

Reading Notes: Slave Trade in the Americas p. 76

Sun p. 8

Students will break into mixed ability groups to chunk read pages 76-79. Then students will take notes on Posted paper and present their notes to the class. Once each group has presented class will discuss the notes and determine which are the most important, then transfer them to p.8 of their notebooks.

<p>Origins of American Slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Slavery firmly established in Americas by 1600sb. slavery roots go back to ancient civs/most slaves captured in war or sold to pay off debtc. Spanish/Portuguese bring plantation system to Americasd. African slave advantages - immune to Euro disease, no help to escape, source of cheap labor, Africans used to farming	<p>The Slave Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. slave trade increased to meet colonial demandb. local African kings traded captives for Euro goodsc. slave trade weakened inland African societiesd. King Afonso protested slave trade, but was ignored
<p>The Middle Passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 12 million Africans shipped to western hemib. 2 million Died in routec. Middle passage - voyage from Africa to Americas (mid. Leg of triangular trade)d. Slaves crammed into filthy, diseased spaces below decke. 2-3% went to English Colonies	<p>Slavery in the Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Africans sold at auctionsb. Slaves resisted by running away, which led to slave codesc. Euros associate slavery w/ blacks, which became sign of inferiority and led to racismd. Last for 400 yrse. Slaves brought culture— farming, music