

# Contents page

1. Origins
2. Triangular Trade
3. Effects of Slave Trade on: Africa
4. Effects of Slave Trade on: Britain
5. The Middle Passage
6. Plantation life
7. Slave Resistance
8. The Abolitionist Campaign
9. Support for the slave trade
10. End of the slave trade

Throughout the 1700s and 1800s many hundreds of thousands of people were kidnapped and/or sold to British Slave traders who would take them to the Americas to work on Plantations.

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The background of the slide is a dense, close-up photograph of numerous gold coins. The coins are of various designs, some featuring intricate patterns and others with more modern, geometric shapes. They are all a warm, golden-yellow color and are scattered across the entire frame, creating a textured, metallic background.

# ORIGINS OF THE SLAVE TRADE

Explain the connection  
between the discovery of the  
New world and the growth of  
trading of West African Slaves.

# Americas discovered in 1492

- Christopher Columbus discovered the “New World” of the Americas – **Columbus brings sugar plants in the hope they will grow better in the warmer climate- he was correct.**
- **However growing and harvesting sugar was hard work.**





# How did the slave trade start?

- Demand was growing in Europe for new



**Sugar**

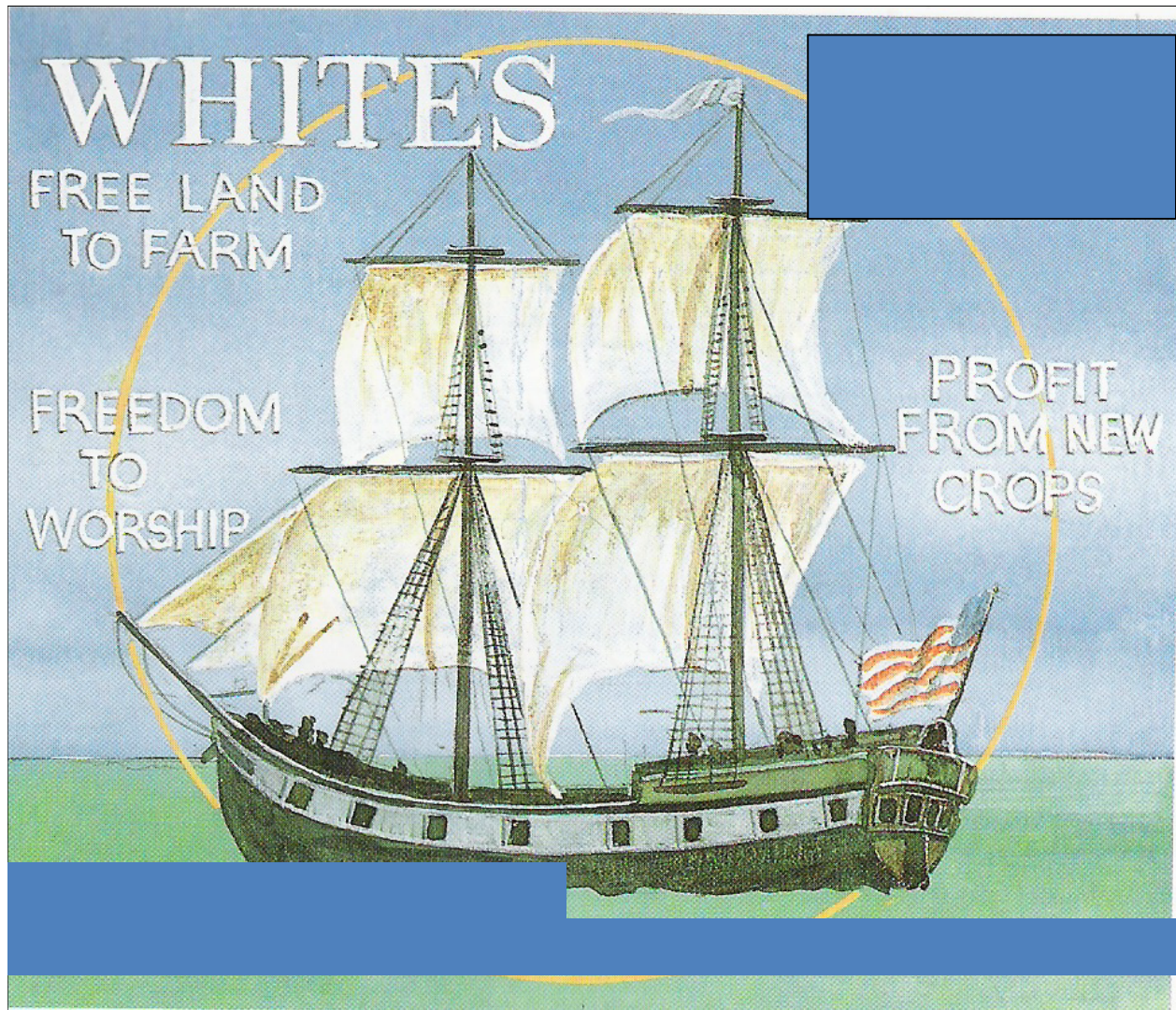


**Cotton**



**Tobacco**





## The Slave Trade

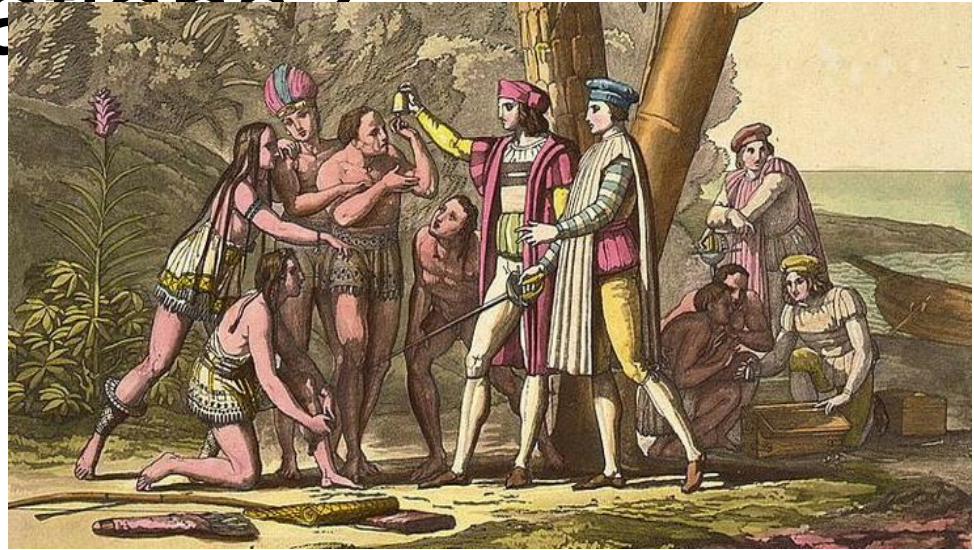
**Many Europeans had chosen to go to the 'New World' for different reasons.**

**The Southern States of the USA and the West Indies had developed **plantations** (large farms) which needed labour (workers) capable of working hard in a tropical (very hot) climate.**



# Who will work in the plantations?

- Native Caribbians called the Arawacks were first used as slaves- however these people were hunter gatherers and not used to farm work. European settlers had also brought diseases which the Arawaks were not immune to. –these



The British also tried to employ young men and women as **Bond servants** – who would sign a contract to work for 4-7 years in return for free transport to the Caribbean. However under the harsh conditions and unfamiliar climate 50- 75% of these workers died before their contract ended



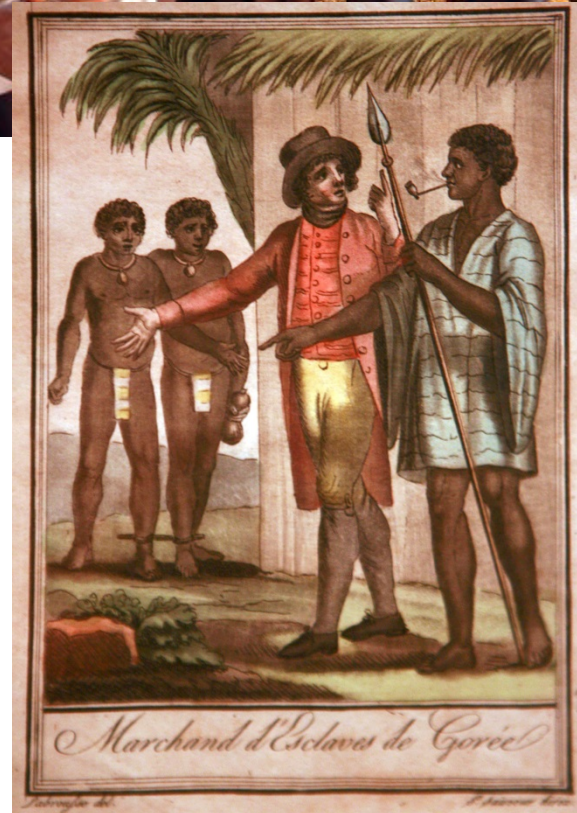
# Why West Africans?

