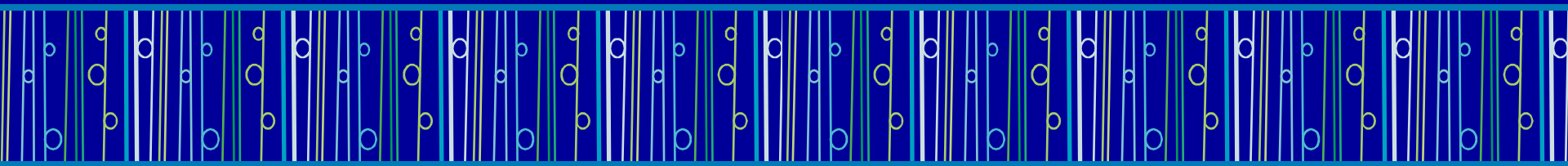


The Effects of Expansion in Africa & Europe



Europeans in Africa

- Portugal built forts along the African coast beginning in the 1400s
- They took over control of trade but by the 1600s, trade wasn't profitable
- The English, Dutch and French also established trading posts along the African coastline



Origins of Slavery

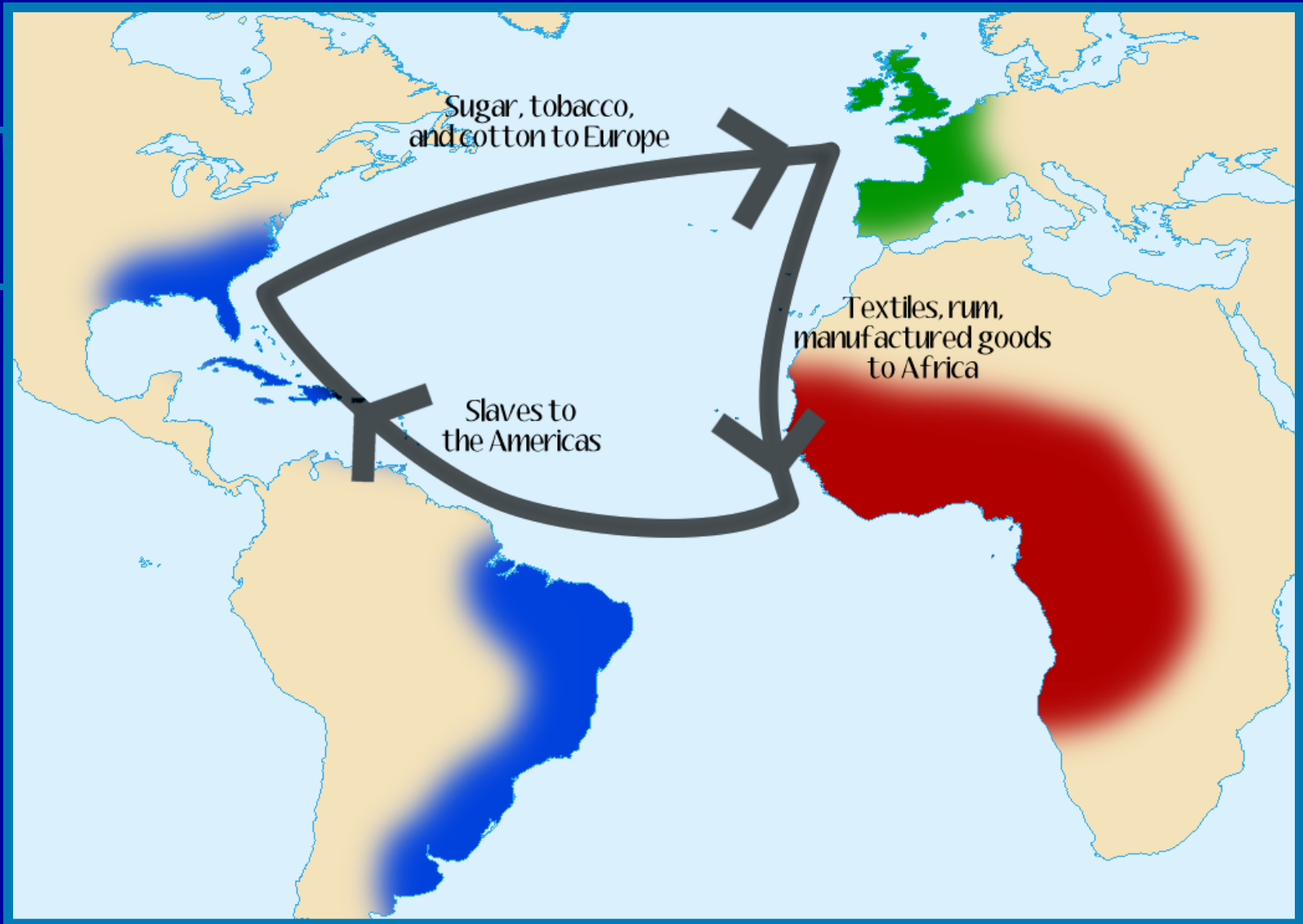
- Slavery in Africa and the rest of the world existed since ancient times
- Originally slaves were prisoners and the losing side in war
- Early slaves around the world usually farmed or performed physical labor/construction. Some became merchants, tutors, artists.

