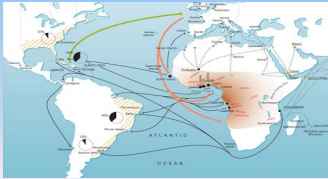
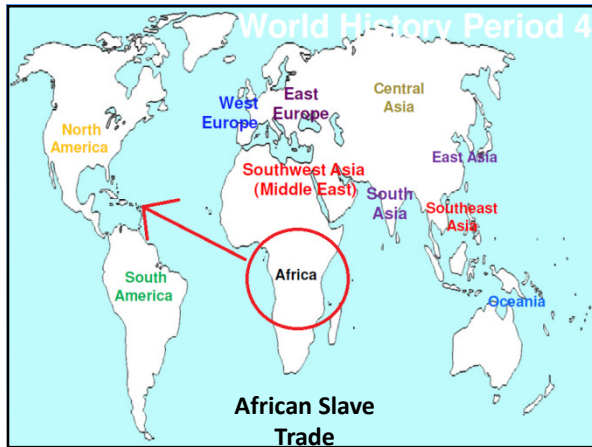


Chapter 20: Africa and the Africans in the Age of the Atlantic Slave Trade

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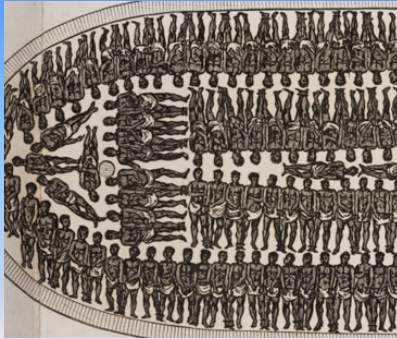
Objectives

- The expansion of African slave trade
- The effects of the African population in the Americas
- What purpose did Africans have in the Americas
- Type of work slaves performed
- Distinguishing features of slavery
- The involvement of Europeans in the slave trade (what, when, how?)
- Effects of having European contacts
- Demographics in Africa (with the effect of slave trade)
- Political, social, economic organization of Africa vs. Americas
- Portuguese exploration and penetration of Africa
- How the West affected political development of Africa

Vocabulary

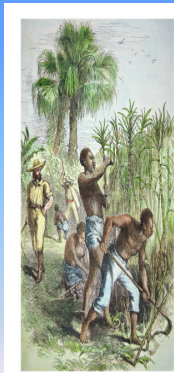
- Royal African Company
- Indies piece
- Triangular Trade
- Middle Passage

Slave Ship



SOCIAL

- Slaves
 1. High mortality and low birth rate
 2. Shipped across the Atlantic Ocean
 3. At the bottom of the social pyramid
 - Hierarchy based on region of origin and color
 4. Responsible for labor intensive jobs
 5. Women and children enslaved for domestic labor(Africa and Americas)



SOCIAL Continued...

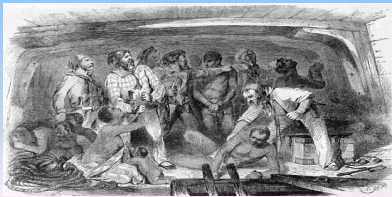
6. Demographics

- African population cut by 50%
- Larger population of women
- New crops brought to Africa caused the population to rise



POLITICAL

1. Demand for slaves
Portuguese established colonies to foster slaves—
them trading with/penetrating the interior—
Political expansion
2. Unstable states in Central and South America
3. **Royal African Company**



Political Cont...

4. Well established pattern of slavery (prior to the arrival of Europeans in Africa in the 16th century)
5. Unification of people in America (unlike Africa)
6. West hindered political development in Africa
-took too many people from the country



Interaction

1. Middle Passage
2. Atlantic ocean
3. Triangular Trade
 - Africa → Americas → Europe
4. Colombian Exchange
 - Diseases, foods (yams), Africans, music (goods more valuable than people)
5. Slave trade ended
 - result of economic, political, and religious changes
6. Enlightenment led to people seeing religion as immoral



CULTURE

1. Maintaining tradition
2. Interference prevents African unity
3. Religion
 - Christianity+ Native African Religion (syncretism)
 - Voodoo
 - Rastafarians
 - Polytheistic



ECONOMIC

1. Indies Piece
2. Slavery led to:
 - Emerging Atlantic Capitalism
 - Making Africans dependant on European trade
3. Slaves worked on sugar plantations
 - labor intensive



Drawing
Conclusions...

