

Triangular Trade Notes



I. Disease Kill; Native Americans

- With the arrival of the Europeans, the demand for _____ in the Americas increased significantly.
- As _____ reduced the native populations in Spanish conquered territories, the Spanish began relying on imported slaves from Africa for forced labor.

II. Portuguese Slave Trade

- The Portuguese population was too _____ to provide a large number of colonists.
- The _____ plantations required a large labor force.
- Slaves filled this demand.

III. Slave Trade and Sugar

- Portuguese crop growers extended the use of slave labor to _____.
- Because of this, Brazil would eventually become the _____ of the sugar-producing lands in the western hemisphere.

IV. Slavery Expands

- In _____, the first shipment of slaves went directly from West Africa to the Caribbean where the slaves worked on _____ plantations.
- By the 1520s, the Spanish had introduced slaves to Mexico, Peru, and Central America where they worked as farmers and _____.
- By the early 17th century, the British had introduced slaves to _____.
- The demand for labor in the western hemisphere encouraged a money-making _____ trading pattern.

V. Triangular Trade

- The triangular trade demonstrates how people were reduced to commodities to be _____.
- Goods such as metal, cloth, beads and guns went from _____ to Africa, enslaved Africans went to _____ and the Caribbean, and raw products such as _____, tobacco and cotton came back to Europe.

VI. Capture

- The original capture of slaves was almost always _____.
- As European demand grew, African chieftains organized raiding parties to seize individuals from neighboring societies.
- Others launched _____ specifically for the purpose of capturing slaves.

VII. Africans in the Americas

- As the major European _____ of Portugal, Britain, France, and the Netherlands looked for ways to exploit the fertile lands of the New World, they looked to Africa for a steady supply of _____.
- Soon, African slaves had become absolutely _____ to the cultivation of sugar, tobacco, cotton, and rice plantations.
- As European demand for _____ began to increase, plantations began to spring up throughout Brazil and the Caribbean.

IX. Plantations

- After crossing the Atlantic, most African slaves went to plantations in the tropical or subtropical regions of the western hemisphere.
- The first was established by the Spanish on Hispaniola in 1516.
- Originally the predominant crop was _____. In addition to sugar, plantations produced crops like tobacco, indigo, and cotton.
- 1530s--Portuguese began organizing plantations in Brazil, and _____ became the world's leading supplier of sugar.

X. Impact of Triangular Trade

- Cultural Diffusion:
 - The slave trade spread ideas & goods between _____.
 - Europeans brought new _____ to Africa.
 - Africans brought part of their culture (music, traditions, food, language, etc.) to the Americas.
 - Many people in Latin America today are _____ of people from Africa.

Questions to Consider:

1. Where did Europeans in the sixteenth century find a cheap labor source for work in the New World (Americas)?
2. What makes Triangular Trade different from the Columbian Exchange?
3. What is one effect of slavery that influences Latin America today?
4. Which 3 regions of the world were involved in the Triangular Trade?

