

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Text Reading/Notes pgs 406-413  
Africa in Transition

**Focus Question:** What were the main features of the African slave trade and how did European participation in that trade affect traditional African practices?

- Although the primary objective of the Portuguese in rounding the Cape of Good Hope was to \_\_\_\_\_, they soon discovered that profits were to be made en route along the \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Portuguese in Africa

- In the early 16th century, a \_\_\_\_\_ fleet seized a number of \_\_\_\_\_ African port cities, including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, and built forts along the coast in an effort to control the \_\_\_\_\_ in the area.
- Above all the Portuguese wanted to monopolize the trade in \_\_\_\_\_, which was mined in the hills along the upper Zambezi River and then shipped to \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast.
- For centuries, the gold trade had been monopolized by local \_\_\_\_\_ peoples in Zimbabwe. In the 15th century it had come under the control of a Shona dynasty known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- When the Mwene Mutapa moved northeastward to the valley of the Zambezi River they encountered the arriving \_\_\_\_\_, who had begun to move inland to gain access to the lucrative \_\_\_\_\_ trade and had established ports on the Zambezi River.
- The Portuguese opened treaty relations with the Mwene Mutapa, and \_\_\_\_\_ priests were eventually posted to the court in 1561.
- At first the Mwene Mutapa found the Europeans useful as an \_\_\_\_\_, but by the end of the 16th century, the Portuguese had established a \_\_\_\_\_ and forced the local ruler to grant title to large tracts of land to \_\_\_\_\_ officials and private individuals living in the area.
- Eventually, those lands would be integrated into the colony of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why were the Mwene Mutapa ultimately successful in driving the Portuguese from the plateau on the Zambezi River?

## The Dutch in South Africa

- The first Europeans to settle in South Africa were the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why did the Dutch set up a way station at the Cape of Good Hope?
- In time the settlement developed into a permanent colony and Dutch farmers, known as \_\_\_\_\_ settled there. The **Boers** spoke a Dutch dialect that eventually evolved into **Afrikaans**.
- The Dutch took advantage of the decline of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire to become active in the West African trade in the mid-16th century. During the mid-17th century the Dutch seized a number of \_\_\_\_\_ forts along the West African coast while at the same time taking over the bulk of the Portuguese trade across the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Slave Trade

- The European exploration of the African coastline had little apparent significance for most peoples living in the interior of the continent, except for a few who engaged in direct or indirect \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.
- But for people living near the coast, the impact was often great indeed. As the trade in slaves increased during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, thousands and then \_\_\_\_\_ of men, women, and children were \_\_\_\_\_

## The Arrival of the Europeans

- There were different forms of slavery in Africa before the arrival of the Europeans. For centuries, \_\_\_\_\_, who were often \_\_\_\_\_ seized in battle or in raids between \_\_\_\_\_ had been used in many African societies as \_\_\_\_\_ laborers, or as \_\_\_\_\_ servants. Many served as \_\_\_\_\_ servants or as \_\_\_\_\_ workers for the local ruler, and some were permitted to purchase \_\_\_\_\_ under certain conditions.
- After the expansion of \_\_\_\_\_ south of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the eighth century, a vigorous traffic in slaves developed, as Arab \_\_\_\_\_ traded for slaves along routes snaking across the Sahara or up the Nile River valley.
- Once transported to the Middle East, most such captives were used as \_\_\_\_\_ or as workers on \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the region.
- Slavery also existed in many \_\_\_\_\_ countries, where a few slaves from \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_-speaking peoples captured in war in the regions near the \_\_\_\_\_ were used for \_\_\_\_\_ purposes or as \_\_\_\_\_ workers in the lands adjacent to the \_\_\_\_\_
- With the arrival of Europeans in Africa in the 15th century, the African slave trade changed dramatically.
- At first, the Portuguese simply \_\_\_\_\_

- During the second half of the 15th century, about a \_\_\_\_\_ slaves were taken to \_\_\_\_\_ each year; the vast majority were destined to serve as \_\_\_\_\_ servants for affluent families throughout Europe.
- But the discovery of the Americas in the \_\_\_\_\_ and the subsequent \_\_\_\_\_ in South America and on the island of the \_\_\_\_\_ changed the situation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was native to Indonesia and had first been introduced to Europeans from the \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_. By the 15th century, it was grown in modest amounts in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and southern regions of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- When the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire seized much of the eastern Mediterranean, the Europeans needed to seek out \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1490, the Portuguese establish \_\_\_\_\_ plantations worked by \_\_\_\_\_ laborers at Sao Tome, an island off the central coast of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Demand increased as sugar gradually replaced \_\_\_\_\_ as a sweetener, especially in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.
- The primary impetus to the \_\_\_\_\_ industry came from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- During the 16th century, \_\_\_\_\_ were established along the eastern coast of \_\_\_\_\_ and on several islands in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Because the cultivation of cane sugar is an arduous process demanding both skill and \_\_\_\_\_, the new plantations required more workers than could be provided by \_\_\_\_\_, many of whom had died of \_\_\_\_\_ imported from Europe and Africa.
- Since the climate and soil of most of West Africa were not especially conducive to the cultivation of sugar, African slaves began to be shipped to \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ to work on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The first were sent from \_\_\_\_\_, but in 1518, a Spanish ship carried the first boatload of African slaves directly from \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Growth of the Slave Trade**

