

Transatlantic change in north american colonies

[Government](#), [Colonialism](#)



Included in these changes were: labor source, kinds of labor, organization of labor, race and the types of crops/ agriculture needed. These changes were more significant because they lead to even more changes, developments, improvements, troubles, etc. Which all lead to society today. Over time, the demand for labor remained the same; things needed to be produced, which meant labor was needed in order to provide suppliers/ consumers with whatever they wanted/ needed.

The source of that needed labor, however, did change. Indentured servants were the source of labor throughout the colonies, but in 1619, the first group of people were brought from Africa to the Americas to become slaves. To some, slavery was discovered to be much cheaper and more efficient than indentured servitude: mass amounts of Africans could be brought over to America at once, and they could easily be sold and try added anywhere among the colonies where need be.

To others though, there wasn't much of a need for slaves. People still favored indentured servants, whom they'd been using for quite a while already, because they felt more of a personal servitude with them, so they were a bit reluctant to give them up. Indentured servitude would soon be almost overshadowed by slavery though, because 30 years after 1793, comes the cotton gin which will raise the importance of plantations, thus increasing slave demand.

Even still though, the labor source changed from indentured servitude to slavery, as did a change occur from subsistence farms to plantations. With this change from farms to plantations, came a change from subsistence

crops to marketed crops such as tobacco and, the most famous, cotton; all of this can be seen as a result of the major population growth and expansion of the county, as well as importation/ exportation changes (trading slaves for goods, triangular trade).

To restate, concluding, continuity was maintained in aspects such as demand d/need for labor, need for crops/ agriculture, importation, etc. It was the changes (labor source, which crops/ type of agriculture is used, what is being imported/ exported) that occurred from transatlantic interactions that hold even more significance because they lead to changes, improvements, developments, etc.