



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Video Analysis: Amistad: The Middle Passage**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCHvD2DyWeY>

1. What was your initial reaction to the scene?

---

---

---

---

2. What did you see?

---

---

---

3. What did you hear?

---

---

---

4. How did it make you feel?

---

---

---

---

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

## SLAVERY



The diagram above illustrates the **triangular trade**. Raw materials would be shipped from the colonies to England. England would then ship manufactured goods to the colonies or to Africa. Colonists would also ship rum and other goods to Africa, to trade to get slaves. The slaves' journey from Africa to the New World was known as the **Middle Passage**. While the system is not a perfect triangle, it is the term used to explain the economic system of the time.

1. What continents were involved with the triangular trade?

---



---

2. What was the middle passage?

---



---

3. What is one good that the colonies exported to England?

---



---

4. What is one good that the colonies exported to Africa?

---



---



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**HOMEWORK**

\_\_\_\_\_/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1 Slavery has existed for thousands of years. It is described and even defended in early writings of the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Egyptians, and later in Ancient Greece and Rome. People of many different nationalities and cultures have both owned slaves and been themselves enslaved. Even today slavery continues in some parts of the world. However, because of the widespread use of African slave labor in America's early years, we automatically think of the slave trade as primarily African in nature.

2 Initially, most slaves were people who had been captured in warfare. On a smaller scale, criminals and people who could not pay their debts could also be enslaved. The "rules" were different back then. Slaves could earn or simply be given their freedom, and free people and slaves could sometimes marry each other. Over time something changed. Because slave labor was much cheaper than hired labor and new lands needing cultivation were being discovered, the market for slaves began to grow.

3 The Portuguese, Dutch, and British wound up controlling most of the Atlantic Slave Trade - shipping slaves across the Atlantic Ocean to work in the Americas. The Portuguese started the Atlantic Slave Trade with the practice of kidnapping Africans. Then Africans began to offer captives for sale. African peoples fought each other in an effort to capture people to sell as slaves to the European traders. These warring tribes often used guns provided to them by European traders as part of the trade for slaves. Some African kings were also persuaded - for the right price - to sell some of their own people into slavery!

4 Despite all that, the supply did not meet the demand. Slave traders reverted to the old ways of obtaining slaves. Raiding parties were organized to capture young Africans. Forts were built on the coast of Africa where captured Africans were kept until the arrival of the slave ships.

5 What followed next is called the "Middle Passage." That is the trip across the ocean to the Americas. Slave ships were made to hold as many slaves as possible. The ships' captains packed from 150 to 600 humans into their cargo holds. From about 1520 to the mid-1800's, millions of African men, women, and children were crowded into slave ships for a voyage that lasted from 21 to 90 days. They were wedged horizontally, chained to low-lying platforms that were stacked in tiers. Male slaves were kept shackled together or chained to the ship to prevent mutiny. They were fed twice daily on a pitiful diet of water and boiled rice, millet, cornmeal, or stewed yams. If storms or calms prolonged the trip, rations were reduced even more, resulting in near starvation. Sometimes the captives were made to exercise on deck. If they were lucky, crew members would clean up their "living quarters." Otherwise, the heat and fumes from the filthy holds caused dreadful illnesses and even death. It is important to note that during this experience, enslaved Africans constantly resisted their captors in various ways: refusing to eat, suicide, and outright violent rebellion. In any event, shock, disease, injuries, suicide, and mutiny killed off at least one sixth during the crossing. Their bodies were thrown overboard and quickly devoured by sharks that followed the trail of death left by slave ships.

6 The slave ships stopped first in the West Indies. There the surviving captives would be taught the basics of English as well as the routine and disciplines of plantation life. The captives taken from Africa were generally farming people who also raised livestock. They had grown cotton, sugar, and rice. Africans were also skilled at iron working, music and musical instruments, the decorative arts, and architecture. Those skills served to make them very appealing to the plantation owners who were the prospective buyers at the slave markets.

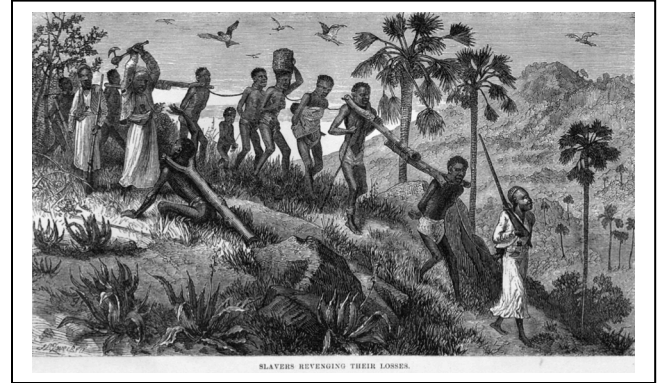
7 In 1619 the first African slaves arrived in the English colonies in North America. The Dutch ship that delivered them had started out with about 100 captives, but it had run into extremely bad weather that had tossed the captives around like rag dolls in the hold. When the ship finally put into Jamestown, only 20 captives had survived to be sold to the struggling colony.

8 Europeans abolished slavery in the 1800's, but Arab slave traders continued the practice anyway. To put a stop to their activities, fleets of British ships patrolled the coast of Africa to protect Africans from further enslavement.



**QUESTIONS:**

1. How long has slavery existed?
2. Originally, how were most slaves obtained?
3. Why did the demand for slaves begin to rise?



4. What were the three European countries that controlled the Atlantic slave trade?
5. Why do you think African tribes would enslave other African tribes?

6. How were coastal forts used during the slave trade?

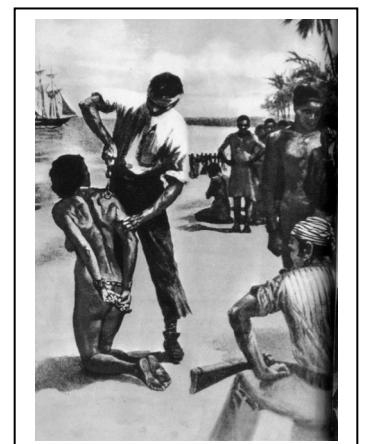


7. What was the Middle Passage?

8. Describe the conditions aboard slave ships.

9. Why were sharks often found following slave ships?

10. What sorts of attributes made African slaves appealing to slave traders and owners?



11. When did the first enslaved Africans arrive in North America? Where were they brought?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Homeroom: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXIT TICKET**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

- 1) Which person did **not** come to the New World by choice?
  - a) Explorer
  - b) Indentured servant
  - c) Conquistador
  - d) Slave
  
- 2) Which of the following was a goal of indentured servants?
  - a) Economic prosperity
  - b) Religious freedom
  - c) Set-up a fur trade
  - d) Start a new colony
  
- 3) A similarity between indentured servants and slave was that
  - a) They could leave their master whenever they wanted
  - b) They were forced to come to the colonies
  - c) They have to work for no money
  - d) There was a time limit on their service
  
- 4) The need for agricultural workers in the early southern colonies led to the
  - a) Formation of labor unions
  - b) Improvement in farming
  - c) Decision to industrialize
  - d) Use of enslaved persons from Africa
  
- 5) Simplify and Re-Draw one of the two triangular trade systems. Be sure to include what was being traded as well as the places where they were being traded