

# 1.9 - The African Slave Trade

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## 1. 释义

A **hemorrhoid** 痔；痔疮 is a **swollen (a.)** 肿胀的，肿起来的 vein 肿胀的静脉, usually around the area of your butt 屁股, that is extremely painful 极其疼痛的.

Now you clicked on an AP European history video, and now you' re wondering why am I **bringing up** 提及，介绍 hemorrhoids? Well, it' s because in this video we' re going to talk about the African slave trade 非洲奴隶贸易 that rose up 兴起 **in response to** 作为对.....的回应 European **empire building** 欧洲帝国建设 in the 16th and 17th centuries.

And if empire building is the badonkus ( 此处为形象化表述，可理解为“重要部分” ) of European history, then the slave trade is the hemorrhoids 痔瘡；痔疾 **squarely** 正对着地；径直地；不偏不倚地；正好地；正当地 in the **crack** 缝隙. Am I taking this too far 远，遥远地? I don' t think you' ve taken it far enough.

Hello. Okay, if you' re ready to get them brain cows milked, let' s get to it.

### Example 1. 案例 squarely

(ad.)

( usually used after the verb 通常用于动词后)

1. **directly; not at an angle or to one side** 正对着地；径直地；不偏不倚地

•She looked at me squarely in the eye. 她直直地看着我的眼睛。

•He stood squarely in front of them, blocking the entrance. 他就对着他们站在那里，挡住入口。

( figurative)

•We must meet the challenge squarely (= not try to avoid it). 我们必须正面迎接这一挑战。

2. **directly or exactly; without confusion** 直接了当；明确无误；毫不含糊地

•The responsibility for the crisis **rests (v.) squarely on the government.** 这一危机的责任全然在政府。

IDM see fairly

⇒ square, 方的，直的，-ly, 副词后缀。引申词义径直地，直截了当地

Now in order to understand the African slave trade, we need to talk first about the causes /and second about its effects.

Now 主 the main cause for **the rise and acceleration** 加速 of the African slave trade 系 was the establishment of a plantation economy 种植园经济 in the colonies of the New World 新大陆殖民地.

Now remember (v.), European states **are going out** and **exploring** during this period /**in no small part** 很大程度上 because of their economic system known as mercantilism 重商主义. This system **majored (v.)**专门研究 ( 课题、问题等 ) **on** 专注于 getting **as much** mineral wealth 矿物财富 — which is to say gold and silver 金银 — into the national **coffers** 金库,国库 ; **国家金库; ( 旧时的 ) 保险柜 , 贵重物品箱** **as possible**.

And so when Spain, for example, extended (v.)扩大 ; 扩展 their empire into the Americas, their first goal was to find **as much** gold and silver **as possible**, and they **ended up** fighting *quite a lot*. 结果他们打了很多仗

Example 2. 案例  
coffer



But eventually it became clear — because of the climate, especially in this region right here — that **主** growing (v.) crops on **plantations** 种植园 for export 出口 系 would be *the more profitable* 有利可图的 ; 赚钱的 way (n.) to go.

So the plantation economy was born in these warm areas that virtually 几乎 ; 实际上 had (v.) **year-round** (a.)整年的 ; 一年到头的 growing season 全年生长季.

And the plantation economy was ordered 组织 ; 安排 ; 整理 around 围绕.....安排 **cash crops** 现金作物,经济作物, which means that a plantation **would focus (v.) on** growing (v.) only one or two crops, and that the purpose of those crops was to be exported (v.) for profit. And **sugarcane** 甘蔗 and coffee 咖啡 were among the major crops — you know, just in case you' re interested.

Example 3. 案例  
cash crops

现金作物：种植出售以获取经济利益的农作物，通常是大规模种植的，以满足市场需求并获得利润。

And as it turned out 结果是, these crops **fetches (v.)**售得 ; 卖得 ( 某价 ) an extraordinary 非凡的 , 卓越的 amount of boom boom 轰鸣 ( 此处可理解为 “大量金钱” ) for their parent economy 母国经济.

Now you may think that Spain, for example, **sent** (v.) Spaniards across the ocean **to do** this **back-breaking** (a.)累人的 ; 繁重艰苦的 agricultural work 农业工作, and if so /you would be wrong. No, their first solution was to force (v.) the indigenous populations 土著居民 to do the farming for them.

But **as it turned out** 事实证明, that created a problem. **Not only** did the natives of the land know (v.) *the geography* 地理环境 way **better than** the colonizers 殖民者 did — **which meant that** they were able to escape (v.) in respectable 体面的 ; 得体的 ; 值得尊敬的 numbers 大量逃脱 — they also **kept dying** (v.) because of European diseases.

