

Graded assignment: global interactions unite test



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Portuguese explorers and conquerors. They brought them to the new world for farm labor. On the other hand England and France thought of the same ideas, bringing African slaves from Africa to work mostly on sugar plantations. In general Europeans couldn't work on farms on their own, they felt like they needed others to work for them, so they bought slaves and shipped them to the new world in order for their farms and plantations to keep going. When Spanish and Portuguese explorers first settled in the new world, they thought of claiming the land they discovered to their country.

As they settled and as trading went by in the new world, they couldn't do the farms themselves. They basically needed others to work under their command. When the exploration went around the coast of Africa to reach India, they found what they call slaves to do farm labor in the new world. It started out as a trade with the Spanish and Portuguese and African tribe leaders. The slaves they traded for would be placed on slave ships and would be shipped to the new world. When they arrived at the new world, they wouldn't have much freedom except on the farms. Now they were owned by the

Spanish and Portuguese. The main reason slaves were bought by the Portuguese was for farm labor and growing different types of crops for trade. On the other hand, other European nations explored the new world and claimed land as well. The reason their slaves are called Caribbean slavery, is because they went to the Caribbean and claimed land for their countries. But their lands weren't the same as the Spanish and Portuguese. They had sugar and tobacco plantations. These type of plantations required hard work, and body strength.

Of course Europeans couldn't do such work. They also bought slaves from Africa into the Caribbean. The slaves are what helped these Europeans trade valuable crops for valuable items as well. As the Spanish and Europeans expanded their empires, they needed even more slaves for more work on more farms and plantations. And as their crops grew in size, their trade went greater too as well. This didn't only help them trade within themselves but all the way to the far east of Asia. Europeans had successful trade by their successful crops which were grown by slaves.

In conclusion, Caribbean and west African slavery had many similarities and differences. Without the idea of slave trade and their farm and plantation labor, Europeans wouldn't have been the most successful traders in the world. During the 15th and 16th century, had control over the worlds trade. This trade mastering didn't only end with some crops, but many newly introduced crops to Europe helped strengthen their trade but also required trade for even more slaves. Slaves were a basic factor for Europeans in order to achieve success.