European Slave Trade

- Began in the 1500s when Spanish territories in the Americas needed a labor force
- Thousands of slaves were brought from Africa to work on plantations
- African slave traders brought captives from inner parts of Africa to the coasts, where they were sold to Europeans

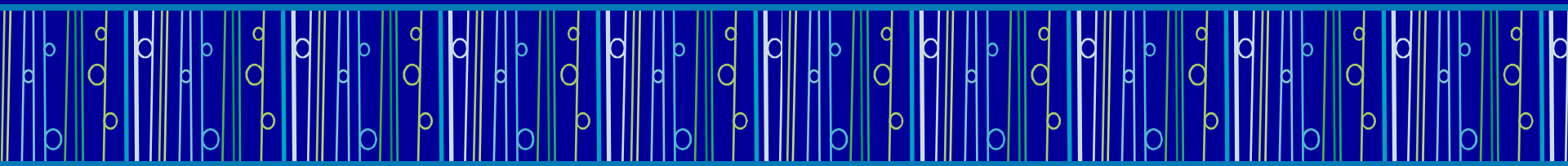
Triangular Trade

- The Triangular Trade network was made up of three parts:
 - 1) Europe to Africa: goods traded for slaves
 - 2) Africa to Americas: slaves for sugar, molasses, and other raw materials (known as the Middle Passage)
 - 3) Americas to Europe: raw materials for money

