Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Do Now:
1) Pick up do now sheet and complete it.

Today’s Agenda:
1) Do Now
2) Slave Trade
3) Exit-slip

Homework:
Slave Trade Worksheet

Learning Target(s):
I can describe the development of the Atlantic Slave Trade and how it impacted Africans, Native Americans, and Europeans.

When and Why the Slave Trade began:

15th Century:
- War captives were sold to the wealthy in Asia and Europe for use as domestic servants

16th Century:
- African slaves deemed more suitable for the labor of intense crops like sugar in the Americas
- 1518- First boat of slaves arrived in the Americas (The Dutch)
  - Resistant to European disease- too many Natives had died
  - Less likely to run- Native knew the land better
  - More familiar to European farming practices

The Triangle Trade Route:
- Trade network linking Europe, Africa, and the Americas
- Europe sent finished goods to Africa
- Africans went as slaves to the Americas
- The Americas sent raw materials to Europe
The Triangle Trade Route Cont.:

- Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans
- The slaves worked on sugar, cotton, and tobacco plantations
- 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries
- Between the 16 century & 19 century, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas

Treatment of the Slaves:

- Slaves were transported from Africa to the Americas on the Middle Passage
- 1 out of 5 survived
- Represents one of the largest forced migrations in the world’s history
Close quarters of the slaves in the ship

A slave being thrown overboard

How did Slavery Affect Africa?:

- Depopulated vast areas- many moved away from the coast
- Deprived the youngest, most vital men and women
- Increased local warfare as local traders competed and raided neighboring tribes for slaves
- Slowed development of Africa

King Alfonso:

- King of the Congo
- In 1526, Afonso wrote a series of letters condemning the establishment of the trans-Atlantic slave trade
- He accused the Europeans of illegally purchasing free people as slaves
- King Alfonso to the King of Portugal, “so great is the corruption that our country is being completely depopulated.”

Ibo Tribe:

- The trans-Atlantic slave trade affected Ibo tribe the most
- The African society of Ibo in eastern Nigeria produced more slaves than any other country in Africa
Benin Society:
- West African society
- A brilliant and creative society in the sixteenth century
- As the population declined, the Benin people lost faith in their gods, their art deteriorated, and human sacrifices became more common
- When the British arrived, they found a corrupt and brutal place
- It took years to rediscover the brilliance of the culture destroyed by slavery

American Plantations:
- A large agricultural estate, found mainly in the Southern States
- Sugar, cotton, and tobacco became major export crops
- Native peoples and African slaves worked these plantations

Exit-slip:
- What was the Middle Passage?
- How did the Slave Trade affect African society?
- Who were the first to bring African-slaves to the Americas?