

Question: arrived to
the atlantic alive.
during the



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Question: Trace the changes in the volume of the Atlantic slave trade between 1450 and 1850

Contextualization: Between 1450 and 1850, it was estimated that 12 million Africans were shipped across the Atlantic. Ranging from 10 to 11 million people arrived to the Atlantic alive. During the raid/march to the coast, it was estimated that about 4 million people died. The volume of the trade increased about 80 percent of the total that was coming in from the 16th to the 18th centuries. The slaves that were traveling to the Americas, Brazil received more than 40 percent of the slaves. The high volume continued since it was necessary with how high the slave mortality and how low the fertility that they had was. Argumentation: The Atlantic slave trade was expanded to meet the demand for labor in the American colonies, and millions of commerce was organized to involve both the Europeans and Africans. During the Atlantic slave trade, some major things included was El Mina.

Nzinga Mvemba, and Luanda. During the 1500s through the 1900s, the Red Sea had a total of 1050 slaves, Trans-Sahara had a total of 3150 slaves, Trans-Atlantic had a total of 11656 slaves. And East Africa and the Indian Ocean had a total of 1042 slaves. The most important things that were involved with the slave trade was El Mina, Nzinga Mvemba, and the Africans that were traded.

Body Paragraph 1: El Mina (1482)

Claim 1: Most important factory

Concrete evidence: Was the heart of a gold-producing region

Quote: " The most important of the factories was El Mina in the heart of the gold-producing region of the forest zone" (Stearns 435)

Claim 2: Concrete evidence: Quote: "

These forts allowed the Portuguese to have a majority of control with few personnel" (Stearns 435)Claim 3: Concrete evidence: Quote: " Most of the forts that were established and had a consent of local rulers, if they benefited from European commodities and from military support the Portuguese participated in local wars" (Stearns 435)Body Paragraph 2: Nzinga Mvemba (1507-1543)Claim 1: Concrete evidence: Quote: " With the help provided from the Portuguese advisors and missionaries, he was able to convert the whole kingdom to Christianity" (Stearns 435)Claim 2: Concrete evidence: Quote: " He attempted to " Europeanize" the kingdom" (Stearns 435)Claim 3: Concrete evidence: Quote: " Nzinga Mvemba tried to end the slave trade and limit Portuguese activities" (Stearns 435)Body Paragraph 3: Africans (1550-1850)Claim 1: Concrete evidence: Quote: " Brazil alone received 3. 5 to 5 million Africans, and about 42 percent of all the slaves reached the New World" (Stearns 438)Claim 2: Concrete evidence: Quote: " The Caribbean Islands was a major destination of Africans" (Stearns 438)Claim 3: Concrete evidence: Quote: " St. Domingue and Jamaica received more than 1 million slaves" (Stearns 438)