

AIM: What impact did the Atlantic Slave trade have on the global community?

Do Now:

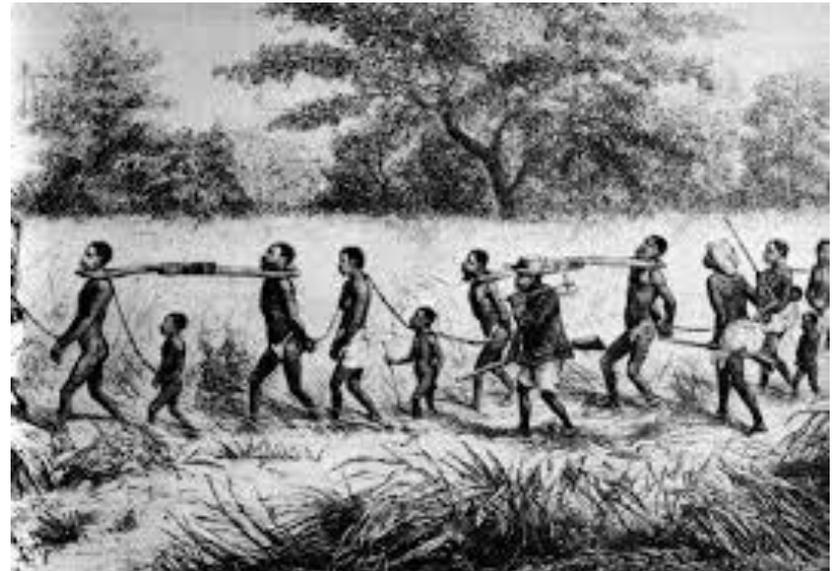
- How many slaves were transported during the Atlantic Slave trade in total?
- What areas were the majority of slaves transported to?
- Why was the demand for slaves so high during this time?
- Why do you think the slave trade was able to last for 400 years?

Facts about the Atlantic Slave Trade

- Ships carried about 2-3 men for every 1 woman.
- 14 % of slaves sent to the New World were children (under 14) , 56% adult males, 30% females
- The most ancient civilizations--ancient Mesopotamia, Old Kingdom Egypt, and the civilizations that formed in the Indus (India/Pakistan) and Yangtze (China) river valleys--all had some form of slavery present in their earliest years.

