the abolishment of slavery even if coasted him to differ with his best friend who did not share his same point of view.

1.6 – Literature and Slavery:

Slave narratives were an important form of Pre-Civil War literary expressions. Most slave narratives were essentially autobiographical, talking about the person’s experience, escape from slavery, and life during and after slavery (Lawrence and Pulditch, 2008). One of the most valuable tools used by abolitionists is written language. Free people worldwide have called for the abolition of slavery, but perhaps the most exciting stories are to be self-taught, as in Frederick Douglass’s case. It comes from the determined slave himself. It was an incident. Such texts have had a significant influence on shaping the majority of the modern world’s view of the establishment of a sneaky system of slavery by explaining the inhumane atrocities that slaves have suffered in the past. They also urged oppressed groups to stand up in the face of discrimination and fight for equality (Newman, 2013). People who believe that all writers are humanists need to change their minds or redefine humanism from a new perspective when exposed to the American literary debate on slavery in the mid-19th century. American writers were either siding with their favorite politician or divided into socio-economic interests in the communities they belonged to. Even creative literature, including

songs on the theme of slavery at the time, reflected terrible ethnocentrism and community interest (Abid, 2011).

1.7–Literature and Politics:

The relationship between literature and politics is like a multilane freeway with lanes in both directions: Any work of literature is influenced by sociological and political factors, to the extent that the writer's personality is shaped by his time's sociological and political environment. Important works of literature, on the other hand, or entire literary movements, have had profound effects on society by establishing or destroying taboos, conventions, and social prejudices, thus contributing to changes in values, which have led to social and political change. It is reasonably safe for a literature professor to investigate the effects of environment on literature; to speak of writers such as Zola, Ibsen, and Brecht and discuss how they were influenced by their surroundings. Or to talk about literature engagement and its goals. It is not nearly as safe to investigate the effects of writers on their timing, because we are sailing on uncharted waters in this area. When dealing with individual writers, we frequently have documentary evidence regarding the evolution of their ideas; however, when studying the impact of these ideas on society, we are dealing with amorphous masses of people whose behavioral patterns are influenced by a variety of factors. As a result, when we attempt to investigate the effects of literature on politics, we are entering a realm of conjecture, and any conclusion we reach will be contentious. Is it safe to say, for example, that the impact of literature on society has never been underestimated? That we, in fact, live in a time when literature threatens our society's very foundation? Let us take a quick look at the historical progression. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, most writers followed the Horatian precept that the goal of literature should be to entertain and instruct. The typical hero or heroine of an Enlightenment novel was a paragon of virtue who served as a model for others to follow. Literature was regarded as a means of disseminating ethical ideals (Lindberg, 1968).

1.8- Conclusion:

With no exclusions, American had a huge history with slavery and crucial oppressions on black African-Americans. Therefore, this injustice made many people furious and outrageous which raised voices of myriad movements against this maleficent work. Some used their creativity to solve this problem as Stowe who wrote her novel about slavery where she combined both literature and the crucial reality trying to open people's eyes on this fact and to help destroy slavery.

CHAPTER 02: Uncle Tom's Cabin Analysis

2.1- Introduction:

The analysis of this novel includes a glimpse of its characters, themes, plot, and its influence on its surrounding environment, especially the political decisions and slavery abolishment. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate how Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin illustrates the morality of slavery and the struggle between this institution and Christianity.

2.2-The Autobiography of Harriet Beecher Stowe:

Abolitionist writer Harriet Beecher Stowe emphasized the evil of slavery, offended the southern part of slavery, and stimulated imitations in favor of slavery in support of slavery. She became famous in 1851 for the publication of her best-selling Uncle Tom's Cabin. Stowe was born on June 14, 1811, in Litchfield, Connecticut, as the seventh child of the famous parish priests Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foot Beecher. Her famous brothers include her sister Catherine (her senior at the age of 11) and the famous preacher and reformer Henry Ward Beecher. Stowe's mother died at the age of five, and her sister Catherine had the greatest impact on the life of young Harriet while her father remarried. She began her education at the Litchfield Female Academy at the age of eight. Then, in 1824, she attended Catherine Beecher's Hartford Female Seminary. This seminary introduced young women to many of the same courses offered at the Men's Academy. Her tendency towards Stowe's writing was evident in her essay for school.

