

# TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE NETWORKS

EUROPEAN RULERS LAY CLAIM TO AMERICAN COLONIES

Region Centered  
around Quebec

Region Centered  
around Plymouth

Region Centered on  
the Hudson River

NEW FRANCE

NEW ENGLAND

NEW  
NETHERLANDS

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

FUR TRADE

FARMING

FUR TRADE

England and France Battle for Control  
over the North American Continent

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

England Renamed  
the Dutch Colony

NEW YORK



# TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE NETWORKS

Spanish bring Deadly  
Killer of Natives

**DISEASE**  
(SMALL POX)

Europeans bring Deadly  
Killer of Natives

EUROPEANS SAW ADVANTAGES IN USING AFRICAN SLAVES

1. Africans had built up immunity to European Diseases
2. Africans had experience farming & doing hard labor
3. Africans were less likely to escape in unknown lands
4. Africans were easier to spot & catch if they escaped

FIRST EUROPEANS TO ACTUALLY  
TRADE SLAVES

SPANISH & PORTUGUESE

EUROPEANS WHO DOMINATED  
THE SLAVE TRADE

GREAT BRITAIN



# TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE NETWORKS

EUROPEANS DEVELOP TRADE WITH THE AMERICAN COLONIES

Economic System Based  
on Private Ownership

**CAPITALISM**

New Companies Formed  
using Investor's Money

**JOINT STOCK**

Europeans adopt Theory  
where Wealth = Power

**MERCANTILISM**

EUROPEANS DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC GOALS

European Nations start trying to  
Establish and Maintain

**Favorable Balance of Trade**

European Nations Ultimate Goal  
Focused on Establishing

**Self-Sufficiency**

GLOBAL INTERACTIONS CAUSED GLOBAL INTER-DEPENDENCY

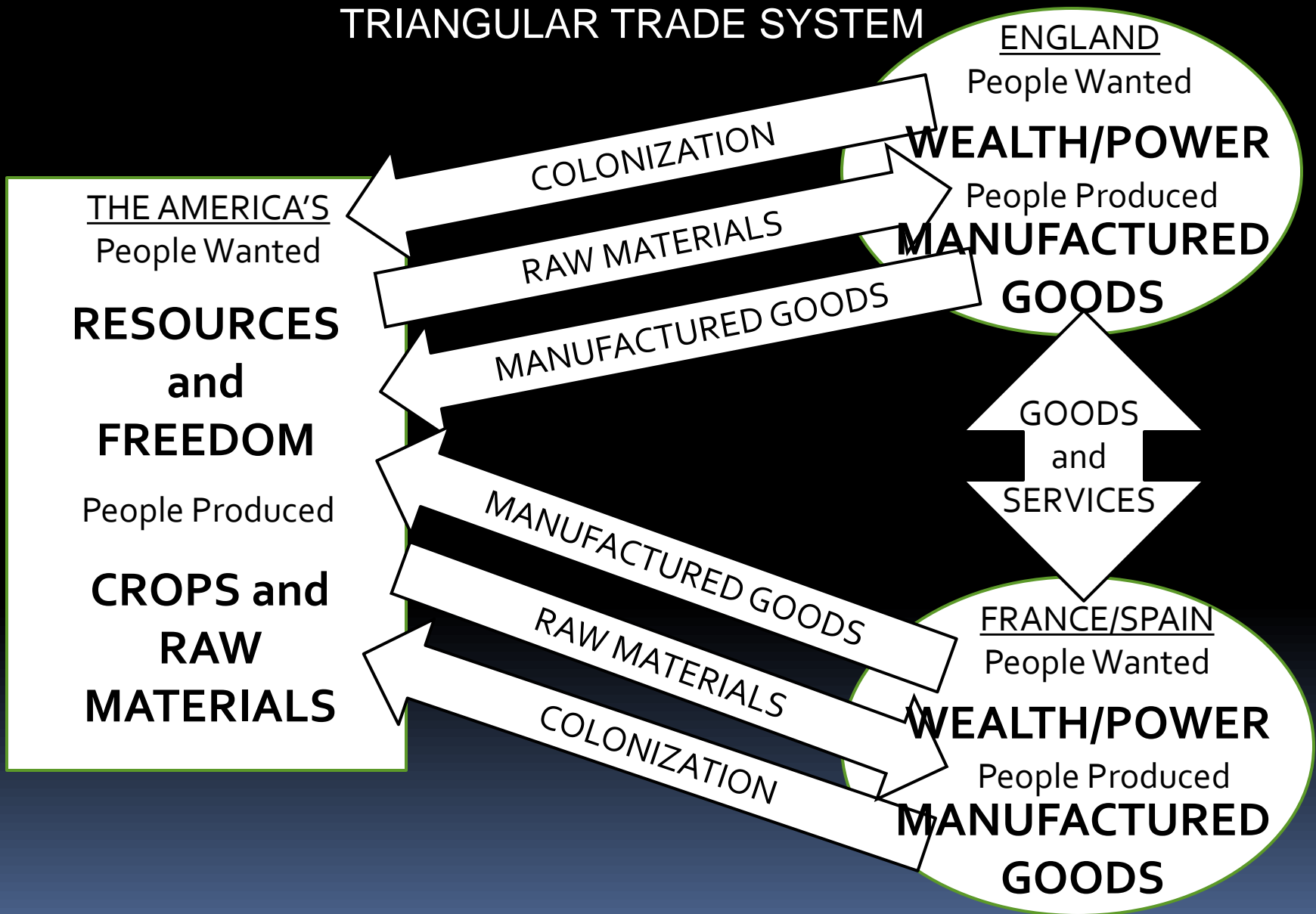
**Colonization**

**Disease**

**Slavery**

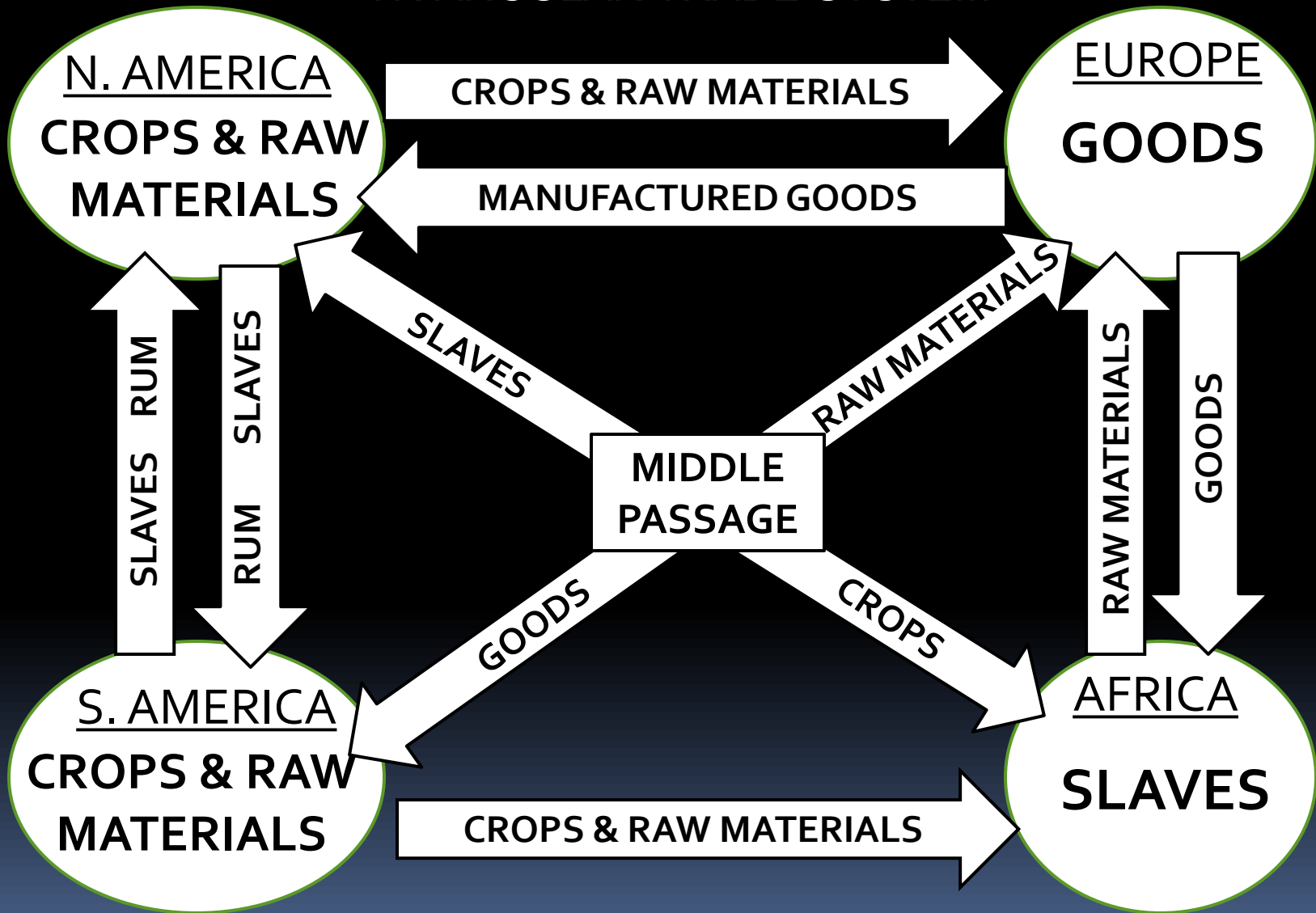
# TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE NETWORKS

