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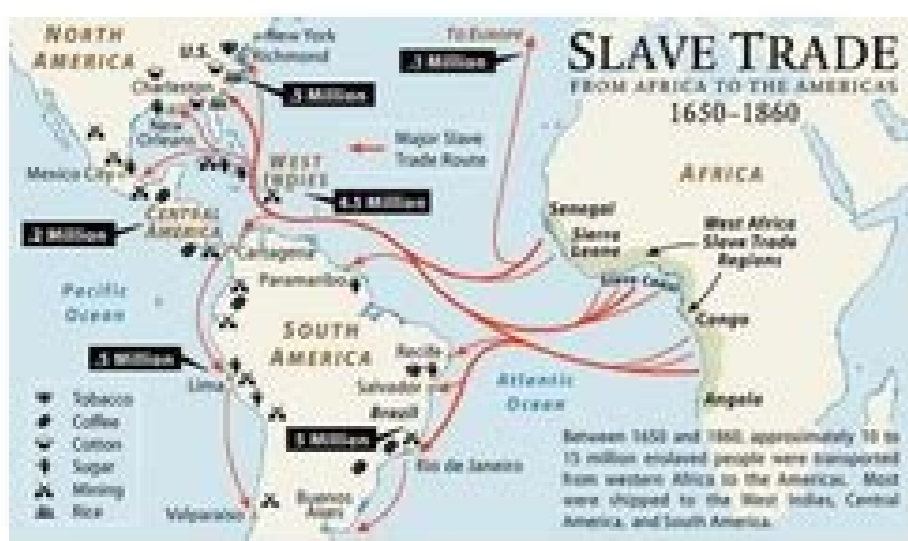
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**Crash Course World History**  
**Episode 24: The Atlantic Slave Trade**

1. What was slavery called by Americans prior to the Civil War? **The peculiar institution**
2. From 1650 to 1800, how many African slaves were forcibly moved to the Americas? **16 to 12 million**
3. How many people died during the journey to the Americas? **15%**
4. In total 48% of slaves went to the Caribbean and 41% went to Brazil
5. How many of the total number of slaves were brought to the United States? **Fewer than 5%**
6. When did European enslavement of Africans first start? **After the 4th crusade**
7. What were the primary crops grown by slaves? **Sugar, tobacco, coffee**
8. What is a big misconception about slavery? **That Europeans captured Africans to take them to the Americas**
9. How did Europeans actually obtain African slaves? **By trading for them**
10. On average, how much space would slaves have on the ship bringing them to the Americas? **4 square feet**
11. What kinds of work did slaves do? **Housework, skilled craftswork, sailors, agricultural laborers**
12. What was the average life expectancy of a slave on a sugar plantation in Brazil? **23 years old**
13. What happened to slave populations in the United States? **They started increasing**
14. What does the term "chattel slavery" mean? **Slaves were movable property**
15. What makes slavery slavery? **Slaves are dehumanized**
16. Greeks considered *othermaka* a characteristic of slaves.
17. Slaves probably made up 30% of the total Roman population.
18. What were two ideas central to Atlantic slavery? **Slave status can be passed down to children, slavery is the result of human sin**
19. Which European countries came to define the attitudes that characterized Atlantic slavery? **The Spanish and Portuguese**
20. What is the truth that modern humans must grapple with? **That all ancestors played a part in slavery**

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What do the things that the map shows tell you about the Atlantic Slave Trade?

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**African enslavement**  
 Historians have long debated how and why African kingdoms and merchants entered into a trade that was so disadvantageous to Africa and its inhabitants. Some have argued that slavery was endemic at that time in Africa and that, therefore, a demand from Europe quickly led to the development of an organized trade.

The European demand for captives became so great that they could only be acquired through inflicting raiding and warfare. Africans could become slaves as punishment for a crime, as payment for a family debt, or most commonly of all, by being captured as prisoners of war. With the arrival of European and American ships offering trading goods in exchange for people, Africans had an added incentive to enslave each other, often by kidnapping.

There is no doubt that Europeans were not capable of venturing inland to capture the millions of people who were transported from Africa. In the areas where slavery was not practiced, such as among the Omani people of southern Africa, European captives were unable to buy slaves.

**On the African side, the slave trade was generally the business of rulers or wealthy and powerful merchants, concerned with their own wealth or narrow interests, rather than those of the continent. At that time, there was no concept of being African. Identity and loyalty was based on kinship or membership of a specific kingdom or society, rather than to the African continent. Rich and powerful Africans were able to demand a variety of consumer articles and in some places even gold for captives, who may have been acquired through warfare or by other means, initially without massive disruption to African societies.**

However, by the mid-17th century the European demand for captives, particularly for the sugar plantations in the Americas, became so great that they could only be acquired through inflicting raiding and warfare. There is no doubt that some societies preferred others to obtain captives in exchange for European firearms, on the belief that if they did not acquire firearms in this way to protect themselves, they would be attacked and captured by their rivals and enemies who did possess such weapons.