And so European imperial 帝国的, 皇帝的 states 欧洲帝国 had a problem on their hands. We' ve got this massive plantation economy 后定 that is making (v.) us **filthy (a.)** 十分肮脏的, 污秽的; 淫秽的 **dirty nasty (a.)** ( 伤口、疾病等 ) 严重的, 恶性的; 污秽的, 下流的 **rich** 非常富有, but our enslaved labor force 被奴役的劳动力 is really **letting us down** 让我们失望. So maybe we should cease (v.) 停止 **perpetuating (v.)** 永存的; 不灭的; 使持续; 使长存 this great injustice 不公正 /and just **focus on** our own people at home /and make an honest living 诚实谋生 there. Wouldn' t that be **hilarious (a.)** 滑稽的; 可笑的 if that' s what they did?

所以欧洲帝国面临着一个问题。我们有庞大的种植园经济, 让我们变得非常非常非常富有, 但我们被奴役的劳动力, 真的让我们失望。所以, 也许我们应该停止这种巨大的不公正, 只关注我们自己国内的人民, 在那里过上诚实的生活。如果他们真的这么做了, 那不是很搞笑吗?

#### Example 4. 案例

##### filthy dirty nasty rich

filthy ( 肮脏的; 污秽的 ) 俚语中常表示 “极度” ( 如 filthy rich = 富得流油 ), 同时暗示财富来源 “不干净” 。

dirty ( 肮脏的 ) 强化 “道德污点”, 暗指财富依靠剥削、奴役等肮脏手段。

nasty ( 恶心的; 令人不快的, 令人厌恶的 ) 进一步强调 “令人厌恶的”, 暗示这种财富背后是残酷的殖民压迫

No. In order to solve (v.) the problem of their **dwindling** 减少的; 逐渐变小的 **indigenous (a.)** 本土的, 固有的 **labor force**, they **turned to** 求助于; 转向 Africa and the abundance 丰富; 充裕 of **enslaved people** 被奴役的人 that they could buy there. And so /that became the solution. Now as **imperial European states** got richer and richer, the demand for enslaved people from Africa began to **spike (v.)** 猛增, 急升; 尖状物, 金属钉) 急剧上升。

And the enslaved Africans solved (v.) both of their problems.

First, because Africans had been **in contact with** Europeans for millennia 千年, they had already **had a decent** 像样的, 尚好的; 得体的, 合宜的 **amount of immunity** 免疫力 to European diseases.

Second, 主 the Africans who were shipped (v.) to the New World 谓 didn' t know the land as well /and thus were less likely to escape (v.) the plantation 种植园。

Now **admittedly** 诚然; 不可否认地, I' ve been talking about this purely 纯粹地 in terms of 就.....而言 economic problems and solutions, but **the truth is** 主 African slavery in the New World 系 was a brutal 残酷的; 野蛮的 system of coerced labor 强迫劳动制度。

After being captured 捕获 and taken from their homes, the enslaved Africans were sold (v.) to Europeans who began **showing up** 显露, 出现 **on the west coast of Africa** more and more frequently. And then they were made to endure (v.) 忍受 the brutal Middle Passage 中间航程 ( 指从非洲到美洲的奴隶运输航程 ) across the Atlantic 大西洋。

不可否认的是, 我一直在谈论经济问题和解决方案, 但事实是, 新大陆的非洲奴隶制, 是一种残酷的强迫劳动制度。在被捕获并被带离家园后, 被奴役的非洲人被卖给欧洲人, 欧洲人(买家)开始越来越频繁地出现在非洲西海岸。然后他们(指被奴役的非洲人)被迫忍受残酷的横渡大西洋的中间航道。

**Depending on** the weather, it could take between two and six weeks to cross (v.) 穿越; 越过; 横过; 渡过, and the conditions were inhuman 不人道的; 无人性的。

Now if you' re able to get inside the mind 进入...的思想 of the captain 船长 of one of these