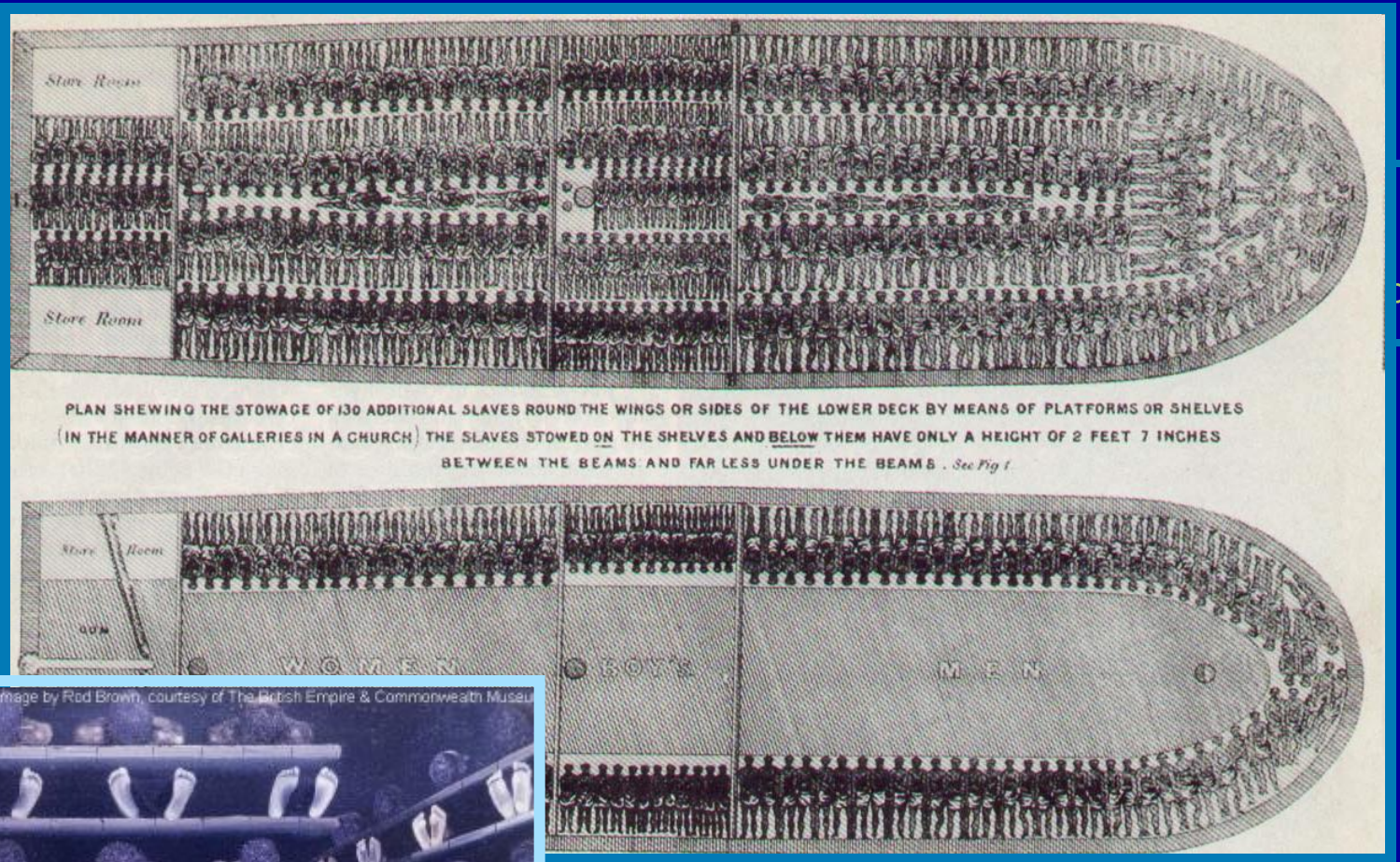


Triangular Trade Map

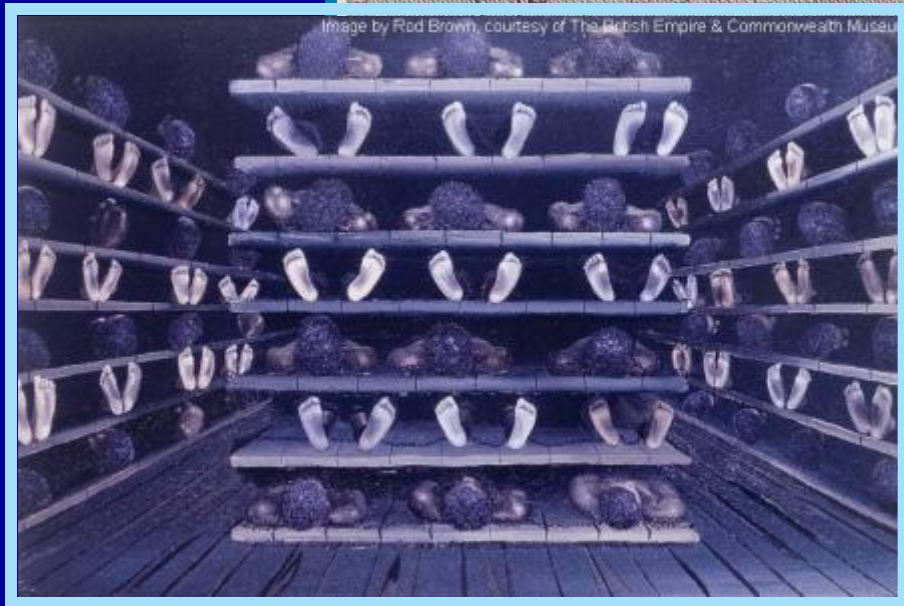
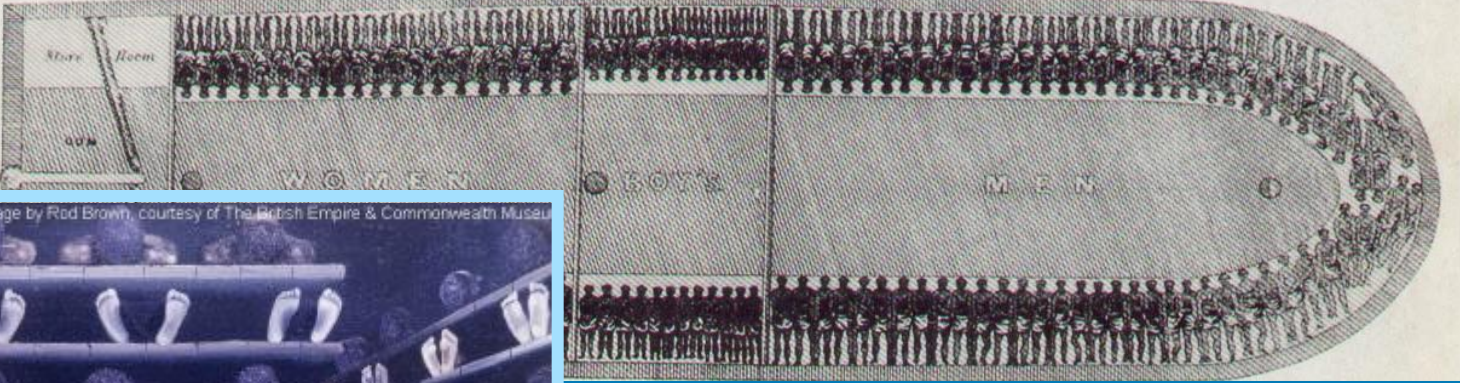
The Middle Passage



