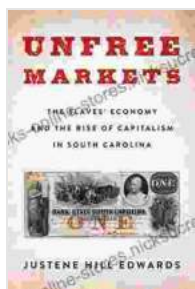


The Slaves Economy And The Rise Of Capitalism In South Carolina Columbia

The Role of Slaves in the Colony's Economy

Slaves were the foundation of the economy of South Carolina Columbia. They worked on plantations, where they produced rice, cotton, and other cash crops. The colony's economy was heavily dependent on the production of these crops, and slaves were essential to the production process.

Slaves worked long hours in the fields, and they were often subjected to harsh conditions. They were whipped and beaten, and they were often denied food and water. Slaves lived in fear of being sold or separated from their families.



Unfree Markets: The Slaves' Economy and the Rise of Capitalism in South Carolina (Columbia Studies in the History of U.S. Capitalism) by Justene Hill Edwards

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 6903 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 305 pages
X-Ray for textbooks : Enabled

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Despite the harsh conditions, slaves played a vital role in the colony's economy. They produced the wealth that made South Carolina Columbia one of the richest colonies in British America.

The Impact of the Slave Trade on the Colony's Social and Political Development

The slave trade brought wealth and prosperity to South Carolina Columbia. However, it also had a devastating impact on the colony's social and political development.

The slave trade created a powerful class of slave owners. These slave owners controlled the colony's economy and politics. They were also responsible for the colony's harsh slave laws.

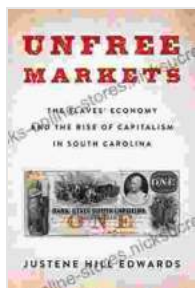
The slave trade also led to the development of a racial hierarchy in South Carolina Columbia. Whites were at the top of the social hierarchy, followed by free blacks, and then slaves. This racial hierarchy was reflected in the colony's laws and customs.

The Legacy of Slavery in the State

The institution of slavery had a lasting legacy of racial inequality in South Carolina Columbia. After the Civil War, slavery was abolished, but the state continued to be divided along racial lines.

White southerners were determined to maintain their dominance over blacks. They passed laws that segregated blacks from whites in schools, housing, and public accommodations. They also used violence and intimidation to keep blacks in their place.

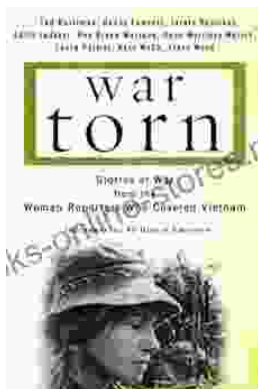
The legacy of slavery continues to shape race relations in South Carolina Columbia today. The state is still one of the most segregated states in the United States, and blacks continue to face discrimination in employment, housing, and education.



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