Stowe became a teacher and worked at the Hartford Female Seminary from 1829 to 1832. Stowe's father, Lyman, went with him in 1832 when he became president of the prestigious Lane Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio. There she met some of the great thinkers and reformers of the time, including the famous abolitionist. Excited by the Western landscape, she published her first book, *Primary Geography*, in 1833. This book celebrates the diverse cultures and landscapes she encountered. In 1836, she met and married Calvin, a professor at Lane Seminary. He advised her to write, they had seven children and overcame her financial and other difficulties during their decades of union. Stowe wrote countless articles, some of which were published in the then-famous *Godey's Lady's Magazine*. She has also written 30 books and several novels covering a wide range of subjects, from domestic work to non-fiction religions (Michaels, 2017).

In 1852, writer and social activist Harriet Beecher Stowe spread the anti-slavery movement in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Slavery was widespread in the South, but many Americans did not encounter slavery on a daily basis. Therefore, many do not fully understand its terrifying nature. Stowe's novel, though fiction, was a window through which Americans could see the brutality and inhumanity of slavery.

Stowe sought direct explanations from the slaves and information from her friends and family as she wrote her story. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was first published in a series in the weekly newspaper in 1851. It became a book the following year. In the United States alone, it sold 10,000 copies in the first year and 300,000 copies in the first year. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has become a 19th-century best-selling novel.

Harriet's novel became a turning point in the abolitionist movement. She artistically revealed the harsh reality of slavery that prompted many to join the anti-slavery movement. She called on the United States to realize its promise of freedom and equality for all (Haugen, 2015).

2.3- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: Harriet Beecher Stowe (1881-1896):

2.3.1. Summary

Arthur Shelby is a Kentucky farmer. Shelby is on the verge of losing his farm owing to debts. He has not been able to pay the loan on time. They have no other fixed assets the sale of which could raise money to pay off the loan. Finally, the farmer and his wife take a decision that they would never have taken if there were no debts. Even though Arthur Shelby and his wife, Emily Shelby, believe that they have a benevolent relationship with their slaves, Shelby decides to raise the needed funds by selling two of them. Uncle Tom is a middle-aged man with a wife and children, and Harry the son of Emily Shelby's maid Eliza to a slave trader. Emily is averse to this idea because she had promised her maid that her child would never be sold; Emily's son, George Shelby, does not accept this idea because he sees Tom as his friend and mentor.

Eliza overhears the conversation between Arthur Shelby and his wife, she is shocked to know that they have decided to sell Tom and Harry so she determines to run away with her son.

Uncle Tom's Cabin clearly states that Eliza made this decision because she feared losing her only surviving child, she departs that night leaving a note of apology to her mistress. Events take place in rapid succession in the opening of the novel and the audience is prepared for more complex situations. Finally, the day arrives and Tom is sold to prospective masters. He is placed on a riverboat which sets sail down to the Mississippi river. Tom finds himself in an alien world and among strangers, mostly white. On board that boat sailing down the river, Tom meets and befriends a young white girl named Eva. Eva's father, Augustine St Clare, buys Tom from the slave trader and takes him with his family to their home in New Orleans.

Tom and Eva started to have a good friendship relation due to the deep Christian faith they both share. The readers get the first sign of Christian love through this incident.

Having escaped from the farmhouse, Eliza finally meets up with her husband, George Harris, who had run away from his master before her escape. Like most of the other fugitive slaves, they decide somehow to reach Canada. They believe that they will be safe and better off in Canada. However, they are chased by a slave hunter called Tom Loker. Eventually, they succeed to trap Eliza and her family, causing George to push Loker down a cliff. Eliza worries that Loker may die, so she convinces George to bring the slave hunter to a nearby Quaker settlement for medical treatment.

Slavery is the burning issue and there is perhaps no one in that part of America without a word or two for or against the social evil called slavery.

