

Atlantic Slave Trade

1. Expansion of Slavery
 - a. western slaves transported to the Caribbean in order to replace the dissipated population in the plantations (early 16th century)
 - b. 17th century- larger pop, more agriculture (cotton, cocoa, indigo...)
 - c. 10 million women and children traveled over to Atlantic
2. African Ethnicity in Americas
 - a. Slaves arrived in **Jamaica**
 - i. represented by 4 ethnic groups
 1. Acan
 2. Ga
 3. Adambe
 4. Igo
 - ii. strong influence of religion, run-away slaves successfully resisting the British
 - b. Slaves arrived in **Cuba**
 - i. **from Nigeria**
 1. Bantu
 2. Yoruba- strong influence
 3. Igo
 4. Fan
 - ii. salsa
 - c. Slaves arrived in **Haiti**
 - i.
 1. Fan
 2. Congolis
 3. Yoruba
 - ii. **500,000 slaves in Hispanola (largest pop)**
 - d. **Brazil**
 - i. **Nigeria**
 1. yoruba religions
 2. fan
 - e. **US**
 - i. sinagamia
 1. louisiana
 2. georgia
 3. south carolina

- ii. arrived with cultural pieces in tact and with skills
- 3. Defining Plantation Complex (17th-19th centuries)
 - a. Haiti, Cuba, Brazil....with plantations
 - b. African Labor Force from african descent
 - i. marked by immigration
 - ii. high mortality rate
 - iii. pop had to be replenished because it wasn't self-sustaining
 - c. Large-scale agricultural enterprise
 - i. 50+ workers
 - ii. owner of land managed everything
 - d. Some feudal elements of authority
 - i. issues or judgements or disputes on the plantation internally
 - e. Distant supply Market
 - i. provided raw materials sent to markets to be refined
 - ii. plantation owners had to rely on long-distance trade to provide them with goods and supplies
 - f. Political Control on another continent
 - i. in another location across the Atlantic Ocean
 - ii. european control centers connected to political market