Hornsbry, Alton, Jr. "Beginning of Slavery, Colonies." Beginning of Slavery, Colonies. Concord Learning Systems, n.d. Web. Mar. 2013. <http://franklaughter.tripod.com/cgi-bin/histprof/misc/slavery1.html>.

This resource brought up more questions that I now want to find the answers for. It listed other sources that I should look into and its contributors consisted of the chairman in the department of history at the Morehouse college. Through the citation it explains how some scholars seem to believe the first slaves were from Columbus's expeditions yet many others believe they were first introduced to America in 1619 brought into Virginia. Many worked for whites for close to four to seven years then very few would buy property, yet most just stayed in a very low class in the colonial society. The amount of slaves grew rapidly through to the 1700s where there was about 200,000 living in the colonies. Many lived down south and worked as farmers, and others worked as craft-workers, messengers, or servants. Half of the country had slaves that were working in these plantations. Since it was colder in the Northern and Middle colonies slaves often worked in factories, homes, shipyards, or fishermen on ships as apposed to farming.

Horton, James O. "Safe Harbor - the Economic Impact of Slavery." Safe Harbor - the Economic Impact of Slavery. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Apr. 2013. <http://www.wqln.org/main/Television/Original Productions/Safeg Harbor/Film/InterviewTranscripts/Horton/EconomicImpact.htm>.

This article was written by a historian named James Oliver Horton. It gave a lot more information on how important cotton was to the American economy and how it related with other countries. Cotton was a very prosperous and important good in early America. In 1815 it was the most valuable export to the states. Slaves, primarily in the south, were mostly working in cotton fields, therefore they are very important part in the prosperous economy surrounding cotton. By 1860 the south was creating 87.5% of the worlds cotton, this was a large piece of Americas economy and without the slaves it would not have been like that. It was not only an important textile of America but also Germany, France, and England.

Morgan, Edmund S. American Savery, American Freedome: The Ordeal of Colinial Virginia. N.p.: W.W. Norton &, 1975. Web. 8 Mar. 2013. <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Yy\_X7a0tWbkC&oi=fnd&pg=PP4&dq=slavery+in+colonial+America+in+1600&ots=z353OGrHHL&sig=55--g15pKywYhutduOtwwyEdOQk#v=onepage&q=slavery%20in%20colonial%20America%20in%201600&f=false>.

This is a book about American slavery in which the author expands on American slavery as it relates to American freedom. The author of the book was a professor at the University of Chicago then Brown then Yale where he taught colonial history. When there was ever conversation between a slave and its owner they were never equals. Some slaves may be granted freedom after working for a certain amount of time. Many were punished if they were to do something wrong, were sick, or ran away for a certain amount of time, they would be given less pay for not doing work and this created a negative affect for African slave's life and living. The rich were also much more superior to anything of the poor and were treated better than those who had a lower social rank.

Morgan, Kenneth. Salves Sales In Colonial Charleston. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998. Jstor. Web. 16 Mar. 2013. <http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/578661?uid=3739696&uid=2460338175&uid=2460337935&uid=2&uid=4&uid=83&uid=63&uid=3739256&sid=21101854985321>.

This was published by the Oxford University and the author is a professor in history. The cause of having slaves in colonial America helped with how the support at the time economically merchants at the time in colonial America. At the time slaves were helping with the amount of money that was being made in America. They were helping planters and merchants create goods to sell. For example in Maryland at the time of this slave trade, there was often fluctuating and high economic status to this region because of the higher amount of slaves they had. By closely looking at the facts of this region compared to those around it, it had a better and more lively economic state.

Patrick, Ely M. "Slavery in the Americas." Slavery in the Americas. Historical Boys' Clothing, 25 May 2002. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <http://histclo.com/act/work/slave/sg-am.html>.

This site had a lot of different information not only on slaves in colonial America yet also in Brazil and Mexico, this helped give context to the difference between the different places. This site also got there information from many factual textbooks and novels. Slavery is one of the main reasons that America developed differently than England. It also helped build America to become what it is today. Generally slaves were not educated and there were laws against tutoring any slaves in most states that had slavery. Many slaves in the south worked on cotton fields. This was a major product in colonial America as it was used for many things, most commonly clothes. It was also a large part of the industrial revolution. Many slaves in the south were working in agriculture on large plantations. Slaves on border states were most likely working on small farms or had slightly smaller jobs such as blacksmiths. Primarily slaves were used for agriculture, yet they were also used for servants and women were usually used for childcare.

Perkins, Edwin J. The Economy of Colonial America. New York: Columbia UP, 1980. Print.