- During the next two centuries, the trade in slaves increased by massive proportions.
- An estimated \_\_\_\_\_ enslaved Africans were exported to other countries during the 16th century, more than \_\_\_\_\_ of them to the Americas.
- The total climbed beyond a million in the \_\_\_\_\_ century and jumped to \_\_\_\_\_ million in the 18th century, when the trade spread from West and Central Africa to East Africa.

- It has been estimated that altogether as many as \_\_\_\_\_ African slaves were transported to the Americas between the early 16th and late 19th centuries.

## The Middle Passage

- One reason for these high numbers was the \_\_\_\_\_
- What was the Middle Passage? What were conditions like on the voyage?
- The staggering death rates were a combination of various factors including \_\_\_\_\_, lack of \_\_\_\_\_ to American sicknesses/diseases, only half as many \_\_\_\_\_ were enslaved as men, birthrates for women living in slavery were \_\_\_\_\_, and infant \_\_\_\_\_ was high. As long as the price of slaves was \_\_\_\_\_, many slave owners in the West Indies believed that purchasing a new \_\_\_\_\_ was less \_\_\_\_\_ than raising a child from birth. However, after the price of slaves began to rise during the \_\_\_\_\_ century, plantation owners started to devote more efforts to replenishing the supply of workers by natural methods.

## Sources of Slaves.

- Before the coming of the Europeans to Africa most slaves were \_\_\_\_\_ of war captives or had \_\_\_\_\_ their status.
- When Europeans first began to take part in the slave trade, they would \_\_\_\_\_ slaves from local African merchants at the infamous slave markets in exchange for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or other European manufactured goods such as \_\_\_\_\_ or copper or \_\_\_\_\_ utensils.
- At first, local slave traders obtained their supply from \_\_\_\_\_ regions, but as demand increased, they had to move further \_\_\_\_\_ to find their victims. Many local monarchs viewed the slave trade as a source of \_\_\_\_\_ and many launched forays against \_\_\_\_\_ in search of unsuspecting victims.
- Recent research has shown that African intermediaries were very active in the process of selling slaves to Europeans and were often able to dictate the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of slaves to European purchasers.
- The majority of the slaves sold to European buyers were \_\_\_\_\_.

## The Effects of the Slave Trade

- The effects of the slave trade varied from area to area. Why did the slave trade NOT contribute to the depopulation of vast areas of the continent? Explain.

- The slave trade represented a tragic loss for millions of Africans and their families. As many as 20% of those sold to European slavers were \_\_\_\_\_.
- The slave trade also had a corrosive impact on the structure of society as a whole. One of the consequences of the arrival of Europeans was the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ into the African continent. As the European demand for slaves steadily increased, African slave traders began to use their newly purchased \_\_\_\_\_ to raid neighboring villages in search of captives, initiating a chain of \_\_\_\_\_ that rapidly extended into the interior and created a climate of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the region.
- How did Europeans justify the cruelty they imposed?

### Political and Social Structures in a Changing Continent

- The importation of \_\_\_\_\_ goods from Europe undermined the foundations of local cottage industries and \_\_\_\_\_ countless families.
- The demand for slaves and the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ intensified political instability and civil strife.
- It is important that we note that European influence in Africa generally did not \_\_\_\_\_
- Nevertheless, inland areas were often affected by events taking place elsewhere. The diversion of \_\_\_\_\_ routes toward the coast led to the weakening of the old \_\_\_\_\_ trading empire and its eventual conquest by a Moroccan dynasty in the late 16th century.
- Morocco had long hoped to expand its influence into the Sahara in order to seize control over the commerce in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and in 1590, Moroccan forces defeated Songhai's army at \_\_\_\_\_, on the Niger River, and then occupied the great caravan center of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The next two centuries were marked by ongoing strife between divergent states and intense competition between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- European influence had a more direct impact along the coast of West Africa, especially in the vicinity of European forts such as Dakar and Sierra Leone, but no European colonies were established there before \_\_\_\_\_
- Why were most African states in the area from Cape Verde to the delta of the Niger River able to resist Western encroachments?

- The Portuguese's activities eventually led to the splintering of the state of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as contributing to the eventual collapse of the Mwene Mutapa in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.
- The eastern coast of Africa suffered because much shipping was now diverted southward to the route around the \_\_\_\_\_ after Vasco da Gama pioneered his way around the southern tip of South Africa.