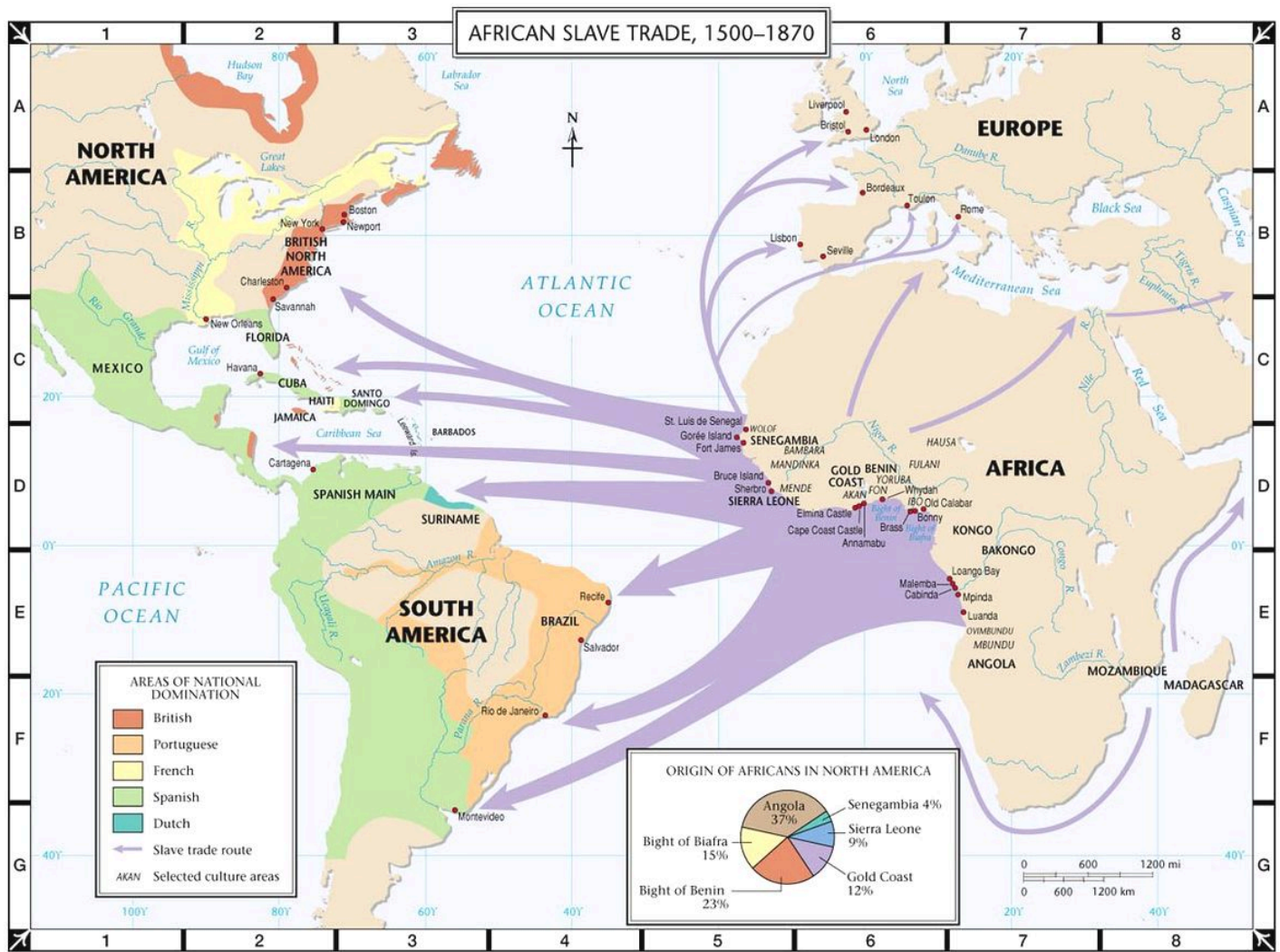
slave ships — which I admit (v.) (勉强) 承认；招认 is a frightening (a.) 可怕的，骇人的；令人不安的，令人担心的 prospect 前景；可能性, but you know if you do — then you' re going to see that to him, **the more goods** 货物（此处指奴隶）(which is to say people) that he could **fit (v.)** in the **cargo hold** 货舱, **the more money** he stood 处于（某种状态或情形）to make 有可能赚得 on the other side of the Atlantic.

So 主 the economic **incentive** (n. 激励，刺激) 经济激励 **to pack** (v.) these ships **full of** enslaved Africans 系 was **profound** 深刻的；深远的.

In some cases, we have accounts (n.) 描述；叙述 of these ships 后定 being **so full that** 主 each person below 谓 **had to** lay (v.) on their side 侧躺 /because there wasn' t enough room **to lay (v.) flat** on their back 平躺着.

In addition, with so many other people **close (v.) together**, diseases **ran (v.) rampant** (a.) 猖獗的；肆虐的；（植物）过于繁茂的，疯长的；（人，行为）狂暴的，极端的 and killed many of them along the way 一路上. Africans were **malnourished** 营养不良的；营养失调的, treated (v.) shamefully (可耻地；不体面地) 受到恶劣对待, and if they made it alive 活着的 to the New World, a life of brutal plantation slavery 残酷的种植园奴隶制 awaited (v.) them.

