



South Carolina

An overview of the Life of the slaves and colonists in South Carolina
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01 Geography

A warm climate with hills and plains, miles of coastline, with hot summers and mild winters, making it ideal for growing crops.

This made their economy heavily focused on agriculture, which in turn required lots of labor.



South Carolina Industries

02

The economy of South Carolina relied heavily on cash crops and the development of plantations, with Indigo being one of the most important crops grown. Due to the high demand for labor, South Carolina primarily relied on slaves to do the work. In fact, over 100,000 slaves were sent to South Carolina, with about 75% of the population of Charlestown being slaves.

03

Lifestyle:



Sources: Slavery in Charleston

In the southern colonies, it was typical for Women to help manage plantations, care for the sick, and supervise the slaves.

Overall, slaves were treated horribly in the South:

They were expected to work from sunrise to sunset, seen as private property, and punished as their owners saw fit. In Charleston, slaves often had to work barefoot, and they forced women and children to join in the labor. Disobedience was also taken seriously, and slave owners often harshly whipped slaves as punishment.