- The Portuguese had trading connections with West Africa.
- Slavery already existed in Africa. Traders often did business with African leaders – When demand for labour grew it seemed logical to look to Africa for a large supply of able workers.





African leaders  
often traded  
slaves, prisoners,  
or even captives  
from rival tribes to  
European  
merchants in  
return for weapons  
and tools.



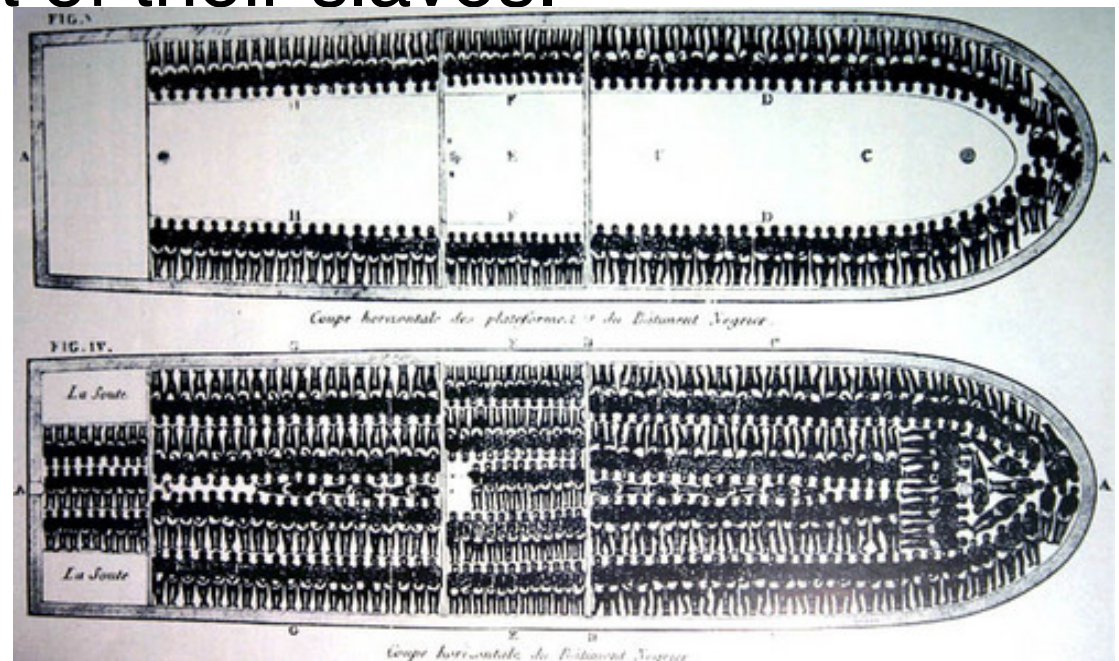
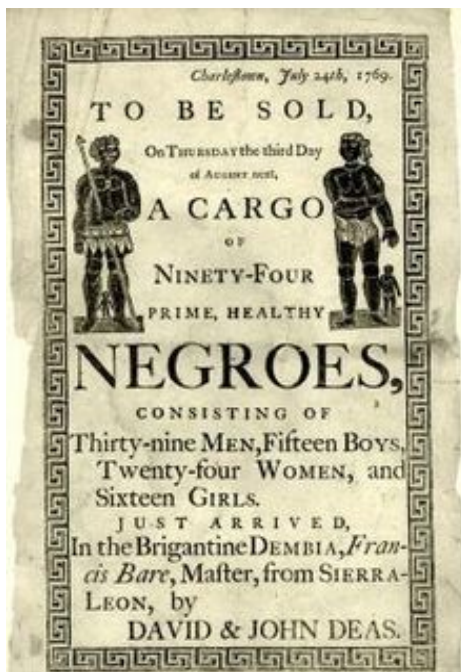


**The black Africans were seen as ‘good labour’  
for these cotton, sugar and tobacco  
plantations and so began the **SLAVE TRADE**.**



# Growth of Slave Trade

- Over the 18<sup>th</sup> Century the Slave Trade continued to grow- more and more slaves were needed- Slave owners looked on their slaves less as people and more as property- Slave Traders went to extreme measures to make the maximum profit out of their slaves.



# Textbook

Activity 1 unscramble words to summarise  
chapter

Activity 2- If this is the answer what is the  
question