But over the course of the next two centuries 但在接下来的两个世纪里, the plantation economy would become more and more profitable, and the demand for enslaved people from Africa would only continue to spike (v.) along with...



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Okay, now 主 the next place you should go 系 is right here to watch the rest of my Unit One videos 下一个你应该去的地方是这里，看我第一单元剩下的视频. Click right here /to grab my AP Euro review pack, which has everything you need to get an A in your class /and a five on your exam in May. I appreciate you coming around, and I' ll catch you on the flip-flop. I' m out.

## 2. 中文释义

痔疮是一种肿胀的血管，通常出现在臀部周围，会极其疼痛。现在你点击了一个美国大学预修课程欧洲历史的视频，然后你在想我为什么要提起痔疮呢？嗯，这是因为在这个视频中，我们要谈论的是16和17世纪为了响应欧洲帝国的建立，而兴起的非洲奴隶贸易。如果说帝国的建立是欧洲历史的关键部分，那么奴隶贸易就是欧洲历史裂缝中明显的“痔疮”。我是不是说得太过分了？我觉得还不够呢。你好。好了，如果你准备好获取知识，那我们开始吧。

现在，为了理解非洲奴隶贸易，我们首先需要谈谈其原因，其次再谈谈其影响。现在，非洲奴隶贸易兴起和加速的主要原因，是新世界殖民地“种植园经济”（plantation economy）的建立。

记住，欧洲各国在这个时期外出探索，很大程度上是因为他们的经济体系，也就是“重商主义”（mercantilism）。这个体系主要是尽可能多地将矿物财富，也就是黄金和白银，纳入国家金



**库。**所以，例如西班牙将他们的帝国扩展到美洲时，他们的首要目标是尽可能多地找到黄金和白银，并且他们最终进行了大量的争夺。

**但最终很明显，由于气候原因，尤其是在这个地区，在种植园种植作物用于出口，会是更有利可图的方式。所以种植园经济诞生于这些几乎全年都适合种植的温暖地区。种植园经济围绕着“经济作物”（cash crops）展开，这意味着一个种植园会专注于种植一两种作物，并且这些作物的目的，是出口以获取利润。甘蔗（sugarcane）和咖啡（coffee）是主要作物之一，顺便提一下，以防你感兴趣。**

事实证明，**这些作物，为其宗主国经济带来了巨额财富。**现在你可能认为，例如西班牙会派遣西班牙人跨越大洋去做这种繁重的农业工作，但如果你这么想就错了。不，**他们的第一个(人力上的)解决方案，是强迫原住民为他们耕种。**

但事实证明，**这带来了一个问题。原住民不仅比殖民者更了解当地的地理情况，这意味着他们能够大量逃脱，而且他们还因为欧洲的疾病不断死亡。**所以欧洲的帝国国家遇到了一个问题。我们拥有这种庞大的种植园经济，它让我们变得非常富有，但我们的奴隶劳动力却让我们大失所望。那么也许我们应该停止这种极大的不公，专注于本国的人民，在国内诚实地谋生。如果他们真的这么做了，是不是很可笑呢？

不。**为了解决原住民劳动力不断减少的问题，他们转向了非洲，那里有大量可以购买的奴隶。**所以这就成了解决办法。现在**随着欧洲帝国国家越来越富有，对来自非洲的奴隶的需求开始急剧上升。**

而被奴役的非洲人，解决了他们的两个问题。首先，因为非洲人与欧洲人接触了几千年，他们对欧洲的疾病已经有了一定的免疫力。其次，**被运往新世界的非洲人对当地土地不太了解，因此不太可能逃离种植园。**

诚然，我一直纯粹从经济问题和解决方案的角度，来谈论这个问题，但事实是，新世界的非洲奴隶制，是一种残酷的强迫劳动（coerced labor）制度。被奴役的非洲人被俘虏，并从他们的家乡带走后，被卖给了越来越频繁出现在非洲西海岸的欧洲人。然后他们不得不忍受穿越大西洋的残酷的“中间航程”（Middle Passage）。

根据天气情况，穿越大西洋可能需要两到六周的时间，而且条件非常不人道。现在，如果你能设身处地为这些奴隶船的船长着想——我承认这是一个可怕的设想，但如果你这么做了——那么你会发现，对他来说，**他在货舱里装的货物（也就是人，奴隶）越多，他在大西洋彼岸能赚到的钱就越多。**所以把这些船装满被奴役的非洲人的经济动机是非常强烈的。

在某些情况下，我们了解到**这些船非常拥挤，下面的每个人都只能侧着身子躺着，因为没有足够的空间让他们平躺着。**此外，这么多人挤在一起，疾病肆虐，沿途夺走了许多人的生命。非洲人营养不良，受到恶劣对待，如果他们活着到达新世界，等待他们的是残酷的种植园奴隶制生活。

但是在接下来的两个世纪里，种植园经济变得越来越有利可图，对来自非洲的奴隶的需求也只会随着.....

