

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

APWH Notes| Early Latin Americas and Colonialism, Africa and the Slave Trade (Pairs with AMSCO 16 and 17)

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OUTCOMES| At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

- Analyze the impact of colonialism on the Americas and Africa
- Analyzed the origins and endings of the African slave trade
- Evaluated the political/economic/religious/social/technological impact of the slave trade

BIG IDEAS| During the Early Modern Period (1450-1750 CE) the world economy impacted many societies and peoples around the globe. The Americas became a vital source of economic gain, but labor shortages quickly began to threaten the economic stability of the region. Portuguese slave traders soon provided the solution: the importation of African slaves to the Americas. This period of forced migration greatly affected the lives and societies of those that dwelled in Africa, as well as those that came to live in the Americas, forever altering their places in history.

NOTES

1. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL CONTROL THE AMERICAS	<p>A. 1494 _____ splits the continents between Spain and Portugal, who begin to colonize</p> <p>B. _____ economic/social system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where do people tend to live?• Who are the nobility?• Who are the peasants? <p>C. How do they have a strong bureaucracy and a theocracy?</p> <p>D. Spanish colonize _____, then _____, call it “New Spain”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ arrives in Mexico in 1519, entire region under their control by 1535• _____ reaches Peru by 1450, defeats weak Inca Empire and extends “New Spain” <p>E. _____ settle in _____ (Brazil)</p> <p>F. Conquest and colonization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____: land, including natives, granted to individual Spaniards by the King<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This establishes a type of _____/_____○ _____: holder of an encomienda
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Big Impacts:
2. DESTRUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION	<p>A. Native population declines rapidly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mexico: ● Peru: <p>B. How are natives exploited by Europeans?</p>
3. ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS	<p>C. Encomiendas turn into _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Native populations decline, so laborers and businesses turn to what? ● Who is used for this? <p>D. Silver mining and agriculture is basis for economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the biggest agricultural exports? ● What is the most valuable? ● Spain controls trade between Americas and rest of world until when? _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uses what type of armed ship to carry valuable goods like silver? _____ <p>E. How does the bureaucracy resemble Spain?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____: high ranking nobles, represent Spanish King ● _____: system of courts, enforce European laws on everyone <p>F. What was the role of the Catholic Church?</p>

4. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE NEW WORLD	<p>A. The mixing of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans creates new social hierarchies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____: social status based on racial origins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Europeans at top (peninsulares seen as higher than creoles) ○ People of mixed origins in the middle/bottom (castas) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ _____: African and European ■ _____: European and American ■ _____: American and African ● Racial hierarchies also occur based on _____
1. EUROPEAN CONTACT	<p>A. Describe the early trading relationships of the 15th century between Europe and Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Late 1400s _____ established _____ (forts and trading posts) along coast of Africa ● _____, _____, _____ follow suit in 1500s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What did they do initially? ● True or false: Initial European contact focused on trade not permanent settlements ● Slave trade developed _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What was traded?
2. ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE	<p>B. Why were Europeans looking for new sources of labor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Why Africans? Why not indentured servants from Europe? <p>C. Fully describe the Middle Passage.</p>

	<p>D. How/why was the slave trade directly linked to the Americas?</p>
<p>3. EFFECTS ON AFRICAN SOCIETIES</p>	<p>E. How did Europeans exploit existing forms of servitude? What existed before?</p> <p>F. African rulers were anxious to acquire more slaves and trade with Europe and for guns/goods. This led to:</p>
<p>4. DIASPORA AND END OF SLAVE TRADE</p>	<p>G. _____: the scattering of people from homelands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the slave trade impact people and cultures OUTSIDE of Africa? <p>H. What were the main reasons behind the end of the African slave trade?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who was last to abolish the slave trade in 1888_____.

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APWH | Challenge Questions: Americas and Africa in the Colonial Period

Answer the following in complete sentences, unless otherwise indicated.

1. How did colonization in the Americas impact natives?

2. How did colonization in the Americas mimic home countries (think political/economic systems).

3. What did initial European contact in Africa focus on first?
 - A. Permanent settlements
 - B. The development of slavery
 - C. Economic gains through trade
 - D. Conversion to Christianity

4. Why did Europeans need new sources of labor in the New World? Why did they pick Africans?

5. All of the following are false about the Middle Passage except
 - A. The unsanitary conditions of the ship led to much disease and death
 - B. Mostly women were shipped to the Americas
 - C. The Middle Passage began as soon as Europeans began trading with Africa
 - D. Conditions on the ships of the Middle Passage were relatively clean

6. How did the slave trade impact African societies?

7. What is 'diaspora'? How did African diaspora connect African culture with the rest of the world?

8. Which of the following was not a reason the slave trade ended?
 - A. Enlightenment thinking led to the idea that slavery was inhumane
 - B. Industrial revolution led to less need for slavery
 - C. Slavery was seen as too risky a venture for companies
 - D. Too many successful slave rebellions overthrew settlements in the Americas