The Atlantic Slave Trade

Origins of the Slave Trade
➢ High demand for labor!
   o ___________ - estates where cash crops such as sugar or tobacco were grown on large scale.
➢ Shortage of Labor (Why?)
   o Planter had first used Native Americans as workers, but _______________ had killed millions of them.
   ➢ _______________ were too expensive!

Triangular Trade
➢ __________________ - trading network lasting from the 1600’s to the 1800’s that carried goods and enslaved people between __________________________.

3 Legged trade: slaves for guns and beer, slaves shipped to Americas and sold, slaves used to work plantations and goods sold back to Europe.

Old World v New World Slavery
Not based on race v. race based
Not permanent v. born into it
Not low status v. low status

Middle Passage
➢ ___________________ - the name for voyages that brought _______________ across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies.
Statistics on Slave Ships

➢ Journey: __________________________
➢ __________% of Africans died on voyage
➢ ____________________________
➢ Adolescent Males between the ages of 18 - 25 were the most expensive
➢ Women were prized because they could reproduce and add to their master’s wealth

The Middle Passage

The name for voyages that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the Caribbean.

“Loose packing” =

“Tight packing” =

Common to dump your ____________________________.

Slave mutinies on board ships were common
(1 out of every 10 voyages across the Atlantic experience a revolt).

• Covert resistance (attempted suicide, jumped overboard, refusal to eat).
• When the slave ship docked, the slaves would be taken off the ship and placed in a pen. There they would be washed and their skin covered with grease, or sometimes tar, to make them look healthy (and therefore more valuable)
• They would also be ____________ with a hot iron to identify them as slaves.

Auctions
Slaves were sold at ________
Buyers physically inspected the slaves, to include their teeth as an indication of the slave’s age
Auctioneers had slaves perform various acts to demonstrate their physical abilities.

Slavery in the Colonies
➢ Worked in:
  ○ __________
  ○ __________
Women performed domestic duties as ________ or ______________.

Fear of Slave REBELLION!
Many slave owners didn’t teach their slaves to ____________, why?

The church services usually only read from the ______________ about the suffering of Christ, and avoided the ______________ about Moses and the Exodus.

There were stiff punishments for even the most minor offenses.

Slave Resistance
Coped with __________________________ by:
- Keeping cultural traditions alive
- Turned to religion
- __________________________
- Attacked slaveholders families
- __________________________!

Effects of the Slave Trade
Atlantic Slave trade continues for __________________________
- __________________________ Africans shipped to Americas

The labor of African slaves helped build the economies of the American colonies.
__________________________ - the dispersal of people of African descent throughout the Americas and Western Europe due to the slave trade.

How Was Slavery Justified?
Christians believed Africans were cursed descendants of Ham and argued that slavery was ______________.

18th century science stated that Africans were “inferior”.
John Wesley
➢ Not all Christians believed in slavery.
➢ Founder of the Methodist Church
➢ Published Thoughts Upon Slavery in 1774
➢ On his deathbed he was reading Equiano’s Narrative

Abolitionism
➢ ____________ was the movement in the late 18th and early 19th centuries to end the practice of ____________ in the United Kingdom, the British Empire and the world, including ending the Atlantic slave trade.
➢ Quakers objected on religious grounds that it was anti-Christian and the idea spread.

Abolition Timeline
1854: Slavery abolished in Peru and Venezuela.
1863: Emancipation Proclamation issued in the U.S.
1863: Slavery abolished in all Dutch colonies.

1865: Slavery abolished in the ____________ as a result of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the end of the Civil War.
1871: Gradual emancipation initiated in Brazil.
1873: Slavery abolished in Puerto Rico.
1886: Slavery abolished in Cuba.
1888: Slavery abolished in Brazil.
1960s: Slavery abolished in Saudi Arabia and Angola

Impact of Slavery in Africa
The slave trade brought firearms to such African societies as Ashante, Dahomey, and Oyo and this increased violence. In the 18th Century, Dahomey expanded rapidly, absorbed neighboring societies, and fielded an army that was largely a slave-raiding force.

Some leaders were forced by the Europeans to engage in slavery by threats of slavery themselves.

Some states like Rwanda largely escaped the slave trade through resistance and geography
Some like Senegal in West Africa were hit very hard. Other societies benefited economically from selling slaves, trading, or operating ports.

As abolition took root in the 19th Century some African merchants even complained about the loss of their livelihood.

On the whole, however, the slave trade devastated Africa, which remains a troubled region today.