Back in New Orleans Tom finds the St Clares very friendly and caring people. They are real Christians and their kindness is reflected in their behavior, Tom spent two years with the St Clares. Suddenly, Eva falls very ill. Before her untimely death, Eva experiences a vision of heaven, which she shares with the people around her. As a result of her death and vision, the other characters resolve to change their lives and her father decided to free Tom. Tom and Augustine St Clare have no idea that the harsh reality of fate is waiting for them, and the future is going to be equally tough and painful. Before St Clare can follow through on his pledge, however, he dies after being stabbed outside of the tavern. An ugly future awaits Tom because St Clare's wife reneges on her late husband's vow and sells him at auction to a vicious plantation owner named Simon Legree. Legree who is a transplanted northerner takes Tom rural Louisiana, where Tom meets Legree's other slaves, including Emmeline whom Legree purchased at the same time. Tom immediately realizes that his new master is not only harsh but also full of evil and hateful schemes and Tom is a kind hearted who would never hurt a fellow human being, Legree begins to hate Tom especially when he refuses his order to

whip his fellow slave friends. Tom refused to stop reading his bible and comforting the other slaves as best he can. While at the plantation Tom meets Cassy, another Legree's slave, she was previously separated from her son and daughter when they were sold; unable to endure the pain of seeing another child sold, she killed her third child.

Tom Loker, who had been hurt in an earlier accident, returns to the story, he is a completely different person now, after being healed by the Quakers. George, Eliza, and Henry also obtained their freedom after crossing into Canada.

In Louisiana, Uncle Tom almost succumbs to hopelessness as his faith in God is tested by the hardships of the plantation. However, he has two visions, one of Jesus and one of little Eva, which renew his resolve to remain a faithful Christian, even into death, he encourages Cassy to escape taking Emmeline with her. When Tom refused to tell Legree where Cassy and Emmeline have gone, Legree orders his overseers to kill Tom. As tom is dying, he forgives the overseers who savagely beat him, humbled by the character of the man they had killed, both men became Christians. Very shortly before Tom's death, George Shelby (Arthur Shelby's son) arrives to buy Tom's freedom but finds he is too late. George Shelby returns to the Kentucky farm and frees all his slaves, he tells them to remember Tom's sacrifice and his beliefs in the true meaning of love and Christianity.

2.3.2-Novel identification:

In 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" also known as "the life among the lowly" which rapidly became famous during that period of slavery. It gained many readers and supporters of all ages and educational levels, male and female, American and British, black and white even though the novel was intentionally meant for a white readership. Their interest in the characters and the enthralled events made Uncle Tom's popular. Stowe's story raises various issues at that time which opened many doors for slavers

and black people and had a dramatic impact on ideas regarding African Americans in the United States. When the novel was released in book form, it quickly became a runaway bestseller in both the United States and Great Britain. This emotionally evocative work galvanized public opinion against slavery in a way that no merely moral or logical argument had formerly been able to do.

The novel talks about Uncle Tom, an enslaved person, who is portrayed in “Uncle Tom's Cabin” as holy and dignified, honorable and unwavering in his ideals. Tom comes across Little Eva and saves her life, she is an angelic and forgiving young girl whose grateful father later purchases Tom while being brought by boat to auction in New Orleans. Eva and Tom quickly become close friends. However, Eva's health, which has always been poor, begins to deteriorate fast, and on her deathbed, she begs her father to release all of his imprisoned people. He makes preparations to do so but is slain, and Tom's new owner, the cruel Simon Legree, has Tom tortured to death after refusing to provide the whereabouts of some runaway slaves. Finally, Tom retains a resolutely Christian perspective on his personal suffering.

2.3.2- Characterization:

In every story or a novel, some characters revive the events and drive the plot. Not only they blow the readers' minds but also persuade them of their existence, as if these made-up characters are real and have significant importance to the world. As such, Stowe used manifold characters in her novel:

a. Round Characters:

Uncle Tom: the protagonist of the novel was formerly seen as a great person, a long-suffering Christian slave. However, through time his name has become a curse for African-Americans because he was accused of selling out to whites. Stowe envisioned Tom as a "noble hero" and a person who deserves respect. Throughout the novel, rather of allowing

himself to be used, Tom defends his convictions and refuses to betray friends and family. And he died with dignity leaving a story behind him.

Simon Legree: the novel's antagonist is a harsh slave owner of Northern origin, who has become synonymous with avarice and cruelty. His purpose is to demoralize Tom and break him of his religious devotion; he orders Tom to be tortured to death in irritation over his slave's unwavering trust in God. The narrative explains that he abandoned his ailing mother for a life at sea as a young man, ignoring her letter to see her one final time on her deathbed. He exploits Cassy, whom he despises, and subsequently has his sights set on Emmeline.