- Ships were packed full of slaves, chained together in crowded, dirty conditions
- Half of the slaves often died from disease and mistreatment
- Slaves tried to take over ships but were usually not successful
- Many committed suicide by jumping into the ocean

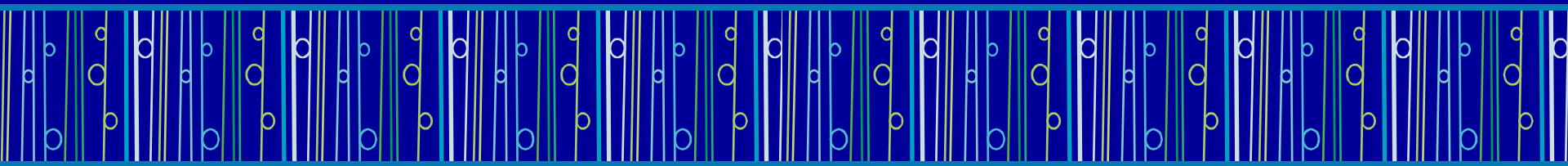


PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS . See Fig 1.



Triangular Trade Images

Impact of the Slave Trade



- By the 1800s, when the Atlantic slave trade ended, more than 11 million slaves had been traded
- Slave trading caused the decline of many African states as tribes were wiped out

Columbian Exchange

- With the expansion of people to the Americas, an exchange took place of:
 - People
 - Plants
 - Animals
 - Technology
 - Disease
- This is called the Columbian Exchange because it all began with Columbus' voyages



New Foods & Animals

- New to Europe

- Tomatoes
- Pumpkins
- Peppers
- Corn
- Potatoes



- New to the Americas

- Wheat
- Grapes (wine)
- Bananas
- Sugar cane
- Cattle
- Pigs
- Goats
- Chickens
- Horses
- Donkeys

Population Growth

- 
- Increased food production worldwide led to population growth
 - Millions migrated to the Americas by the 1800s:
 - Europeans moved voluntarily
 - Africans were forced to move
 - Native Americans were the only group to decline in size

Commercial Revolution



- Inflation occurs: as the supply of goods couldn't meet the demand, prices increase and the money supply grows
- Capitalists and Entrepreneurs look to make money in business overseas
- Joint Stock Companies form: multiple businessmen joined together to invest in trading companies

Mercantilism

- European nations and businessmen used this system to increase their wealth:
 - Colonies provide raw materials for goods and must sell them to their mother country at a low price
 - The mother country uses the raw materials to produce manufactured goods
 - The manufactured goods are sold back to the colony at a higher price

Columbian Exchange Cause & Effect

- Long Term Causes

- Scientific revolution
- Europeans search for sea route to Asia

- Immediate Causes

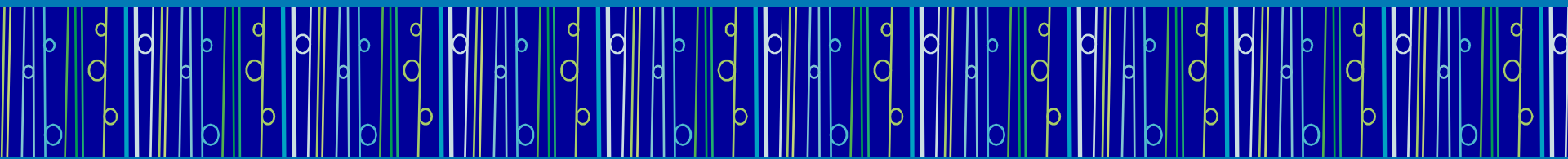
- Columbus & other explorers arrive in Americas
- Europeans encounter new plants and animals in the Americas

- Immediate Effects

- Native Americans die of disease
- Africans enslaved
- New foods introduced to Europe

- Long Term Effects

- Exchange of ideas, food, art, language between 3 continents
- Population migration
- Growth of capitalism



THE END

