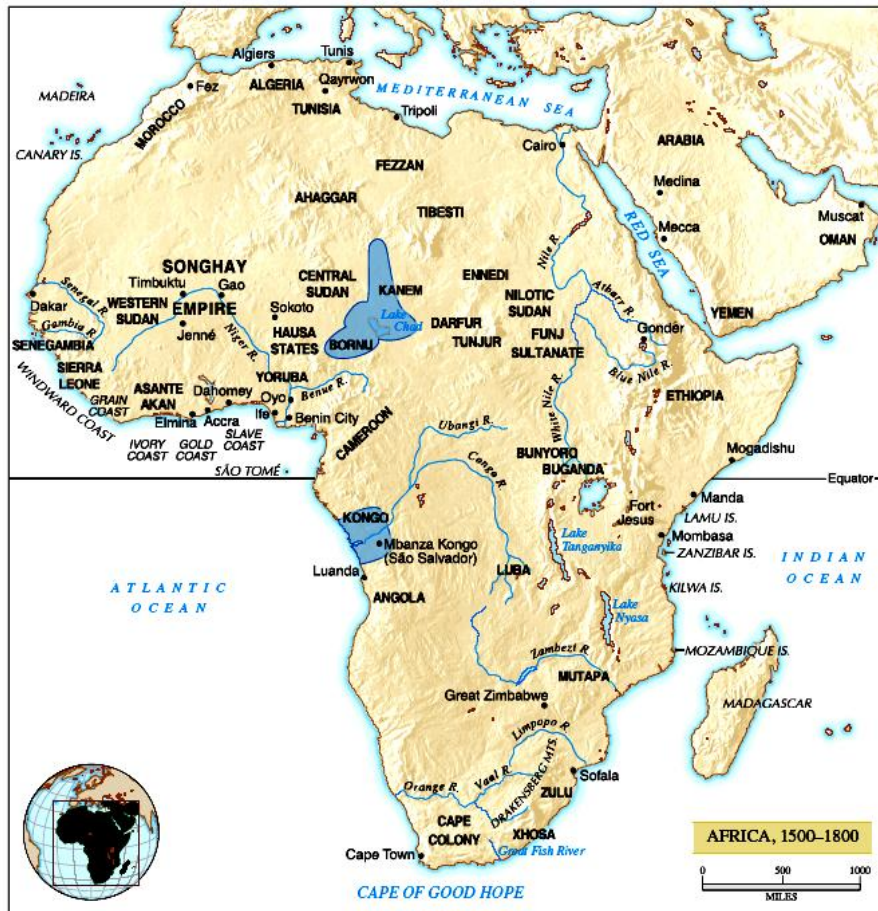


Chapter 20 Reading Guide

Africa and the Africans in the Age of the Atlantic Slave Trade p.444-465



Locate and circle the following African kingdoms:

- Kongo
- Asante
- Dahomey
- Benin (around Benin City)

What does the location of the emerging states of Africa during the era of the slave trade suggest about the geographical reorientation of African trade?
(Remember West African trade formerly centered on the Sahara Desert as a means to trade with North Africa)

AFRICA AND THE CREATION OF AN ATLANTIC SYSTEM p. 445

1. Your text states there was “a diaspora of millions of Africans to the Middle East, Europe, and especially the Americas.” Either based on the context or after looking up the term, explain what “diaspora” means.
2. What was the most significant point of contact between Europeans and Africans after 1450?
3. How did Africa and Latin America differ politically and culturally?

The Atlantic Slave Trade

4. What European country was most heavily involved in the slave trade in its early years?
5. Why was it logical that this country would be the most involved in the slave trade?
6. What is a “factory”?
7. How did Portugal change the religious make-up of Kongo?
8. What agricultural crop was most influential on the demand for slaves?