**African resistance**  
 Some African rulers did attempt to resist the devastation of the European demand for captives. As early as 1528, King Afonso of Kongo, who had previously enjoyed good relations with the Portuguese, complained to the king of Portugal that Portuguese slave traders were kidnapping his subjects and depopulating his kingdom. King Afonso's efforts at Ombundu not only opposed the trade, but even went as far as to attack the forts that the European powers had established on the coast. Other African leaders, such as Doucoure Beure, King of Kongo and Aba el-Cadi, in what is now northern Senegal, also voiced resistance against the forced export of Africans.

Many others, especially those who were threatened with enslavement, as well as those held captive on the coast, rebelled against enslavement and this resistance continued during the middle passage. It is now thought that there were rebellions on at least 20 percent of all slave ships crossing the Atlantic.

**The African Diaspora**  
 The transatlantic slave trade led to the greatest forced migration of a human population in history. Millions of Africans were transported to the Caribbean, North and South America, as well as Europe and elsewhere. An African Diaspora in the sense of Africans outside Africa was created in the modern world.

**TRIANGULAR TRADE WORKSHEETS**

**TRADE MAPPING**  
 Map the Triangular Trade by describing the exchange of goods from one place to another.

**OLAUDAN EQUAN**  
 Do you know who he is? Research about Equan, also known as Oba Equan. Write to the abolition of the slave trade.

**On Sale**  
 Can you name and categorize the goods transported during the Triangular Trade? Use the letters and help below to do so.

**Abolition of Slavery**

CFESKUYHLNTRBOA

## The Triangular Trade

**Introduction:** The origins of the African Slave Trade can be traced back to the Age of Exploration in the 15th Century. Europeans had become quite addicted to the luxuries of exotic spices, silks and porcelain that could only be found in Asia. Unfortunately for them, Muslim traders had a complete monopoly over the trade routes to the Far East. Unsuccessful in the attempt to break that monopoly, they started to explore water routes that would enable them to bypass the Muslims. The Portuguese took the lead in that exploration and sent voyages down the west coast of Africa in hopes of finding a new route to the source of traded goods. On those voyages they found a new type of good: human beings.

### Why did the Slave Trade Begin?

Merchants in Europe drove European countries to explore the world, establish an empire of colonies, and bring back raw and produced goods to export from the mother country to be used or exported. As European empires expanded to the New World however, they lacked one major resource - a work force. In most cases the indigenous (native) peoples had proved unsuitable (most of them were dying from diseases brought over from Europe), and Europeans were unaccustomed to the climate and suffered under tropical diseases.

Africans, on the other hand, were excellent workers. They often had experience of agriculture and keeping cattle, they were used to a tropical climate, resistant to tropical diseases, and they could be "worked very hard" on plantations or in mines.

### Was Slavery New to Africa?

Africans had been traded as slaves for centuries - reaching Europe via the trans-Saharan, trans-Saharan, trade routes. Slaves obtained from the Muslim dominated North African coast however proved to be too well educated to be trusted and had a tendency to rebellion.

Slavery was also a traditional part of African society - various states and kingdoms in Africa operated one or more of the following: chattel slavery, debt bondage, indentured labor, and debtors.

### What was the Triangular Trade?

All three stages of the Triangular Trade proved lucrative for merchants.

The first stage of the Triangular Trade involved being manufactured goods from Europe to Africa: cloth, sugar, tobacco, beads, cowrie shells, metal goods, and guns. The products, although the Africans did not value them as much as Europeans, they were finally used against European colonizers. These goods were exchanged for African slaves.

The second stage of the Triangular Trade, **The Middle Passage**, involved shipping the slaves to the Americas.

The third, and final, stage of the Triangular Trade involved the return to Europe with the produce from the slave-labor plantations: cotton, sugar, tobacco, molasses and rum.

### Who Started the Triangular Trade?

For two hundred years, 1482-1640, Portugal had a monopoly on the export of slaves from Africa. It is notable that they were also the last European country to abolish the institution, although, like France, it still continued to work large slaves as contract laborers, which they called *lourdes* or *engagés à temps*. It is estimated that during the 4-12 centuries of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, Portugal was responsible for transporting over 4.5 million Africans (roughly 40% of the total).