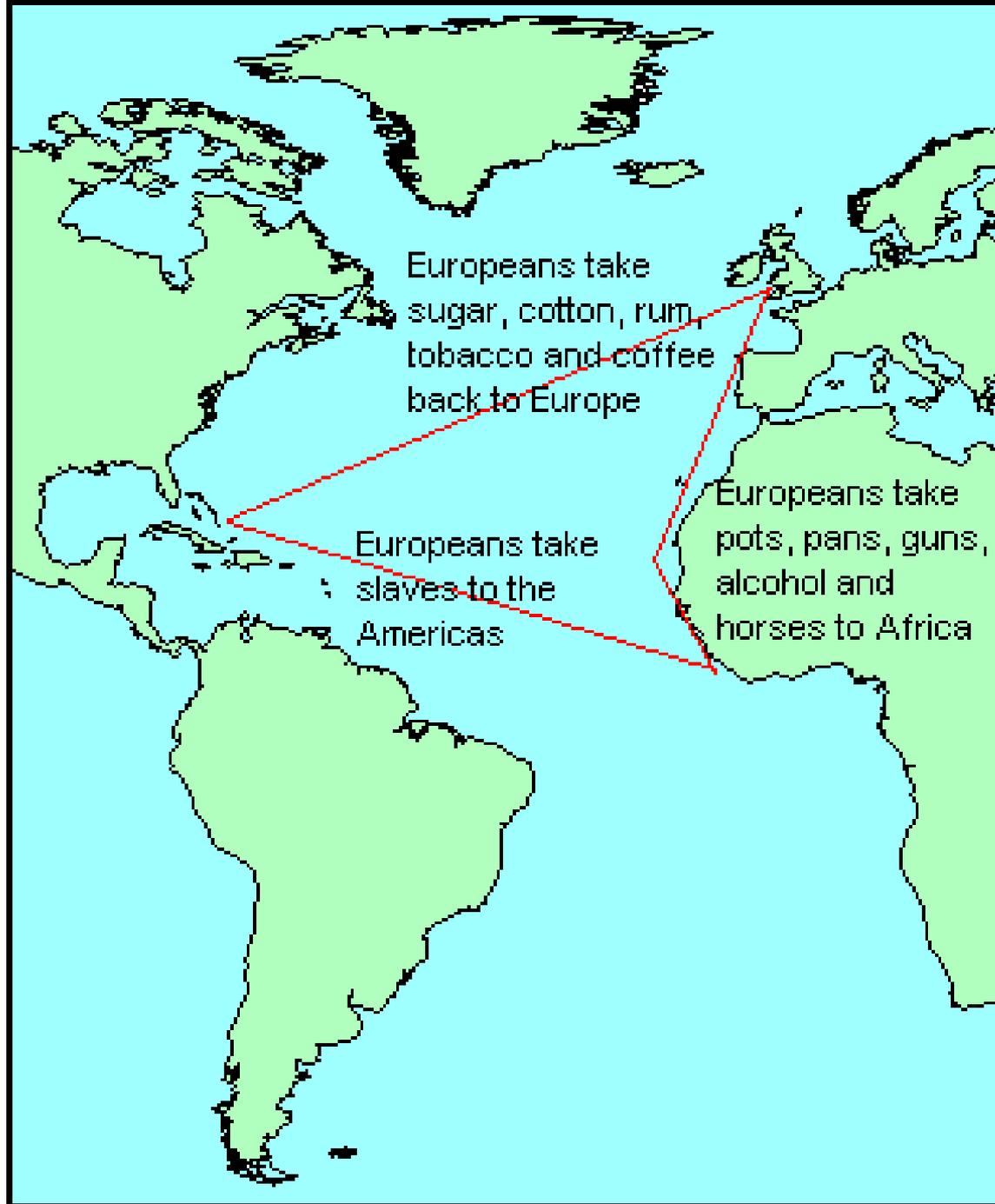
History of African Slavery

- Most slaves in Africa were war captives
- Once enslaved, an individual had no personal or civil rights
- Owners could order slaves to do any kind of work, punish them, and sell them as chattel (personal property)
- Most slaves worked as cultivators