Eliza: Mrs. Shelby's personal maid, Eliza, escapes to the North with her five-year-old son Harry after she overheard that he would be sold to Mr. Haley. Eliza ultimately escapes and joins Harry's spouse, George, on their journey to Canada, then France, and finally Liberia.

Eva: Evangeline, known as Little Eva in the novel is described as an utterly flawless child—a perfectly virtuous human and an unimpeachable Christian.

She regrets the abolition of slavery and sees no distinction between blacks and whites. Eva becomes one of Tom's most influential people after being friends with him as a young child. She becomes one of the text's key Christ characters after death.

b. Flat characters:

Shelby, Arthur: the owner of Uncle Tom in Kentucky, who sells him to the nasty Mr. Haley in order to pay off his debts. Shelby, although educated, compassionate, and generally good-hearted guy, tolerates and maintains slavery. Stowe employs him to demonstrate that the immorality inherent in slavery makes all of its practitioner's monsters, not just the harshest masters.

St. Clare, Tom: the owner of Tom in New Orleans and Eva's father, he is a flighty and passionate man who lives for pleasure. He does not believe in God and spends every night carousing and drinking. Although he adores his daughter and treats his slaves with kindness,

St. Clare shares Mr. Shelby's hypocrisy in that he recognizes the immorality of slavery but tolerates and do it anyways.

Emily Shelby: The wife of Arthur Shelby, she is a religious nice person who knew how to influence her slaves in a positive way, as a woman she had no choice but respecting her husband's decision to sell Tom and Harry.

George Shelby: The son of Arthur and Emily, an authentic kind young man who is raised on good values and has solid principles, he considered Tom as a good friend and more like an idol when it comes to religion.

Chloe: Uncle Tom's wife, she is kind of irrelevant in the novel.

Marie St. Clare: Eva's mother and Augustine's wife, a selfish cold-hearted person who only cares about herself, she always complains about the antipathy she receives. She has already separated her personal servant from her two children because she thinks she will focus more on her duties without them. After her husband's death she cancelled his plan to free Tom and the slaves.

George Harris: Eliza's husband. A clever half-white man who is loyal to his wife and family.

Harry: Eliza's son. He escapes with his mother when Arthur Shelby wanted to sell him.

2.3.4- The Plot

Notwithstanding his misgivings, Mr. Shelby pays off his debts by selling his loyal slave, Tom, and Eliza's son, Harry. Eliza has heard enough to worry about her child. Therefore she runs to Mrs. Shelby in order to confirm what she has heard, she warns her and tells her not to be foolish. Mr. Shelby, on the other hand, has cleared his conscience by having Mr. Haley agree to sell his slaves to respectable people. Meanwhile, Eliza's husband, George Harris, finds his own circumstances untenable and intends to flee to Canada. Another time, Mr. Shelby is overheard telling his wife that he has sold Eliza's kid and Tom. Without taking

too much time, Eliza flees with her kid to Canada in the middle of the night after telling Tom of his doom. Eventually the initial conflict of the novel starts.

After, Eliza makes her escape to the northern side of the Ohio River, but Mr. Haley dispatches slave catchers with hounds to track her down. Meanwhile, Tom is being transported south. He gets adopted by a kind family and develops close relationship with the daughter. Everything appears to be fine until both Eva and her father die and Tom is auctioned off again. This complicates both situations: Eliza is still being pursued, and Tom is no longer in contact with his family in order for them to buy his release. Unfortunately, Tom was sold to Simon Legree, a cruel master which brings the novel to its main point, demonstrating that slavery can leave good people in the power of Evil.

Even though the novel has reached its peak, yet there is still more to come. Tom the hero helps both Cassy and Emmeline (Legree's captives) to flee which costs him his life, Legree ordered his torture and his death once he discovered what he did. In the denouement, the plot closes up quite swiftly after Tom's death. However, George and Eliza have made it to Canada. Cassy locates her daughter through George Shelby. After witnessing the tragedy of what happened to Tom, George Shelby frees his slaves. To conclude, the narrator explains the problems of slavery directly to the reader, reminding us that both the North and the South are implicated in this evil institution. Stowe suggests some possible solutions and concludes that it is their Christian duty to abolish slavery and educate former slaves to be responsible citizens in a democratic America.