## TRIANGULAR TRADE SYSTEM



# TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE NETWORKS

## TRIANGULAR TRADE SYSTEM



# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

## REFLECTIONS ON BEING CAPTURED



Ottobah Cugoano  
*"Thoughts & Sentiments  
on the Evil of Slavery"*  
1787

"One day we went into the woods to play . . . . When several great ruffians came upon us suddenly and snatched me away from my native land."

"Some of us attempted in vain to run away, but pistols and cutlasses were quickly introduced, threatening us with death if we persisted."

"The horrors I soon saw and felt, cannot be well described, as I saw my fellow countrymen chained two-by-two, some handcuffed and other with their hands tied behind their backs."

"I cannot remember the name of the fort that we were taken away to – but we saw several black merchants and traders from our own lands selling their fellow men to the whites for weapons, gunpowder, and rum."

"When we found ourselves finally taken away to the ship, death seemed more preferable than life."



# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

## REFLECTIONS ON THE SHIP



Olaudah Equiano

*"A Narrative of Life on an  
African Slave Ship"*

1789

"When I arrived on ship, there was nothing to be heard but the rattling of chains, smacking of whips, and the groans and cries of our fellow countrymen."

"I no longer doubted my fate and I tried to flee, feeling the pain of a rifle butt smashing against my skull and causing me to fall motionless to the deck."

"When I recovered a little, I saw the same black men who had brought me to the ship and sold me to the ship's captain."

"Now deprived of all chances of returning to my native land . . . . I was soon put down under the ship's decks, and there I received such a smell in my nostrils as I have never experienced before in my life."

"Because of the stench and the crying of so many voices I became so sick an low that I was unable to eat or sleep. I now wished for my only friend, Death, to relieve me."



# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

## REFLECTIONS ON THE SALE & SHIP



Alexander  
Falconbridge

*"Eyewitness Account of  
the Atlantic Slave Trade"*  
1788

"When the Negroes, who the Black Traders bring to the Fort, are shown to the European purchasers, they first examine them relative to their age. They minutely inspect their persons and inquire into their health; if they are infected with disease or are deformed; if they have bad teeth or eyes; if they are weak in the joints or distorted in the back. In short, if they are capable of heavy labor."