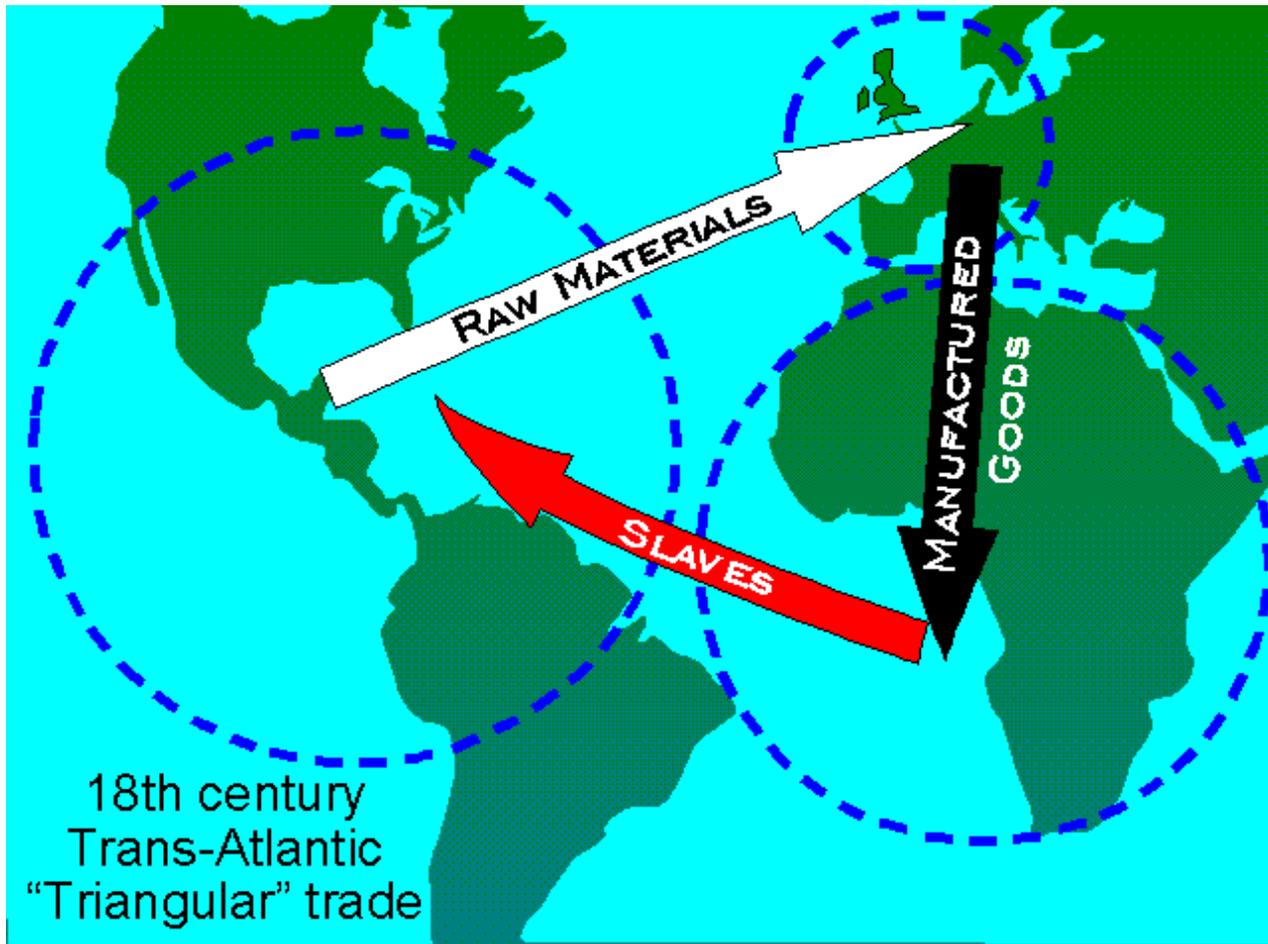


European Slave Trade

- By the time Europeans arrived in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 15th and 16th Centuries, the slave trade was a well-established feature in African society
- A detailed system for capturing, selling, and distributing slaves had been in place for over 500 years
- With the arrival of the Europeans and the demand for slaves in the Americas, the slave trade expanded dramatically
- Europeans would sell goods such as guns, alcohol, and other manufactured products to local African chiefs in exchange for slaves.



Triangular Trade Routes

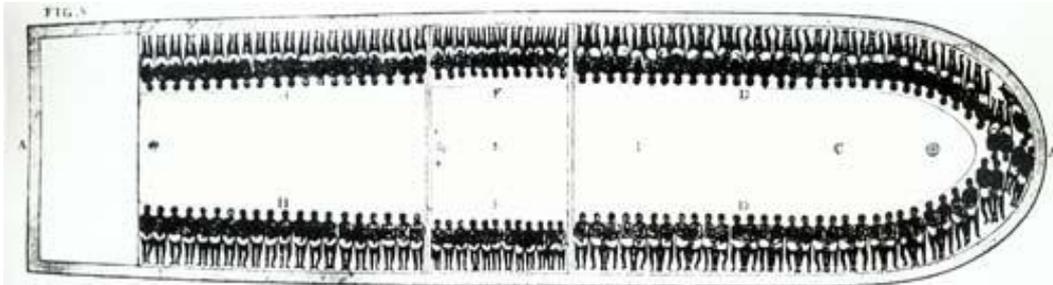


Triangle Trade

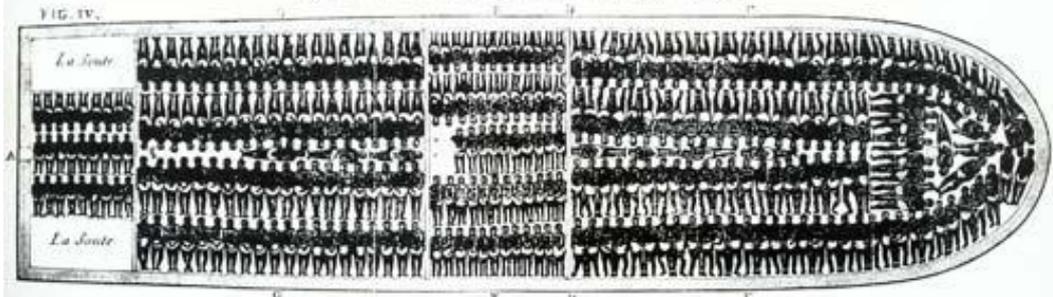
1. Europe: Exported Manufactured goods to Africa and colonies.
2. Africa: Exported slaves to Americas (Colonies).
3. The Americas (Colonies): exported Raw materials.



Middle Passage



Coupe horizontal de platiborne d'un Bâtiment Nègre.



