

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses capitalism on slavery in the southern states of America in 1850s, focusing black and white slave-master owning black slaves. This is a peculiar history that black slave-master comes from the free black-man/former slave. As master's class is influenced by capitalist society and supported by government's regulations, black-master treats slaves as bad as white-master does. But there's a bias to distinguish their classes as they don't perform according to their identities as master and slave. To support the analysis, the writer applies qualitative research with the method of library research. Data about Marxism theory and American history are collected from books, reliable websites' archives, articles, e-books and published reports. In the analysis, the writer uses Marx's capitalism concept such as class theory and modes of production. In the American history, the writer looks on slavery history, slave trade, the runaway and many more. By observing the condition of slavery's social classes in the southern states, it is found that bias identity of slave and master, and self-alienation are the impacts of slavery. As long as capitalist's desire still leads society's perspective on having a prosperous life, the slavery culture will carry on through the ages.

Keywords: slavery, Marxism, capitalism, alienation, identity.