

Triangular trade assignment



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The Middle Passage was the stage of the triangular trade in which millions of people from Africa were shipped to the New World, as part of the Atlantic slave trade. Ships departed Europe for African markets with manufactured goods, which were traded for purchased or kidnapped Africans, who were transported across the Atlantic as slaves; the slaves were then sold or traded for raw materials, which would be transported back to Europe to complete the voyage.

Voyages on the Middle passage were a large financial undertaking, and they were generally organized by companies or groups of investors rather than individuals. Traders from the Americas and Caribbean received the enslaved Africans. European powers such as Portugal, England, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Brandenburg, as well as traders from Brazil and North America, took part in this trade. The enslaved Africans came mostly from eight regions: Senegal, Upper Guiana, Windward Coast, Gold Coast, Bight of Benin, Bight of Biafra, West

Central Africa and Southeastern Africa. The effects of the middle passage is shown in the following: didn't have any proper sanitation they suffered from diseases such as smallpox and measles and below deck was so intolerable that no one could stay there for any period of time some of the slaves even jumped overboard either because they had missed their family or their tribes some of the slaves were even forced to exercise for when they had to be sold In the seventeenth century both in the English and to a lesser extent in the French islands, a change occurred in the basic cash crop.

This change was so rapid and far-reaching that ‘revolutionary’ is a fitting word to describe it. It ranks in importance with emancipation, for the sugar revolution changed the Lesser Antilles completely. It was not just that sugar replaced tobacco as the chief crop. The population changed from white to black; the size of landholdings changed; and eventually the West Indies became ‘the cockpit of Europe’. The list of changes the sugar revolution brought is almost inexhaustible. The sugar revolution is most clearly demonstrated in the story of Barbados where it occurred in roughly one decade, 1640 to 1650.

It was not quite so rapid in the other islands. For example, Jamaica changed to sugar slowly and less completely at a much later date. However, in each island ‘revolution’ can be used to denote the startling economic, social and political changes that occurred. Effects of Sugar Revolution ; An increase in size of slave population as hundreds of thousands of African slaves were imported annually into the New World ; Change in racial composition of society – by the mid 18th century.

Blacks far outnumbered whites, in some cases the ratio was as much as 25:1 ; The African culture was introduced ; A new breed of person was introduced. These were the mulattoes and were the offspring of the whites and blacks. ; Society became highly stratified – a person was now judged firstly by color and then wealth, so that even a poor white was deemed of a higher status than a rich mulatto.

Economic ; Pattern of Landownership changed – before sugar and slavery there were many

Triangular Trade is a system involving goods from three

locations, each of which has a demand in one of the others. Goods from location 1 are transported to location 2, where they are traded for local goods; the goods from location 2 are transported to location 3, where they are traded for local goods; then the goods from location 3 are transported to location 1, where they are traded for local goods.

The trade goes on and on, to the benefit of the traders, the shippers, and, hopefully, the people in the locations involved. As a specific term, the Triangular Trade was a system in which African slaves were traded for agricultural produce, which was traded for New World manufactured goods, which was traded for European manufactured goods, which was traded for slaves. Typically, the slaves were taken by ship from Africa to the Caribbean, where they were traded for molasses. This was taken to New England and traded for rum and ironware.

These were taken to Britain and traded for weapons, beads, copper, cloth, and whatever else traders thought might appeal to people who sold slaves in Africa. And these were traded for more slaves. The triangular trade affected the American society by many things such as first when the slaves had come it brought more help to the farmers and their families also affected the products within the country now people could use the source of molasses which is a thick, dark, heavy, sweet syrup also had the product of sugar, that sweetened their food as well.

The triangular trade route also brought devastating diseases to the Americas from Europe. Diseases such as typhus, measles, mumps and smallpox wiped out the Native American population. The Native Americans had not yet been

exposed to these diseases and had not built up immunity like the European and Africans had.