



THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

British ports such as LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL and LONDON grew. → became very WEALTHY

£ → BANKS and INSURANCE companies were set up

£ → Created jobs → shipbuilding → sailors → £

£ → Money from the trade was used to set up SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS and CHURCHES

£ → Sugar was widely available to the public

BRITAIN

Traditional culture completely LOST

Population made up of white settlers + black African slaves

Natives WIPED OUT by European DISEASES e.g. the Arawak people



THE WEST INDIES

Crew also suffered poor food conditions + disease

Slaves often TOO SCARED to rebel → Mutiny, starvation, suicide, jumping overboard

PITCH BLACK SWEAT → Tarpsaulin over vents to keep out water

WHIPPED DEATH → Fed SLUSH (maize porridge) + HORSE BEANS

CHAINED TOGETHER → LACK OF SANITATION

SOME SHIPS had reasonable Washed with

THE MIDDLE PASSAGE

-TIGHT PACK - Slaves crammed in - AS MANY AS POSSIBLE ⇒ more money

Packed in bunks, like books on a shelf, chained together

Between 6-11 weeks

12 million slaves transported

40,000 slave

POSITIVES

- Chiefs traded slaves in return for foreign goods e.g. cloth, metal, alcohol, guns
- INCOME - chiefs became RICH from selling slaves.
- NEGATIVES
- Imported goods (guns) ⇒ MORE VIOLENCE + tribal wars → with growing power
- traditional CRAFTS + INDUSTRIES DYING OUT
- millions of strong, young men ABDUCTED - DISEASES spread by mixing tribes • FAMINE - destruction of crops
- good farmland DESTROYED

AFRICA FACTORIES

Slaves kept in DUNGEONS

Lack of ventilation

NO TOILETS

SMELL OF GUNPOWDER from stores

Men and women SEPARATED

Slaves kept in DUNGEONS

Punishment: 'Condemned Cell' - no food, water or ventilation

Slaves STARVED or SUFFOCATED, bodies thrown into the sea to DETER OTHERS

Canons, moat!

Slaves kept in DUNGEONS

On the COAST, used for holding slaves until ships came to collect them.

Doors that opened right onto the beach - slaves taken directly to the ships, no chance of escape

e.g. Cape Coast Castle / El Mina Castle