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Between 1700 and 1900, Latin America had always had many Europeans migrating to it with slaves, but the circumstances of those Europeans were different between those two years, while sub Saharan Africa had always had man Africans being forced out, but the amount of internal migration with Europeans varies.

Latin America had always had many Europeans with African slaves migrating to it in 1700 and 1900, but between those two years, the population living on that land already has resisted to varying degrees. The Europeans first migrated to Latin America in order to expand the territory they held to a place with temperature suitable for certain crops. With them, they brought African slaves from the Transatlantic Slave Trade. Some of these slaves escaped slavery and established their own communities. Even when slavery was abolished, slaves were still shipped from Africa to South America because the currents of the Atlantic ocean in the southern hemisphere flow counterclockwise, making slave trade to South America from Africa easy. Slave trading was still going on illegally in Africa anyway. The circumstances with the Europeans that were migrating to South America were different between 1700 and 1900 economically speaking. Europeans migrating to South America in 1700 was the usual mix of some rich people and some lower class people looking for work. However, come around to the 1900s, Spain and Portugal had many poor people looking for work in South America. The economy in Spain was still suffering from a rebellion followed by a military coup to reinstate the monarchy 30 years before 1900. Portugal was suffering from an overthrow of the monarchy. Hence, Latin America had many Europeans with African Slaves migrating to it, but the composition of the Europeans was different economically speaking.

Sub Saharan Africa between 1700 and 1900 had always had African Americans being forced out by slavery, but the internal migrations within Africa varied between these two time periods. Slave trade conducted by Europeans was common in the 1700s. Europe and European colonies in the new world needed a lot of labor to be done, so slaves were sent there to provide relatively inexpensive labor. These slaves had to come from somewhere, so they came from Africa. Europeans or African themselves would go after other Africans to sell them as slaves. This remain unchanged in the 1900, except that the enslavement and shipping of the African population slowed down. The reason for this continuity was that slavery was practically outlawed by the time the 1900s came around, but some countries did not care. Places/colonies in South America still had a large labor void to fulfill, so they purchased slaves to compensate. One change in sub-Saharan long distance migrations was that in the 1700s, there were Dutch nomadic people's colonizing area around Cape Town, but they mingled with the population and acquired livestock that allowed them to be somewhat independent without messing with the African population too much. However, in the 1900s, many sub-Saharan African people began migrating to the United States in escape from escalating crime. Sub Saharan Africa between 1700 and 1900 had always had African Americans being forced out by slavery, but the internal migrations within Africa varied between these two time periods.

Therefore, The between 1700 and 1900, Latin America had always had Europeans migrating towards it, but who those people were changed, while in Africa, there has always been Africans shipped out in slavery, but the Europeans in Africa was growing in 1700 while the Africans in Africa were immigrating to the United States to escape crime.