2.3.5- Themes

The theme of evil and immorality dominates the novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Though Stowe weaves various subthemes throughout her novel, such as motherhood's moral authority and the power of Christian love, she highlights the links between these and the

misery of slavery. Moreover, Stowe occasionally changes the story's voice to give a "homily" on the destructive nature of slavery for example, when a white woman on the steamboat transporting Tom further south says, "The most dreadful part of slavery, to my mind, is its outrages of feelings and affections—the separating of families" . Therefore, Stowe demonstrates the horrors of slavery by showing how this "unusual institution" cruelly divided families from one another.

Temperance is one of the novel's secondary themes. Stowe keeps it subtle, weaving it into occurrences that also supports the major theme in certain ways. One example is the death of Augustine St. Clare, who was stabbed while attempting to halt a dispute between two drunken men in a cafe. Another case in point is the killing of Prue, who was beaten to death for being consistently intoxicated; yet, her motivation was the loss of her kid. In addition, the destinies of Eliza and her son are debated over wine by slave masters at the start of the novel. Given that Stowe intended this to be a subtheme, this scene may anticipate future occurrences that portray drinking negatively.

Another significant theme of Uncle Tom's Cabin is the moral strength and purity of women, because Stowe considers motherhood as the "ethical and structural model for all of American life" and feels that only women have the moral ability to free the United States from the evil of slavery. Stowe illustrates how she feels women can save people around them from even the darkest injustices with characters like Eliza, who escapes slavery to save her infant son (and finally reunites her entire family), or Eva, who is viewed as the "perfect Christian." Despite subsequently critics have pointed out that Stowe's female characters are frequently domestic clichés rather than genuine people (Doris; 1998), Stowe's work "reaffirmed the value of women's influence" and helped pave the way for the women's rights movement in the decades that followed.

It can be noticed from the novel that Stowe's traditionalist religious beliefs are reflected in the novel's last, overarching theme "the exploration of the essence of Christian love" as well as her belief that Christian theology is fundamentally incompatible with servitude. This motif is especially clear following the death of St. Clare's beloved daughter Eva, when Tom tells her to "look away to Jesus." Also George Shelby effusively praised Tom after his death, stating, "What a thing it is to be a Christian." Christian themes are so prevalent in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and because Stowe frequently employs direct authorial interjections on religion and faith, the story frequently assumes the "form of a sermon." Which shows how important this religion is for Stowe.

2.3.6- Slaves' treatment in the novel:

The novel was published in 1852, two years after the Fugitive Slave Act was implemented, which stated that no one may help a fugitive slave. Therefore, Stowe utilized the story to show the reader the miseries of slavery by contrasting it to Christianity, in the hopes that the reader would perceive the two as diametrically opposed. Slaves are treated as property by masters, who think they are superior and better than slaves. As a result of this "superiority," racism may still be seen in many civilizations. Simon Legree is an example of this kind of thinking, he feels superior to slaves because she does not view them as people; as a result, he does anything he wants to them without feeling bad. (Fogel, 1989, 52) said: "slaves began to enter the labor force at a very early age and those who survived usually remained productive until quite advanced ages". Further, when a kid is forced to grow up apart from his or her mother, one can see the dehumanizing character of slavery and can also tell the difference between Mr. Shelby and Mr. Haley. On the other hand, Mr. Shelby is an example of a decent master since he regards slaves as human beings and strives to keep slave families together, but he compromises his beliefs when money is needed. He sells his slaves to a slave trader like Haley, despite knowing that he regards slaves as things, but so does Mr. Shelby, who views slaves as commodities and routinely abuses them). Stowe intends to

demonstrate that treating slaves "humanely" is impossible if you forget that slaves, like white people, are human beings who need their families as much as they need money.

Nonetheless, the author decides to employ irony and hyperbole. She illustrates that "good" treatment of slaves comes from masters like Mr. Shelby or Mr. St. Clare, who are compassionate to their slaves; of course, this is ironic because slavery is always wicked and should not exist. The "good" side can be seen in slavery when the text discusses Mr. Shelby and contrasts it with the "bad" form, which is represented by characters such as Legree. Stowe intentionally wanted to underline that distinction, while also showing readers that slaves suffered even when they had compassionate masters. Slavery is always a dreadful thing, regardless of whether the owner is nice or vicious, yet slaves can find hope and believe that their lives can change for the better via religion. As a result, religion was highly essential in the typical slave's life, and what religion preached and enforced on them shaped their views and values.

