

Development of the American Slave Trade

The _____ was a term describing the newly discovered land in the Americas during the European _____. This is in contrast to the “_____” of the eastern hemisphere, particularly Europe.

European nations had many different reasons for colonizing the America's but one of the main reasons was to build a large empire that would create _____ and _____ dominance in the world.

England wanted to use _____ the New World's raw materials (_____) back to their country to create finish goods that could be sold for a profit.

This economic policy of exporting more than importing is called _____.

_____ takes from one country and gives to another.

It is known as a _____ sum game because nothing is gained only taken from a weaker or new _____ to a more _____ country.

As mercantilism grew, the need for a cheap and steadily available _____ force became a dire need to maintain exports such as _____ and _____.

The empires of _____ and _____ first used the labor of recently conquered Indigenous (native people) people from Latin America.

The success from enslaving the Latin America's _____ population was short lived.

Thousands began to fall sick and die due to the exposure to a new virus in the _____ called _____.

With no _____ to the virus the Indigenous populations were nearly wiped out.

To replace the workforce, the Spanish and Portuguese began importing slave labor from West Africa in what became known as the _____.

The _____ forced _____ – _____ million black Africans to the Americas between the 15th and 19th centuries.

Slaves were forced to live shoulder to shoulder to each other with very little _____ and _____.

_____ and _____ conditions were cost many Black Africans their lives.

Some experts estimate that _____ out of every _____ African slaves died on the journey to the New World.

Conditions on slave ships were atrocious to say the least.

SS6G1 Locate selected features of Latin America Notes

To maximize _____ slave owners would cram slaves into hulls as tightly as possible to fit more into each boat.

Many ships fit between _____ to _____ slaves on board.

Slaves were treated as animals as they were naked and _____ together with several different types of _____ to assure no escape.

No _____ facilities along rampant diseases brought forth tremendous loss of _____ on each voyage.

Slaves who survived the voyage to the New World were forced into agricultural work on _____ and _____.

A _____ is a Spanish agricultural plantation throughout Latin America during the colonial period.

Some were sent to work in _____ and _____ mines in Brazil.

_____ were developed as profit-making, economic enterprises linked to regional or international markets from the _____ World to the _____ World.

The owner of a hacienda was termed a _____.

Owners made huge profits from the demand in _____ and _____ in Europe.

Prior to the New World, Europe had never tasted _____ along with large amounts of other crops such as _____, _____, tomatoes, _____ and squash.

This mutual trade from the New World to the Old World became known as the _____.

The Columbian Exchange was not limited to just crops but _____, _____, and even disease.

Unlike _____ which requires only one country to benefit, the _____ allowed both the New World and Old World to trade goods that were previous unknown to the other.

Slavery continued in the New World until the early 19th century of which it was _____ in Europe in the early 19th century.

Slavery still persisted in Latin America through the 1880s, most notably in Cuba and Brazil.

Over time, _____ among those _____ and _____ ancestries with indigenous peoples and black Africans gave rise to a new cultural identity in Latin America which prevails today.