### Name:

#### The Slave Trade:

- Shows 12 and 28 million people taken from Africa
- 7 million Africans sold into slavery on the coast of the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, and North Africa
- 12 million Africans taken to the Americas
- 5 million Africans were sent to the Indies and East Asia into slavery in other parts of the world 1800-1850



- For the 3 stages of the Triangular Trade on the map.
- The Middle Passage involved shipping slaves from Africa.

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As with other colonial empires, slaves were at the bottom of the social hierarchy, with little or no legal rights. Consequences for African Societies and Economies African kings and traders did not treat the people they sold to their fellow Africans, but treated them as prisoners of war. This triangular trade route redefined the slave trade. Trade crossed the Atlantic Ocean, which completed the three stages of triangular trade. The settlers were able to prosper by exporting the natural resources that these lands had to offer: exotic goods began to be exported from the Americas to Europe. In the mid-17th century, several British traders began to establish statutes and settlements on the west coast of Africa for Gold, Ivory, Piewood and Indigo. Slaves were mainly engaged in agriculture, which was the backbone of the southern economy, working on indigo, tobacco, and rice plantations on the southern coast of Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia. This left Africa open to conquest and colonization. The transatlantic slave trade, although it ended, had an impact that continued long after its abolition. The slave trade became an arms race in African societies as they traded slaves for European firearms to defend their kingdoms. Between 1640 and 1807, the British slave trade dominated the industry. They made one-tenth of the total southern population in 1680, and it grew to one-third in 1790. In addition, her ears were cut off as proof of purchase. Dispersion through the Slave Trade: the African Diaspora The transatlantic slave trade represents the largest forced migration in human history that caused Africans to migrate from their ancestral homelands to other parts of the world, creating a African in the modern world. "Get your nights and weekends back? Forge a justification" the slave trade after the immoral and dehumanized act of exploiting the African race to increase profits, the Try to justify the root of the slave trade by using two factors: Religion and scientific racism. In Virginia, tobacco plantations became dominant. For this reason, the European empires thought they were "last to be slaves." In Africa, kings and merchants began changing their own rate in exchange for goods, firearms and the like to protect their kingdom from neighboring enemies. Add a header to begin generating the table of contents Slave trade origin The transatlantic slave trade The role of slaves in plantations The treatment of slaves after the slave trade: the implications for Africa; the African diaspora; The Forging of a Justification? The transatlantic slave trade (also called the atlantian slave trade or the triangular slave trade) was a fifteenth century in the mid-nineteenth century forced the migration of enslaved persons by slave traders through a triangular trade spanning the continents of Europe, America and Africa. In Europe, the slave trade influenced its economic growth and market development to expand to all continents. Because the slavery system opposed the rights of all human beings, regardless of race, religion and scientific racism were used to fabricate its foundation. These slaves on the plantations Although the plantations were on U.S. soil, and although their workers were unpaid African slaves, Europe possesses total control of these lands and their income. None of the primary crops cultivated by slaves were necessary to sustain human life, but, rather, mere pleasures of men. However, when the demand for slaves became high, it created intense competition in African kingdoms. To help the crop in the workforce of the tobacco in the Jamestown Colony, some 20 Africans enslaved from the Dutch corsairs were purchased. The white settlers believed that they could use the Earth more effectively than the indigenous inhabitants, who were Spanish-Mexican or Indian Indians. In addition, they had already had experience in agriculture and livestock. Some scientific theories suggest that the black race was closely linked to the apes and other animals, towards them physically, intellectually and biologically inferior to other human races, so they were destined to be slaves. As a result, importing slaves from Africa became a "moral, legal and socially acceptable" trend in both Europe and the new colonies. The Amorites, in turn, produce plantation crops that be shipped to Europe. In the nineteenth century, the colonies of the south produce sugarcane, while many wealthy landowners planted a variety of crops such as coffee, rice, cashew and indigo. "To be able to teach the Transatlantic Slave Trade to its students? The Royal African Company (RAC) sent African slaves to the Americas than any other institution during the Transatlantic Slave Trade. Men, women and even children are kidnapped or live in constant fear of being kidnapped by slave traffickers. In essence, the Overseas Territories and unpaid labor fueled European economic growth centuries. They were shackled in pairs with handcuffs and leg shackles with the right and right ankles attached to the left and left ankles of another. Although there were indigenous and European peoples, both were considered unreliable for health reasons. When the British economy began to flourish and more jobs were available, cheap labor was still needed on the plantations to maintain the growing demand for products exported to Europe. In the Americas, slaves were a big business for their labor-intensive economy. Manifest Destiny was the belief of many Americans of their divine mission to expand coastal territories to in North America also known as westward expansion. In