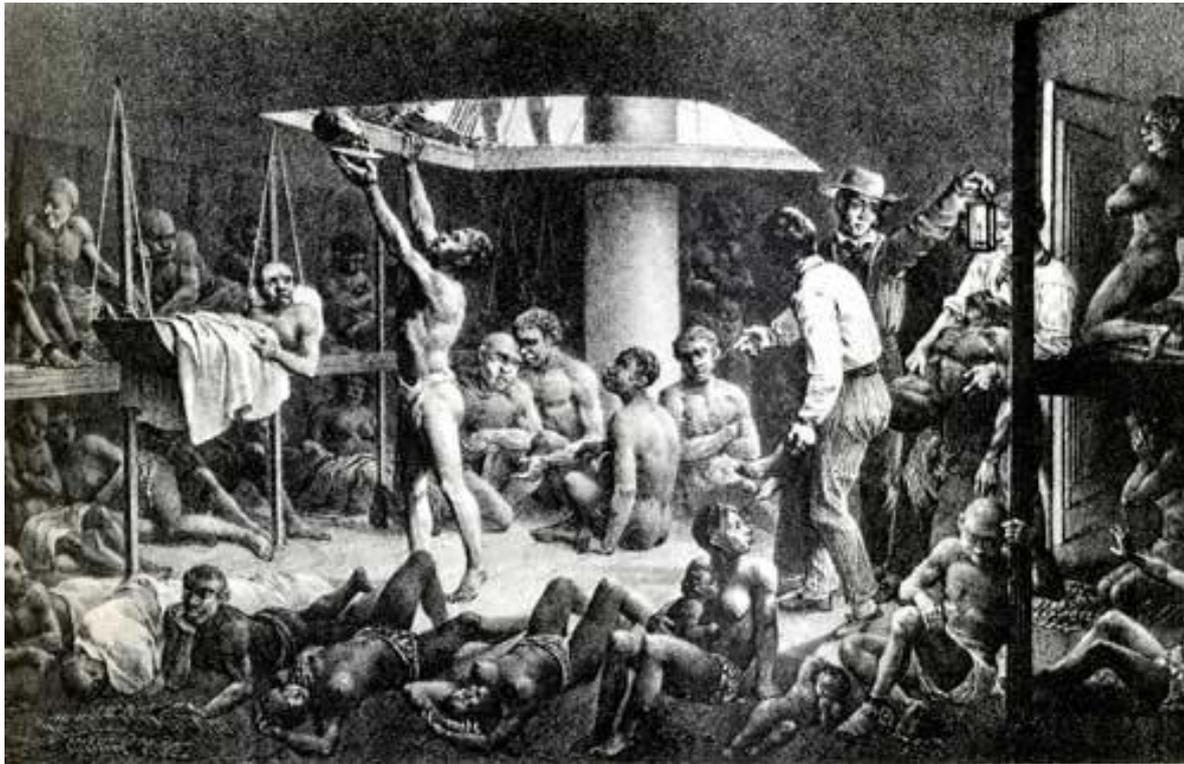
Coupe horizontale de Bâtiment Nègre.