2.4 The Novel's Influence on Political Decisions

The depiction of the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the South's distinctive institution exacerbated the sectional divides between the North and the South during the 1850s, driving more northerners than ever before to join the antislavery campaign while inciting southerners to become more zealous in their support of slavery. There's no doubt that Uncle Tom's Cabin affected sentiments about the system of slavery since it became the most debated work of fiction in the United States.

Enslavement was changed from an abstract worry to something extremely personal and emotional as readers related strongly to the characters. Stowe's work served to broaden anti-slavery sentiments in the North beyond the very narrow group of abolitionists and this contributed to the political atmosphere for the 1860 election and Abraham Lincoln's campaign, whose anti-slavery ideas had been highlighted in the Lincoln-Douglas Debates as

well as his presentation at Cooper Union in New York City. So, while it would be an oversimplification to assert that Harriet Beecher Stowe and her novel sparked the Civil War, her writing had the desired political influence.

2.5_ The Contribution of he Novel into Changing Racism's Ideas in The United States:

Harriet Beecher Stowe offered insights on the inequities of slavery in Uncle Tom's Cabin, challenging prevalent societal beliefs about black people's physical and emotional capacities. Stowe rose to prominence in the anti-slavery struggle, but her views on race were nuanced. However, her status as a white author gave her access to wider audiences, so even if some questioned her viewpoint, she was able to reach and influence more people with her forceful anti-slavery message. She portrayed the struggle and the horror lived by slaves at that time who mostly were black African Americans, this can be seen in the characters of the novel Uncle Tom, Eliza...etc. Not only she defended slaves but in an unintentional way she fought back against racism by pointing out the fact that no one should live that way and no one should be superior to anyone. Definitely not because of their race or status. The novel allowed the audience to see clearly the negative cultural beliefs on racial stereotypes and slavery. Therefore, many scholars and writers agreed with Stowe and defended her work which by time became the most popular.

2.6_ The Responses and the Reactions of the Southern Writers:

Once the novel became popular, the Southerners were furious and outraged. Therefore their reactions and responses were not easy to tolerate. The Southern Literary Messenger and the Southern Quarterly Review considerably criticized Stowe's work. They claimed that the major source of disagreement is the aforementioned lack of studies which made Stowe lose half of her planned audience and hampered her ability to achieve her purpose effectively. In two separate reviews, The Southern Literary Messenger deconstructed the events in Stowe's work. They both compared what she claims to be lawful to what the law really says.

Moreover, they chose specific elements from the novel to illustrate what readers of the review would already know to be false based on their knowledge of Southern culture. According to John R. Thompson, among these are Tom's unlikely original sale and the witnessing beating to death of a slave, which Thompson labels 'unlawful' in sharp contrast to Stowe's conviction that it is "within the law." The Southern Quarterly's Louisa S. McCord goes further, mocking the artificial dialects/mannerisms of ostensibly Southern characters. Regardless of whether or not the events depicted in Stowe's novel occur in real life, as Louisa S. McCord of Louisiana put it, "we deny that it is 'the artist's privilege' to select the most horrifying exceptional cases and represent them as forming the manners and habits of a whole people, vouching for them as far similar representations of real life."(1853: 82-120). Surprisingly, even some back people disagreed with the work of Stowe. In 1949, when James Baldwin published "Everybody's Protest Novel," a scathing dual critique of Uncle Tom's Cabin and Richard Wright's Native Son. The criticism increased and Stowe could not control these critics, therefore, she answered by writing "Uncle Tom's Key".

2.7_ The key to Uncle Tom's Cabin:

Stowe attempted to quell Southern accusations of poor research in 1853 by publishing Uncle Tom's Key, a sort of bibliography. She composed this book to defend her work against one of the most common criticisms leveled by pro-slavery critics: that as a description of slavery, Uncle Tom's Cabin was entirely fictitious, or outrageously exaggerated. Thus, The Key is structured around that defensive purpose, taking up her significant characters one at a time, for example, to mention real-life counterparts. Simultaneously, defending her work prompted her to launch a more vigorous attack against slavery in the South than the novel itself had. She tried hard in the novel to be sympathetic to both white southerners and black slaves, here, her text is considerably harsher, both morally and rhetorically more scornful. One explanation for the novel's harsher tone might be its reception in the South, where no one

appears to have appreciated her attempt at fairness. Stowe was probably unprepared for the book's vehement reaction to the South

