

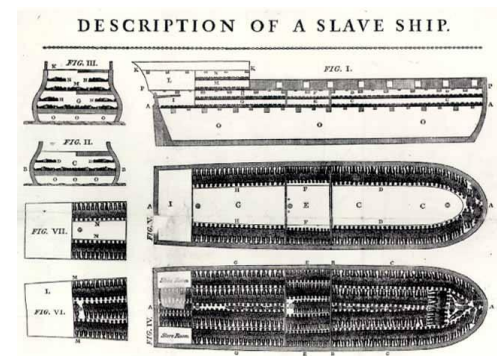
The Atlantic Slave Trade

Background

- Muslims had established slave trade
- Culture of Slavery within Africa
 - o Field Workers
 - o Concubines
 - o Servants
 - o Soldiers
 - o Administrators
- Trade was the basis of Portuguese relations with Africans,
 - o The Portuguese provided African rulers with slaves
 - in return they received ivory, pepper, animal skin and gold
 - They established factories, forts and trading posts with resident merchants, along the coast
 - El mina(1482) was the most important, it was a gold producing region
 - o Missionaries focused on Benin, Kongo, and other African kingdoms
 - Kongo ruler, Nzinga Mvemba and his family converted
 - Luanda became the basis for Portuguese colony of Angola
- By 1460 around 500 slaves were brought to Europe per year

Trend toward Expansion

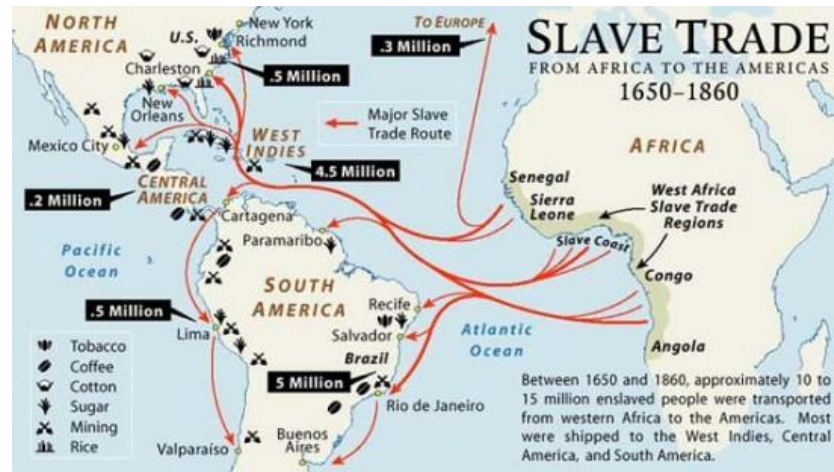
- Slave Trade existed between 1450 and 1850
 - o Shipped between African and Americas
 - Middle Passage
 - Horrible conditions
 - o About 12million Africans shipped to Americas
 - About 10-20% Mortality rate on ships
 - Peak 1700-1800 = about 7 million Africans
 - Most shipped to Caribbean and South America
 - o Caribbean
 - Invented Plantation System
 - Mostly Sugar Plantations
 - Short growing season
 - Many accidents and diseases
 - Mostly took young men
 - o Labor intensive
 - o Not good for women or children
 - o North America
 - Plantation System
 - Cotton and Sugar
 - Labor intensive year round
 - Climate
 - Allowed for Slave population to grow
 - A lot more men than women



Organization of the Trade

- Portuguese Dominated
 - o Until 1630s
 - o Supplied Brazil, and Spanish colonies
- Royal African Company
 - o English

- Competition to Portuguese and Dutch
- Triangle Trade
 - Slaves to Americas
 - Raw goods to Europe
 - Manufactured goods to Africa and Americas
- Coastal African States
 - Expanded with the help of European Goods
 - Guns
 - Benin, Dahomey, Asante



American Slave Societies

- Families difficult
 - People are property
 - Could be sold off
 - Men and women had different quarters
- North America
 - Attracted to Religion
- Mulattos
 - Results of relations between Europeans and Africans
 - More rights earlier
- Caribbean
 - Grew to replace Natives
 - 18th Century – Natives had died off
 - Continued cultural practices of homeland
- Brazil
 - 33% Slaves
 - 66% Freed descendants of slaves
 - By 1850 less than 1% of slaves were African born

Slowing of the Slave Trade

- Simple Economics
 - Supply going up, demand going down
- Enlightenment
 - Called for end of Slavery
 - Slavery does not fully end till 1888
 - Brazil Abolished last