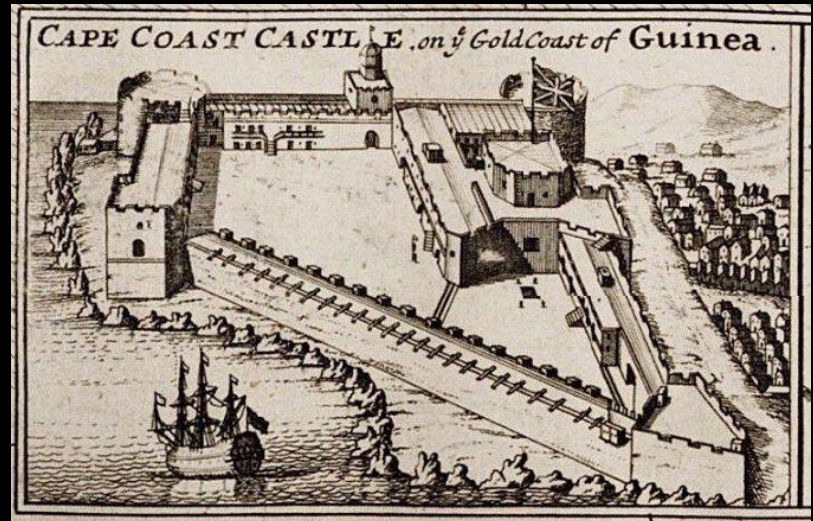
"If any of the foregoing defects are discovered in them, they are rejected . . . and have frequently been known to be put to death. In fact, in one instance, rejected Negroes have been tied to the stern of the vessel and dragged under the hull, while others were beheaded at the plank.

"After being sold to the Europeans, the Negroes are brought on board and immediately fastened together, two by two. They are then frequently stowed below decks, where the arising smell of vomit, urine, and fecal matter is so bad that they succumb to the smells and die."

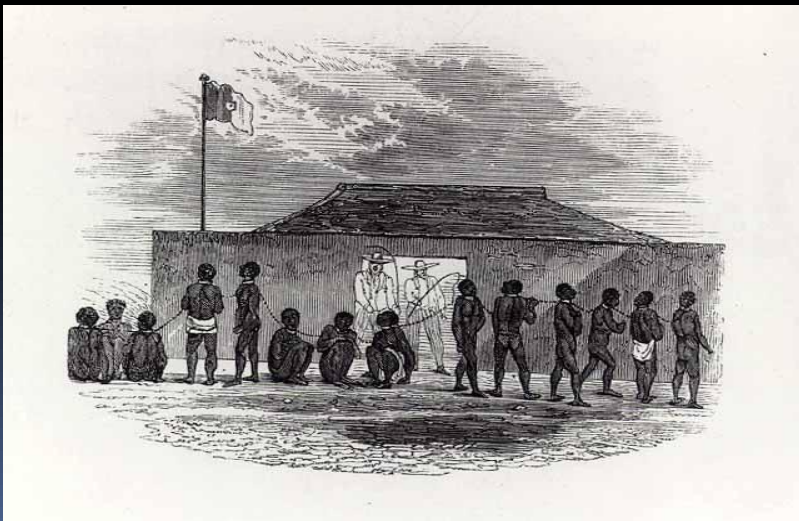
# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE VISUAL REFLECTIONS



THE CAPTURE



THE TRADE FORT

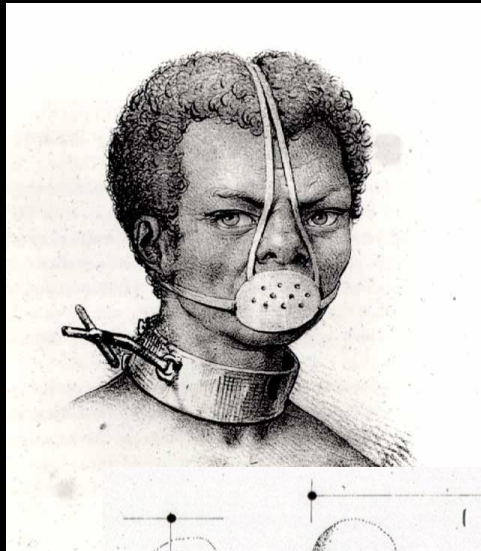






# TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

## VISUAL REFLECTIONS



TREATMENT on  
the SLAVE SHIP