2.8_ Conclusion:

To conclude, the main goal of this chapter was to analyze Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin". The novel had a significant influence on its readers, not only it was a literature success but it was also a weapon which helped slavers and the most unfortunate ones to be heard and helped. It had a huge impact on the political decisions and it became a turning point in the abolitionist movement, Stowe used her artistic creativity to clarify and help the anti-slavery movement. However, the successful work was not free of critics many disagreed with Stowe especially Southerners claiming that it is so controversial and stereotypical. All in all, this does not deny that Stowe's work was not great in the contrary it proves that her novel attained the attention of many scholars and readers.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Slavery, in any form, is an unquestionable wrongdoing in the eyes of the modern individual. Although enslavement has not been eradicated entirely, it is no longer widely justified on the surface of all societies, as it was in early America. Slavery, however, has been on the minds of many people for millennia, and the United States of America was no

exception. The slave narrative in other hands expanded and became the most useful and thought-provoking aspect of slavery in America.

The first chapter depicts how the United States during 1850's had become a nation polarized by specific regional identities. The South held a pro-slavery identity that supported the expansion of slavery into western territories, while the North largely held abolitionist sentiments and opposed the institution's westward expansion. Until the 1850s the nation precariously balanced the slavery issue. The country gradually approached a point where compromise would no longer be able to postpone the problems caused by slavery. Therefore, the political climate of America during the 50's was pressured by many conflicts and struggles mainly caused by slavery and inequality.

As result, some writers started to use their creativity and knowledge about literature to defend against this diligence, since fictionalized slave tales was the only way that could reinforce an understanding of the history and institution of slavery in America. Fantasy can have the effect of revealing a topic in a way that opens it up to a wider audience, which is what authors had done to keep the knowledge of slavery alive and well heard. Among the famous writers, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which was published in 1852. She depicted in her novel the South's peculiar institution exacerbated the sectional divides between the North and the South during the 1850s, inspiring more northerners than ever before to join the antislavery movement while inciting southerners to become more zealous in their defense of slavery.

The second chapter dealt with the analysis of the novel and how it affected the politics in that period of time. Stowe expertly combined images from nearly every realm of culture including religion, sensational pulp fiction, and popular entertainment in memorable characters and two compelling antislavery plot lines. The novel was so successful that it captured the attention of almost all citizens in America. To summarize, Stowe's Uncle Tom's

Cabin widened the divide between the North and the South, bolstered Northern abolitionism, and weakened British sympathy for the Southern cause. It was one of the causes of the Civil War and the most influential novel ever written by an American.

To conclude, Literature has a significant impact on politics. Literature depicts a true world, which in turn depicts the untended loopholes prevalent in a social structure. Social novels reflect the entire scenario of a society through characters, including life conditions, gender issues, and employment. In some ways, these novels depict a very sad and miserable life in society. As a result, such novels inevitably call for a change, a change in the structure, a change in the state's ideology. As it is seen in Stowe's novel and how it contributed in the abolition of slavery.

Bibliography

Bibliography:

Doris Y. Kadish, *Nineteenth-Century French Studies*

Vol. 26, No. 3/4 (Spring—Summer 1998), pp. 308-320 (13 pages)

Published By: University of Nebraska Press

Robert William Fogel, *Without consent or contract: the rise and fall of American slavery*, Norton, New York, 1989

Thompson, John R. "Southern Literary Messenger Review (1)." Rev. of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. *Southern Literary Messenger* [Richmond] Oct. 1852: 631-38. *Uncle Tom's Cabin & American Culture*. University of Virginia. Web. 23 Jan. 2013.

McCord, Louisa S. "Art. III.— Uncle Tom's Cabin." Rev. of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. *Southern Quarterly Review* [New Orleans] Jan. 1853: 82-120. *Uncle Tom's Cabin & American Culture*. University of Virginia. Web. 23 Jan. 2013. Ibid.

Beyond Uncle Tom's Cabin: The Reception of Stowe's Later Fiction, Nonfiction, and Poetry. (2016). In *Reading Abolition: The Critical Reception of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Frederick Douglass* (NED-New edition, pp. 94–114). Boydell & Brewer.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7722/j.ctt1k3s94p.8>

Derek Thomson January 2017, title of the article: *The Dark Side of American Optimism*

[https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2017/01/the-dark-side-of-american-](https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2017/01/the-dark-side-of-american-optimism/513680/)

[optimism/513680/](https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2017/01/the-dark-side-of-american-optimism/513680/) 2- Allison Lange, Ph.d, Fall 2015, title of the article : *Women's Rights*

Movement Emerges from the Abolitionist Movement.