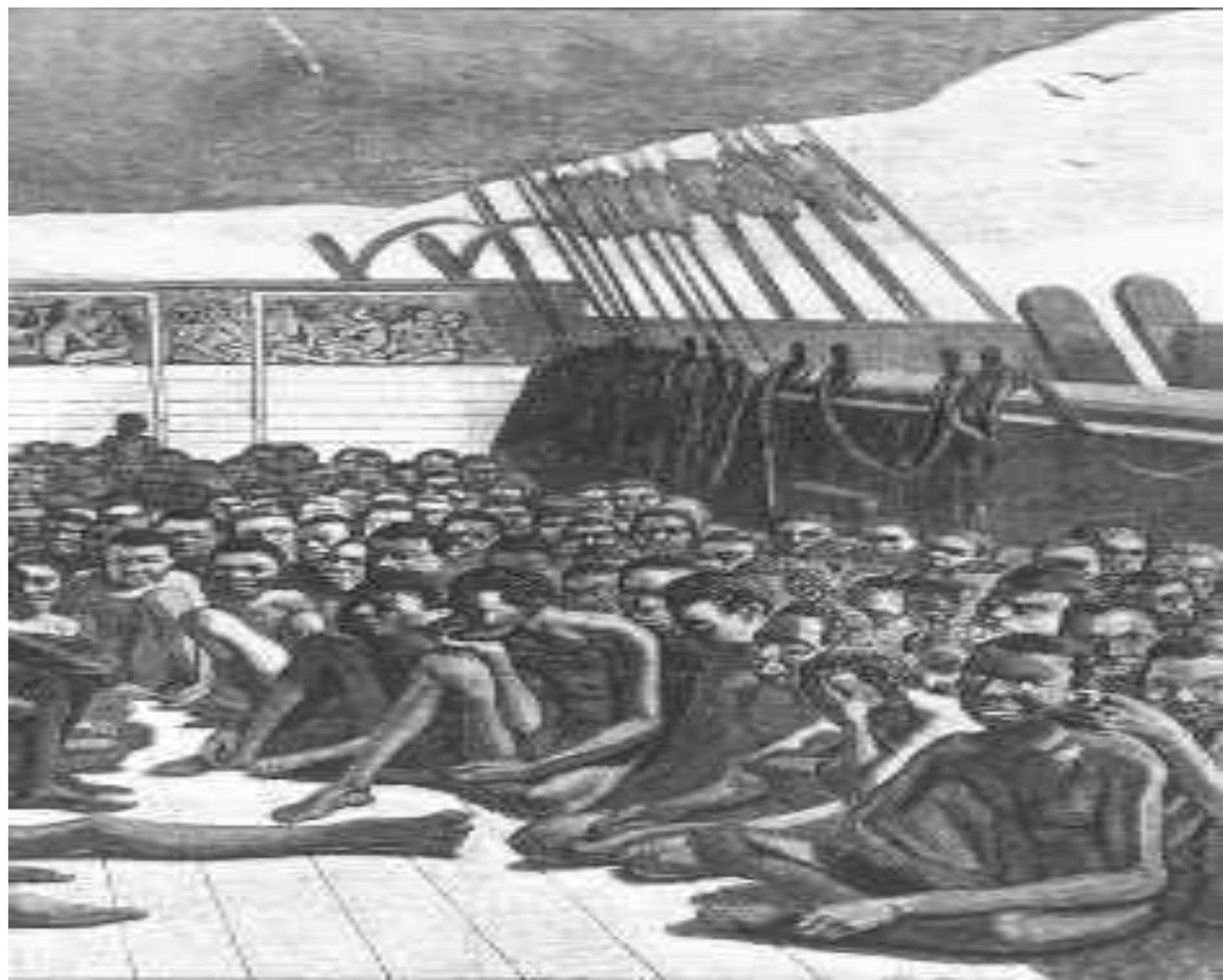
Middle Passage: Journey from Africa to Americas.

1. “Floating Coffins”: 10 – 15 million slaves died of disease, brutal treatment & suicide.



“If the Atlantic were to dry up, it would reveal a scattered pathway of human bones, African bones marking the various routes of the Middle Passage.”
~slave ship captain

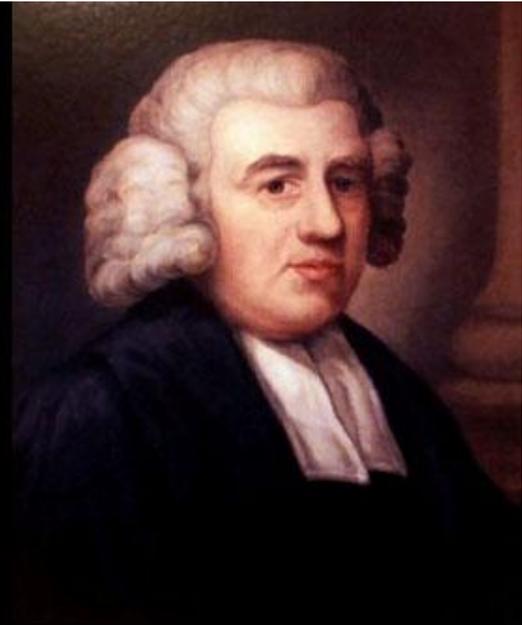




A former slave ship captain, John Newton became sympathetic to the slaves and later became a minister. On one journey, his ship was in a terrible storm and almost sunk. He felt that it was a divine intervention and that he was meant to stop the slave trade. He wrote the hymn, **Amazing Grace** in response to his feelings of guilt.

Amazing grace! (how
sweet the sound)
That sav'd a wretch
like me!
I once was lost, but
now am found,
Was blind, but now I
see.

I am not the man I
ought to be, I am not
the man I wish to be,
and I am not the
man I hope to be,
but by the grace of
God, I am not the
man I used to be



- AIM: Can the slave trade ever be justified?



Braided Whip



Slave Whip Cat



Results of the Slave Trade

- Population decrease in Africa
- Increase in tribal warfare
- Trans-Saharan trade destroyed
- Hindered progress of African continent
- Imperialism in Africa

End of the Slave Trade

- 1772—British abolish slavery in England
- 1807—Illegal for British subjects to take part in slave trade
- 1808-U.S. abolished slave trade
(demand continues for cheap labor)
- 1865-Defeat of South during Civil War
(13th/14th/15th amendments)
- Country of Liberia—founded by former slaves
(American Colonization Society)