

Learning Target: Students will understand that there are causes and effects of the Atlantic slave trade.

Name _____

Block/Day _____ Unit 2: Day 8

Bellwork: Vocabulary Matching

1) _____plantation	A- a person who agreed to work for a set time without pay in exchanged for transportation to a new land.
2) _____colony	B- an area ruled by another country
3) _____Indentured Servant	C- An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated (farmed) by resident labor
4) _____ Slave	D- a person who is forced to work with no pay and is considered property.

DBQ Focus: Atlantic Slave Trade



Document-Based Question Format

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.

Write a paragraph response that:

- Has a relevant claim identifying the **main topic** (M)
- Cites **evidence** from included source perspectives. (E) Ex In document 1 it states...
- **Analyzes** the evidence from at least 2 documents explaining its importance. (A)
- Has concluding statement **linking** back to the main topic. (L)

Historical Context:

The beginning of slavery in the American colonies during the 1700's was mainly tied to the need for labor. The southern colonies used plantations to grow cash crops for profit. England brought many Africans to the American colonies during the time of the Atlantic slave trade. Indentured servants were replaced by African slaves as laborers on southern plantations. Many enslaved Africans resisted the horrible conditions in a number of ways.

Focus Question: What are the causes and effects of the Atlantic slave trade?

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Documents are already labeled cause or effect!

Directions: Answer all document scaffolding questions in **COMPLETE** sentences.

Document 1: "The Gold of the Indies — 1559," The University of Pennsylvania (CAUSE)

Letter about Spain's interactions with its colonies in 1559

From the Americas we obtained gold, silver and other things. One fifth of all profits go to the king. Great quantities of gold and silver used to be out in the open but now it is all of it gone. Now gold and silver have to be mined. The work is hard and the Spaniards are not willing to do the work. Natives who have become Christians are not allowed to be forced to do the work because the Emperor freed them. So now it is necessary to acquire negro slaves [enslaved Africans], who are brought from the coasts of Africa. Their masters are making them work too hard and giving them too little to eat, they fall sick and the greater part of them die. . . .

Why do the Spanish colonies believe that enslaving Africans is a necessity?

[1]

Document 2: African account on the Middle Passage voyage to America on a slave ship.

(EFFECT)

I was soon put down under the decks, where I was met with the most terrible odor. With the stench and crying together, I became so sick and low that I was unable to eat. I refused to eat until two men tied my hands and feet. While being tied up I was whipped and ordered to eat. I have never experienced anything like that before. I feared the water but if I could get over to the netting, I would jump over the side.

One day it was smooth at sea. Two of my worried countrymen who were chained together, preferring death to a life of misery made it to the side and jumped in the ocean. Another African saw the incident and followed the men over the side. Most Africans preferred death to slavery.

What was conditions like on the slave ship?

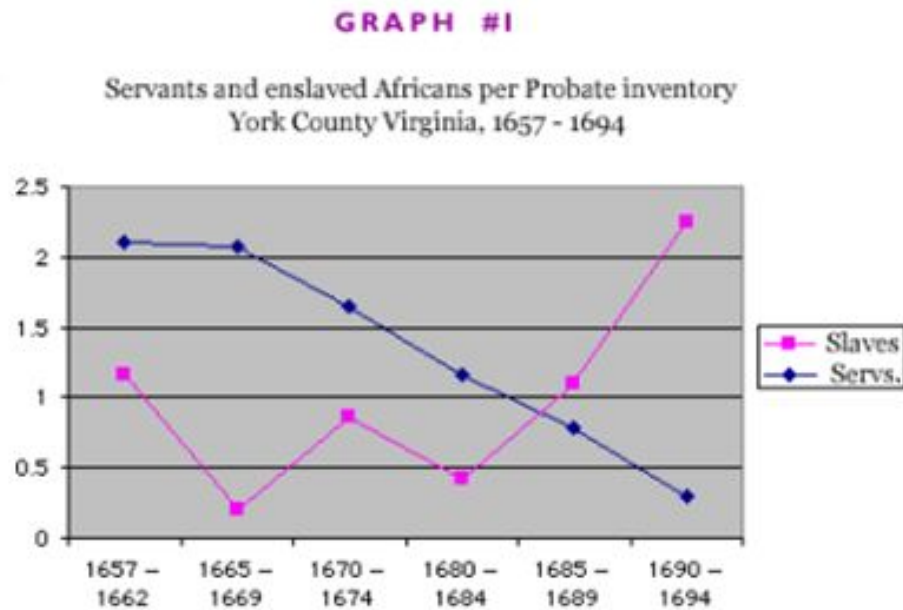
[1]

Why did people jump overboard?

[1]

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Document 3: Graph of Indentured Servants and Slaves in York County Virginia 1657-1694
(EFFECT)



What happened to the number of indentured servants in York County Virginia between 1657 to 1694?

[1]

Document 4: Stono's Rebellion- September 9, 1739

(EFFECT)

Early on the morning of Sunday, September 9, 1739, 20 black slaves met in secret near the Stono River in South Carolina to plan their escape to freedom. Minutes later, they burst into Hutcheson's store at Stono's bridge, killed the two storekeepers, and stole the guns and powder inside.

The group of slaves grew in number as they headed out of town. They would stop at nothing to get their freedom and protest the horrible conditions of slavery. Stono's Rebellion, the largest slave uprising in the Colonies prior to the American Revolution.

What was the slave's response in South Carolina to the horrible conditions of slavery?

[1]