Trend Toward Expansion

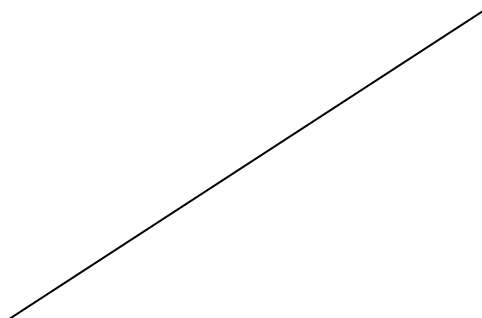
9. What is the latest estimate of how many slaves were shipped to the New World across the Atlantic via the Middle Passage? How many died on the way over?
10. Why did the demand for new slaves remain high? Cite two reasons.
11. What were the two most dangerous occupations for slaves?
12. Why did the slave population grow in North America?
13. What area received the most slave imports?
14. How many did British North America receive?
15. Your text states that by 1860 most slaves in the Americas resided in the southern United States. Explain that fact given your answers for 12 and 13.
16. Besides Europeans, what other group was trading in large numbers of slaves?

Demographic Patterns

17. How did the slave trade between the Muslim world and the Atlantic world differ?
18. Explain the rationale for this difference.
19. What New World crops were introduced in Africa and led to a resurgence in areas depopulated by the slave trade?

Organization of the Trade

20. Why did so many Europeans die in Africa or while crossing the Atlantic via the Middle Passage?
21. What sort of profits were possible from the slave trade?
22. Your text describes the triangular trade somewhat different than the one you learned in US History. **Label the triangle below according to the triangle your text describes.** The points should be labeled with geographic locations and the legs should have some of the goods that were traded from one location to another.



AFRICAN SOCIETIES, SLAVERY, AND THE SLAVE TRADE p.451

23. List a minimum of 8 ways slaves were used in Africa by Africans.
- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | 8. |

IN DEPTH: Slavery and Human Society p.452

24. Define the term “**chattel**”
25. Your text states that it’s easier to enslave “others.” Provide three examples of groups that enslaved “others.”
26. Opposition to slavery in the West grew out of what intellectual movement?
27. Cite evidence that slavery also existed in Africa in a large capacity.

Slaving and African Politics

28. What group or profession became more important in African societies due to the slave trade?
29. Describe the gun and slave cycle and its effects.

Asante and Dahomey

30. What similarities were shared between Asante and Dahomey in the manner in which they acquired power?
What outside power was key to their success?

East Africa and the Sudan

31. How did the spread of Islam (Islamization) change East Africa and the Sudan?

WHITE SETTLERS AND AFRICANS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA p.457

32. What group of Africans migrated southward and later groups such as the Zulus were their descendants?
33. What European group settled in South Africa and what name did they later go by?
34. What was the motivation behind the Great Trek?

The Mfecane and the Zulu Rise to Power

35. What qualities made Shaka important/valuable to the Zulus?
36. What was the “**mfecane**”?

THE AFRICAN DIASPORA p.460

37. What imports, other than guns, did Africa receive?

Slave Lives

38. What did Africans bring to the New World from Africa?

Africans in the Americas

39. What group did Europeans first try to use as a labor force before African slaves?

DOCUMENT: An African's Description of the Middle Passage p. 461

40. Identify the bias/point of view of Olaudah Equiano. His bias is MORE than just that he was a slave. Read the introduction carefully.

41. What is the most shocking or memorable thing that Equiano writes about?

American Slave Societies

42. What is a saltwater slave?

43. What is a Creole slave?

44. What group was found in the middle of the social hierarchy in slave societies?

45. Why was slavery in North America less influenced by Africa?

The People and Gods in Exile

46. Your text mentions the African religion "vodun" that is present to this day in Haiti. What name do most Americans know that religion by? (Google if you must)

The End of the Slave Trade and the Abolition of Slavery

47. What factors/changes played a role in ending the slave trade?

48. What Enlightenment philosophers took a stand against slavery?

49. Examine the backgrounds of John Wesley and William Wilberforce and describe a possible influence on their anti-slavery views.

50. Why was Britain able to take a leading role in ending the slave trade?