好的，现在你接下来应该点击[这里](#)观看我第一单元的其他视频。点击[这里](#)获取我的美国大学预修课程欧洲历史复习资料包，它包含了你在课堂上取得A以及在五月份的考试中获得5分所需要的一切。感谢你的观看，回头见。我下线了。

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### 3. pure

A hemorrhoid is a swollen vein, usually around the area of your butt, that is extremely painful. Now you clicked on an AP European history video, and now you're wondering why am I bringing up hemorrhoids? Well, it's because in this video we're going to talk about the African slave trade that rose up in response to European empire building in the 16th and 17th centuries. And if empire building is the badonkus of European history, then the slave trade is the hemorrhoids squarely in the crack. Am I taking this too far? I don't think you've taken it far enough. Hello. Okay, if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

Now in order to understand the African slave trade, we need to talk first about the causes and second about its effects. Now the main cause for the rise and acceleration of the African slave trade was the establishment of a plantation economy in the colonies of the New World.

Now remember, European states are going out and exploring during this period in no small part because of their economic system known as mercantilism. This system majored on getting as much mineral wealth—which is to say gold and silver—into the national coffers as possible. And so when Spain, for example, extended their empire into the Americas, their first goal was to find as much gold and silver as possible, and they ended up fighting quite a lot.

But eventually it became clear—because of the climate, especially in this region right here—that growing crops on plantations for export would be the more profitable way to go. So the plantation economy was born in these warm areas that virtually had year-round growing season. And the plantation economy was ordered around cash crops, which means that a plantation would focus on growing only one or two crops, and that the purpose of those crops was to be exported for profit. And sugarcane and coffee were among the major crops—you know, just in case you're interested.

And as it turned out, these crops fetched an extraordinary amount of boom boom for their parent economy. Now you may think that Spain, for example, sent Spaniards across the ocean to do this back-breaking agricultural work, and if so you would be wrong. No, their first solution was to force the indigenous populations to do the farming for them.

But as it turned out, that created a problem. Not only did the natives of the land know the geography way better than the colonizers did—which meant that they were able to escape in respectable numbers—they also kept dying because of European diseases. And so European imperial states had a problem on their hands. We've got this massive plantation economy that is making us filthy dirty nasty rich, but our enslaved labor force is really letting us down. So maybe we should cease perpetuating this great injustice and just focus on our own people at home and make an honest living there. Wouldn't that be hilarious if that's what they did?

No. In order to solve the problem of their dwindling indigenous labor force, they turned to Africa and the abundance of enslaved people that they could buy there. And so that became the solution. Now as imperial European states got richer and richer, the demand for enslaved people from Africa began to spike.

And the enslaved Africans solved both of their problems. First, because Africans had been in contact with Europeans for millennia, they had already had a decent amount of immunity to European diseases. Second, the Africans who were shipped to the New World didn't know the land as well and thus were less likely to escape the plantation.

Now admittedly, I've been talking about this purely in terms of economic problems and solutions, but the truth is African slavery in the New World was a brutal system of coerced labor. After being captured and taken from their homes, the enslaved Africans were sold to Europeans who began showing up on the west coast of Africa more and more frequently. And then they were made to endure the brutal Middle Passage across the Atlantic.

Depending on the weather, it could take between two and six weeks to cross, and the conditions were inhuman. Now if you're able to get inside the mind of the captain of one of these slave ships—which I admit is a frightening prospect, but you know if you do—then you're going to see that to him, the more goods (which is to say people) that he could fit in the cargo hold, the more money he stood to make on the other side of the Atlantic. So the economic incentive to pack these ships full of enslaved Africans was profound.

In some cases, we have accounts of these ships being so full that each person below had to lay on their side because there wasn't enough room to lay flat on their back. In addition, with so many other people close together, diseases ran rampant and killed many of them along the way. Africans were malnourished, treated shamefully, and if they made it alive to the New World, a life of brutal plantation slavery awaited them.

But over the course of the next two centuries, the plantation economy would become more and more profitable, and the demand for enslaved people from Africa would only continue to spike along with...

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