


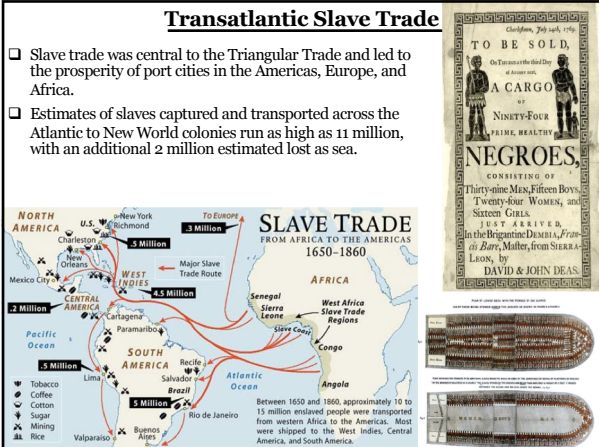
SSWH10: ANALYZE THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION INTO THE AMERICAS, AFRICA, AND ASIA



ELEMENT D: Examine the effects of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on Africa and on the colonies in the Americas.

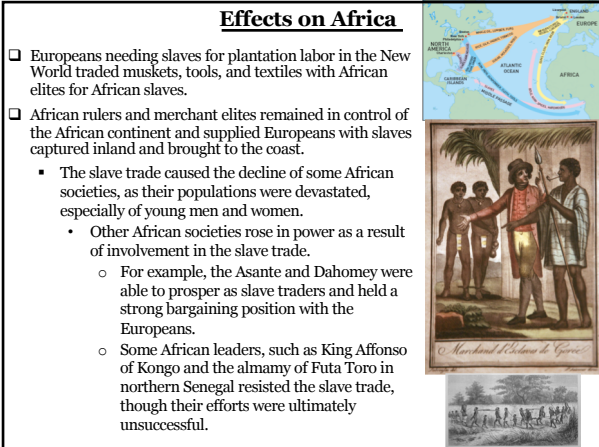
Transatlantic Slave Trade

- ❑ Slave trade was central to the Triangular Trade and led to the prosperity of port cities in the Americas, Europe, and Africa.
- ❑ Estimates of slaves captured and transported across the Atlantic to New World colonies run as high as 11 million, with an additional 2 million estimated lost as sea.



Effects on Africa

- ❑ Europeans needing slaves for plantation labor in the New World traded muskets, tools, and textiles with African elites for African slaves.
- ❑ African rulers and merchant elites remained in control of the African continent and supplied Europeans with slaves captured inland and brought to the coast.
 - The slave trade caused the decline of some African societies, as their populations were devastated, especially of young men and women.
 - Other African societies rose in power as a result of involvement in the slave trade.
 - For example, the Asante and Dahomey were able to prosper as slave traders and held a strong bargaining position with the Europeans.
 - Some African leaders, such as King Affonso of Kongo and the almaym of Futa Toro in northern Senegal resisted the slave trade, though their efforts were ultimately unsuccessful.



Effects on Colonies in Americas

- ❑ In the Americas, the slave trade allowed colonies in the Caribbean, Brazil, and the south-eastern part of North America to become huge economic successes by providing unpaid labor on tobacco, rice, and sugar plantations.
- ❑ The arrival of slaves in the Americas contributed to the development of strict race based social hierarchies that led to the long-term suppression of both slaves and free people of African descent.
 - Slaves also suffered from poor working and living conditions; this contributed to high mortality rates in the sugar and rice growing regions.
 - Conditions were slightly better in the tobacco growing regions of the Chesapeake region.
- ❑ The importation of slaves to the Americas brought a rich and vibrant African culture to the Caribbean, South America, and parts of North America.
- ❑ This culture contributed to the language, diet, religion, and music of all of the of region.
 - Case study: Venezuela's Tambores Percussion Music v. Traditional West African Percussion Music.