the mid-16th and 17th centuries, a number of British traders began to establish charters and settlements on the west coast of Africa to obtain gold, gold, Tinted wood and indigo. With the expansion of slave trade, plantation agriculture also grew, specifically in South Carolina and Georgia. In addition, since most of the slaves taken were men, there were only women in Africa, which led to a depopulation and greater long-term demolitions. This was the last attempt to defend such an inhuman act that had existed for centuries on all continents. The white settlers considered these people as lazy and wild, respectively. Although the diaspora is rooted on the slave trafficking, voluntary migration is now used to refer to the scatter. John Hawkins was the first British to engage in slave trade in 1562, obtaining a considerable benefit transporting slaves from Mexico's islands. Due to the lucrative benefits of the African continent, the competition between the European powers of Holland, Denmark and Portugal grew. However, despite contributions to their profits, slaves were treated unfair and ruthlessly - often seen as simple properties instead of human beings. Indigenous peoples and Europeans were prone to illness and little adapted to climate, and often suffered tropical diseases. While Africans were excellent workers resistant to diseases, Slave transatlantic trafficking Slave transatlantic trafficking occurred since the end of the fifteenth century until mid-nineteenth, covering three continents: Europe, America and Africa. To expand more the monopoly of the slave trafficking, Charles II had the exclusive rights of the real adventurers who traded in Africa, or simply Royal African Company (RAC). Religion Africans in West and Central Africa have various Ethica and spiritual traditions, of Christian beliefs and the European slave traders. Perfect for both the classroom and home education! Click on any of the sample images below to see a larger version. The rivalry grew even more with the introduction of slavery. A database of slave journeys during the slave slave It can be seen at this source: In 1750 there were some 235,000 enslaved Africans, of which 85% live in the south. Agriculture in Africa became almost impossible with people unable to carry out any business. Sources of the image: African slave trafficking created technical and social divisions in African society, since it projected political violence and anarchy for neglecting human life. Directed by John Hawkins, the slaves were sold in Santo Domingo with a huge profit. Due to the lucrative benefits that can be found in the African continent, the competition between the European powers of Holland, Denmark and Portugal grew. Apart from working hard, the life of the slaves depended totally from their owners. Trade had both its advantages and your disadvantages in continents. Slavery, technically, is an early byproduct of a culture of consumption that existed in the purchase of goods for pleasure instead of sustenance. Do you want to save dozens of hours over time? Through the navigation law of 1660, only the entrance to its colonies of English-owned vessels was allowed. After arriving at another country away from their homeland, they were treated ruthlessly and unjustly, especially those who worked in plantations. They were treated as a property and sold in market places. Origin of slave trade in the New World. European expanding empires lacked workforce as a main resource. Our worksheet package includes a printable facts and preparatory sheets and student activities. They were chained under low ceilings that prevented them from sitting erect. Theories as such were called scientific racism that was trying to rationalize the exploitation of Africans to maximize the benefits. In the sixteenth century, the thomer and the sodatiefa sodatiefa noreuf ednod satsoc sal ne sovalsec ed setreuf sol a norahcran sonacirfa sovalsec sol sodirefsnart res ed setna sovalsec sol ed oteimatarT.odatnesa naAbah es seselgni sol euq sal ne ramartuA sanoz Angised A Avoid lice, qualified and loaded on slave boats. In addition, when slave trade was prohibited in the Americas and Europe, African kingdoms began to collapse, since they had become too dependent on slave trade. Already in 1562, the first slave trip left England. As slave trade grew and the demand for slaves rose, the despoliation of Africa caused agriculture to be almost impossible due to lack of workforce. African slavery, on the other hand, had already existed for centuries in various ways: some were identified servants who had the opportunity to buy their freedom; Others were similar to European servants. The loss of hundreds of people led to the devastating consequences for African economies. By the time the transatlantic slave trade came to an end in 1808, only 6 percent of African slaves landing in the New World were going to Northern America. The temperature was extremely high and the oxygen levels were very low. The rivalry increased more with the introduction of slavery. The four main nations of the African slave traffic to the Americas were: Portugal, with more than 6 million slaves, Great Britain, with more than 3 million slaves, and France and Spain A with more than 1 million slaves. It is estimated that 10 to 12 million enslaved Africans were transported to the Americas between the XVI and XIX centuries. When selling them to European slave merchants, the kings enriched and strengthened their own kingdoms to protect themselves against neighboring enemies. The panic, or the idea that people of African descent have the same interests and, therefore, must be unified, will evolve later from the dispersion of Africans. Examples of such areas included Massachusetts Bay and Virginia. During the trip, They filled at levels under the cover of the ship to maximize the benefit of each ship. As the demand for labor intensified, the British crown expanded the slave trade in its colonies in the Americas. Although the Africans were accustomed to the NEW YEHT, SNOITDNOC LATNEMNORIVNE

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