**Caribbean History**

**Grade 10 Activity Work Sheet**

**Caribbean Economy and Slavery**

**Section A**

1. The transatlantic slave trade is often described as the . . . as this describes the movement of goods from Britain to West Africa, then across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas and finally back to Britain.
2. Circular trade
3. Barbarous trade
4. Triangular trade
5. Rectangular trade
6. Copper, cloth, glassware, ammunition, pots, pans, horses and alcohol were shipped from Britain to West Africa; then people were transported as . . . from Africa to the Americas.
7. items
8. packs
9. slaves
10. cargoes
11. Sugar, cotton, rum, rice, coffee and tobacco were shipped from the American plantations to . . .
12. Japan
13. Britain
14. Australia
15. Caribbean
16. The transatlantic slave trade brought great . . . to traders and plantation owners. The triangular trade meant that money was made all round – more ships were built and more exports and imports were traded.
17. rocks
18. wealth
19. delight
20. sadness
21. Slaves who survived the journey by ship (they were shackled in chains below decks for weeks) were sold at ...
22. Warfs
23. Seaports
24. harbours
25. Slave markets
26. What was the Triangular Trade?
27. Trading slaves between Britain and Africa
28. The importing of goods from Africa to Britain
29. Trade between African chiefs and merchants
30. A three-stage journey undertaken by slave ships
31. What did slave ships carry to trade with in Africa?
32. Beads, glass, hats, food
33. Fish, pepper, slaves, spices
34. Sugar, tobacco, medicine, lumber
35. Cloth, alcohol, ironwork and guns
36. What were the main British ports involved in the slave trade?
37. Newcastle, Hull and Harwich
38. Liverpool, Bristol and London
39. Gambia, Ivory Coast and Senegal
40. Kingston, Bridgetown and Charlestown
41. What kind of goods did the slave ships carry on the final stage of the Triangular Trade?
42. Beads, linen, lime, wine
43. Boxes, fruits, pepper, slaves
44. Sugar, tobacco, cotton and rum
45. Cloth, alcohol, ironwork and guns
46. How were slaves captured in Africa?
47. The weak and elderly were captured from villages
48. Most slaves were sold to the Europeans by other Africans
49. White slavers landed at the coast and raided inland to capture new slaves
50. White Europeans fought wars against African Kingdoms, enslaving their enemies
51. Where in Africa were the established Slave Coast?
52. East
53. West
54. North
55. South
56. What was the Middle Passage?
57. The journey on small boats to the slaver
58. The voyage from the Americas back to Britain
59. The voyage from Africa to the New World of the Americas
60. The narrow walkway between the lines of slaves chained in a slave ship's cargo deck
61. Why might a slave ship captain choose loose pack rather than tight pack?
62. Fewer slaves might die from sickness
63. It meant that it cost less to insure the voyage
64. Sometimes there weren't enough slaves in the slave factories to fill the ship
65. Provided greater yields even in cases where the death rate was high
66. What happened to the slaves once they'd arrived in the Caribbean?
67. They were put up for auction
68. They were sent to a slave factory
69. They were immediately sent to work on the plantations
70. They were given time to rest because of the long journey
71. How did the slave traders deal with slaves who resisted once they'd arrived in the Caribbean?
72. They were sent to seasoning camps
73. They were put back on a ship to Africa
74. They were executed as example to the others
75. They were placed in solitary confinement

**Total 15 Marks**

**Section B**

***Theme 2 – Caribbean Economy and Slavery***

“One day, when all our people were gone out to their works as usual and only I and my dear sister were left to mind the house, two men and woman got over our walls, and in a moment seized us both, and without giving us time to cry out or make resistance they stopped our mouths and ran off with us into the nearest wood.

… I continued to travel, sometimes by land, sometimes by water, through different countries and various nations, till at the end of six or seven months after I had been kidnapped I arrived at the sea coast.

… The first object which saluted my eyes when I arrived on the coast was the sea, and a slave ship … waiting for its cargo.”

***Adopted from Olaudah Equiano, Equino’s Travels:***

***The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano or Gustavus Vassa the African,***

***Heinemann, 1996. pp. 13 - 14 and 21 - 22.***

1. State **THREE** ways by which Africans were captured for the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

**(3 marks)**

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1. i. Name **TWO** slave-trading forts on the Gold Coast in West Africa.

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ii. Name **TWO** slave-trading ports in Europe – one in Britain and one in France.

**(4 marks)**

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1. Describe the part played by **EACH** of the following in the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans:
2. Asiento
3. Coffle
4. Loose packing

**(6 marks)**

1. Examine THREE ways in which the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans impacted the West African economy. **(12 marks)**

**Total 25 Marks**