The resource is by a college professor from the University of Southern California and is in the department of history. Overall this source gave me a lot of factual information about the economic state of colonial America in the time period I am studying. The economy between the time of the 1600s to the late 1700s stayed relatively the same as the workers which included slaves, artisans, farmers, and merchants, didn't do many things that changed the economy. They did relatively the same things to earn and make money in America year after year. The economy in colonial America changed very slowly, not much range in the amount of money made or lost every year.

"RACE - History - Colonial Authority." RACE - History - Colonial Authority. Race, n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2013. <http://www.understandingrace.org/history/gov/colonial\_authority.html>.

This source was helpful in that it was a chronologically ordered outline what laws were passed in certain dates. Social and cultural separation of blacks and whites started when Virginia planters were making laws based on seeing blacks as an inferior race. In 1696 South Carolina passed a law stating that slave owners had to provide clothes for their slaves but slaves had no protection or rights to the english common law. This soon became a common law among the thirteen colonies. In 1661 a law was passed saying that as punishment more time of servitude would be added, usually this was for indentured servants because slaves had to serve for life.

"Slavery in America." Slavery in America. Ferris State University, n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2013. <http://www.ferris.edu/jimcrow/timeline/slavery.htm>.

The Ferris State University's Jim Crow Museum gives a specific and accurate timeline of when slaves were first introduced through to when slavery was abolished. It shows a lot of information on how slaves were important economically, politically, and socially as well as giving background information. Slaves when first brought to Virginia in 1619 were indentured servants, therefore not classified as slaves just yet. In 1641 Massachusetts was the first New England colony to pass slavery as legal. In 1662 a Virginia law passed saying that slavery was dependent on the mother, therefore it was hereditary. More restricting laws were being passed over 40 years eventually causing the Virginia Slave Codes in 1705 this limits the freedom of slaves and ultimately causes slave owners to have more power over slaves and more rights. It also included provisions that non-Christians brought to Virginia would also become slaves. It also aloud slave owners to punish and abuse slaves without the worry of legal punishment.

"Unit 3 African American Slavery in the Colonial Era, 1619-1775." Welcome. New Jersey Department of State, 23 Apr. 2003. Web. 6 Mar. 2013. <http://slic.njstatelib.org/NJ\_Information/Digital\_Collections/AAHCG/unit3.html>.

This citation is found on the New Jersey State Library and also connects to a few other sources that may be helpful. The section that I had read about was helpful as it gave a more directed background on the introduction of the slaves in the colonies. In 1640 slaves had began to be used for life and hereditary slavery, meaning that if one had a parent that was a slave the child would continue to be a slave and so on. There was an increase in demand of tobacco from Britain, and as this product had raised in popularity and demand more laborers were being used in the south to grow it. The introduction and legalization of slavery was first passed in Georgia in 1750 which led to a system of black bondage to all thirteen colonies. Virginia had the largest amount of slaves, Maryland had the second largest amount and in South Carolina the majority of the population was African laborers. The work that the slaves had done in the middle and northern colonies was often less dangerous than down south

Wood, Betty. "Slavery In Colonial America." Barnes & Noble. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 Mar. 2013. <http://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/slavery-in-colonial-america-1619-1776-betty-wood/1101651589>.

The woman who rote this book is an American History professor at the university of Cambridge. In this book it describes how one of the reason slaves were first brought in America was because it was the cheapest way to get workers, without having to spend to much money paying them. Essentially they made more income than outcome when it came to the American economy as the slaves made more goods, the owners did not have to pay them. For example in early Virginia, before slave trade had even started they were not thinking of agriculture when they decided they needed to make more money for their society. They had three plans that involved too much spending money as apposed to making money, Virginia quickly started to fail economically and needed a new plan. When they first started slavery,this was the perfect solution as it involved close to no outcome and more income.

Zagarri, Rosemarie. "Teaching History.org, Home of the National History Education Clearinghouse." Slavery in Colonial British North America. National History Education Clearinghouse, n.d. Web. 25 Mar. 2013. <http://m.teachinghistory.org/history-content/ask-a-historian/25577>.

The article was written by Rosemarie Zagarri, she had gotten her PhD from Yale University and is now primarily working in gender and politics around the time of the American Revolution and early America. The information she had used to write this article was mainly used from primary sources that were cited on the page. By the time of the American Revolution slaves occupied just about 60% of South Carolinas population and 40% of Virginia's. Most slaves in South Carolina worked on very big plantations with many slaves and by 1750 on each plantation in South Carolina there were about 50 slaves living in a unit. Many slaves worked in the south yet some also worked in the New England area as well. They were usually not used for agriculture because the land was harder to farm on year round, there fore they worked usually as domestic servants, artisans, craftsmen, sailors, dockworkers, laundresses, and coachmen