<http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/abolition>

Andrew Lisa, December 2010, title of the article: History of the American education system

<https://stacker.com/stories/5541/history-american-education-system>

Tim Stanley a Leverhulme Early Career Fellow at Royal Holloway, University of London.

September 2011, title of the article: The American Civil War: A North-South Divide

[https://www.historytoday.com/archive/contrarian/american-civil-war-north-south-](https://www.historytoday.com/archive/contrarian/american-civil-war-north-south-divide)

divide

Eric Niiler, January 2019, title of the article: How the Second Industrial Revolution Changed

Americans' Lives.

<https://www.history.com/news/second-industrial-revolution-advances>

James M. McPherson, Spring 2010, title of the article: Out of War, a New Nation

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2010/spring/newnation.html>

David. David W. Blight, 2001, title of the book: Race and Reunion, page 222.

Ronald G. Walters, (1997), title of the book : American Reformers (1815-1860). Page 39.

Marry Elliott, 2009, title of the article: Four hundreds years after enslaved Africans were first

brought to Virginia, most Americans still don't know the full story of slavery. The

New

York times Magazine

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/19/magazine/history-slavery-smithsonian.html>

Jennifer Hallam, 2004, title of the article: Men, Women and Gender

<https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/slavery/experience/gender/history.html>

Michael Dottridge, Abolishing Slavery and its Contemporary forms page 3.

Donna. M Deblasio, 2006, title of the article: American anti-slavery society

<https://oxfordaasc.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780195301731.001.0001/acref-9780195301731-e-44529#acref-9780195301731-e-44529>

Diane.L Bernes, 2006, title of the article: Free African Americans before the war (south)

<https://oxfordaasc.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780195301731.001.0001/acref-9780195301731-e-44735>

Nina Mjagkij (ed.). Organizing Black America: An Encyclopedia of African American Associations. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc. 2001. pp. 31-32.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Minute Book, Amistad Research Center

Jeffrey J. Crow, 1992, African Americans and the Revolution

<https://www.ncpedia.org/history/usrevolution/african-americans>

Nathan L. Ferris (1941) The Relations of the United States with South America during the American Civil War

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2507519>

Ronald Sundstorm, 2012, Fredrick Douglass.

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/frederick-douglass/>

SARAH FENSKE, 2021, Elijah Lovejoy's Life And Tumultuous Times Get Their Due In
'First

To Fall

<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=989591016&ft=nprml&f=989591016>

Justin Ewers, 2009, Abraham Lincoln's Great Awakening: From Moderate to Abolitionist.

<https://www.usnews.com/news/history/articles/2009/02/09/abraham-lincolns-great-awakening-from-moderate-to-abolitionist>

MASON LOWANCE and JAN PILDITCH , 2008, WRITING THE LAW: LITERATURE
AND SLAVERY IN NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICA

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41220083>

Judie Newman, 2017, slavery in British and American literature

<https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199730414/obo-9780199730414-0159.xml>

Abid Anwar, 2011, Slavery in American literature

<https://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-196338>

Debra Michals, 2017, Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896)

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/harriet-beecher-stowe>

Solveig Haugen, 2015, Historical Abolitionist of the Month: Harriet Beecher Stowe

<https://www.humanrightsfirst.org/blog/historical-abolitionist-month-harriet-beecher->

stowe

Roy P. Basler, 1953, Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. Volume 2.

<https://www.abrahamlincolnonline.org/lincoln/speeches/speed.htm>

John D. Lindberg, 1968, Literature and Politics, Modern Language Association

Vol. 22, No. 4 (Dec., 1968), pp. 163-167 (5 pages).

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1346587>

Charles Edward Stowe, Harriet Beecher Stowe : The story of her life (1911) p. 203.

Applegate, Debby (2006). The man the most famous in America : The Biography of Henry

Ward Beecher . New York : p. 261 .

Debra J. Rosenthal, A Routledge Literary Sourcebook Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher

Stowe , Routledge, 2003, p. 31.

4 Larsen, The company of creative (2000), p. 387.