Chapter 4 Section 3
The Atlantic Slave Trade

Setting the Stage: Sugar plantations and tobacco farms needed a large supply of slaves to make them profitable. Native American labor was supposed to fill this need for workers, but disease and warfare forced Europeans to look elsewhere. Africa was their answer...

The Desire for Africans
There were several reasons why African slaves made sense to European settlers to fulfill the need for cheap labor.
1.
2.
3.

By the time the slave trade had ended, Europeans brought over 9.5 million slaves to work in the New World.

All major countries “employed” African slaves. __________________ used the most, as their empires spanned vast regions of the Caribbean and North America.

Europeans captured their slaves with the help of local __________________. Rarely did they travel inland, but rather they stayed in coastal ports and waited for local rulers and slave merchants to bring in a new shipment.

Lured by __________________, African rulers continued to participate in the trade, despite its devastating effects on their continent and culture.

A Forced Journey
After the capture, slaves endured the dehumanizing experience of traveling to the New World across the Atlantic Ocean.

Triangular Trade

The voyage that brought slaves to the Americas was known as the __________________ __________________.

Upon arrival in America, the slaves were auctioned off to the highest bidder. Their existence was harsh, living on little food in small huts, with the constant threat of torture and whippings.
To cope, Africans tried to hold onto their ___________________. They continued to sing songs and tell stories of their ancestors. Oftentimes, slaves would __________________ their owners land, breaking equipment and working at a slow pace. Thousands of slaves ran away. Occasionally, uprisings would occur, as slaves attacked their owners.

Consequences of the Atlantic Slave Trade
Africa

America

Present Day