

An illustration of a three-masted sailing ship with white sails, sailing on a dark sea under a hazy, orange-brown sky. The ship is positioned on the right side of the frame.

# THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

## Impact of the Slave Trade on Africa

# Today's lesson

Learning



We are developing our knowledge of the impact of the slave trade on Africa

Success



Today will be able to:

- 1) Describe at least 4 ways Africa was impacted by the slave trade.

Today



Today's lesson will involve:

- 1) Note taking
- 2) National 5 level question – 9 Mark question



# Africa and the Slave Trade

As we know Africa forms one of the main areas we look at as part of the slave trade topic. In particular we will look at the impact of slavery on Africa.

Discuss with your partner

1) What do you know about modern-day Africa? Write down some descriptive words.



# Task 1: Mind-Map Task

Take a new double page in your jotter with the following in the middle:

Impact of the Slave Trade on Africa

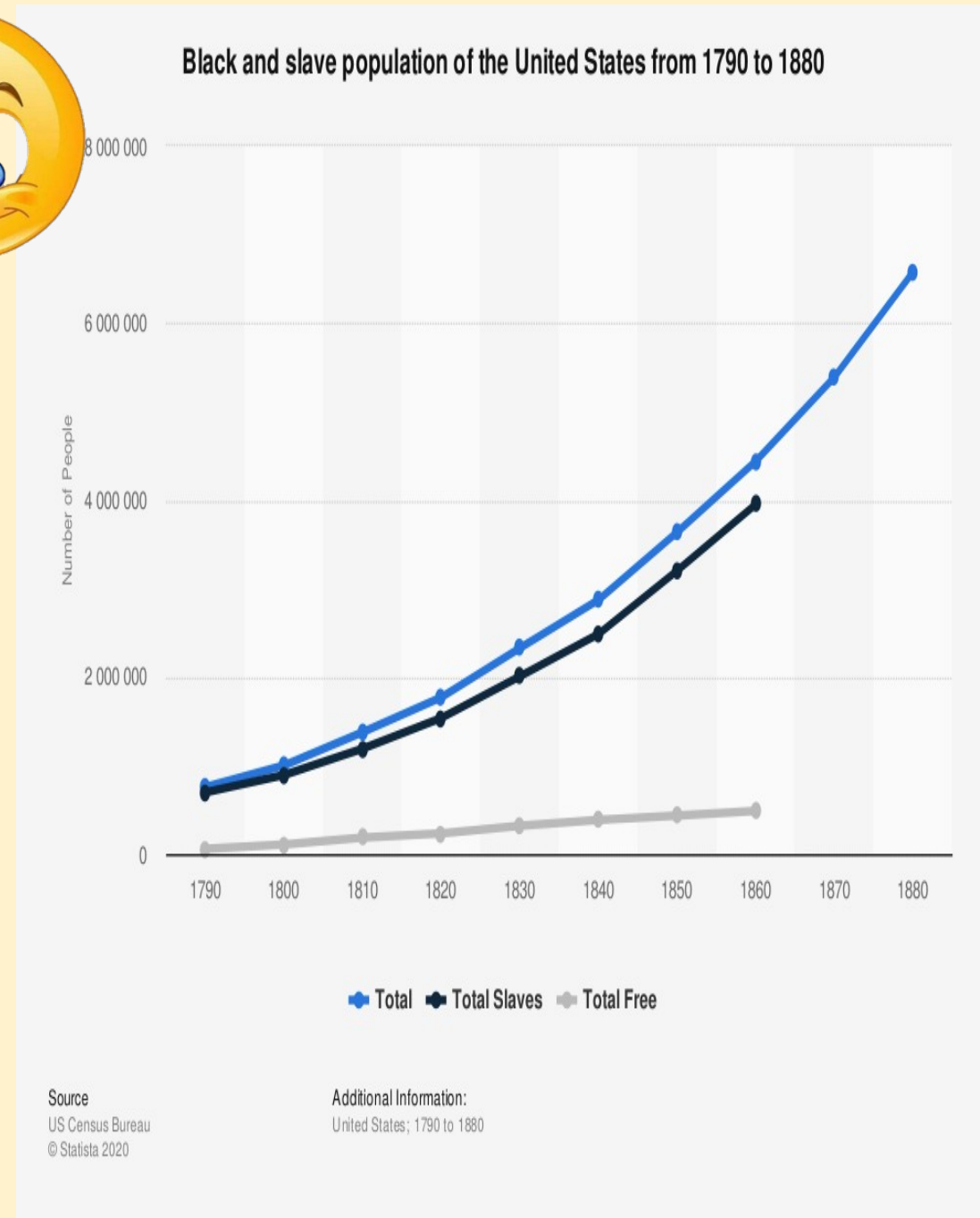
# Population decreases



The population of Africa decreased as a result of the Atlantic Slave Trade. The large numbers of Africans kidnapped brought the population down.

It was estimated that in 1850, Africa's population should have been at 50 million rather than the 25 million it was estimated it was at in 1850.

However, the population of slaves in the Americas did increase.



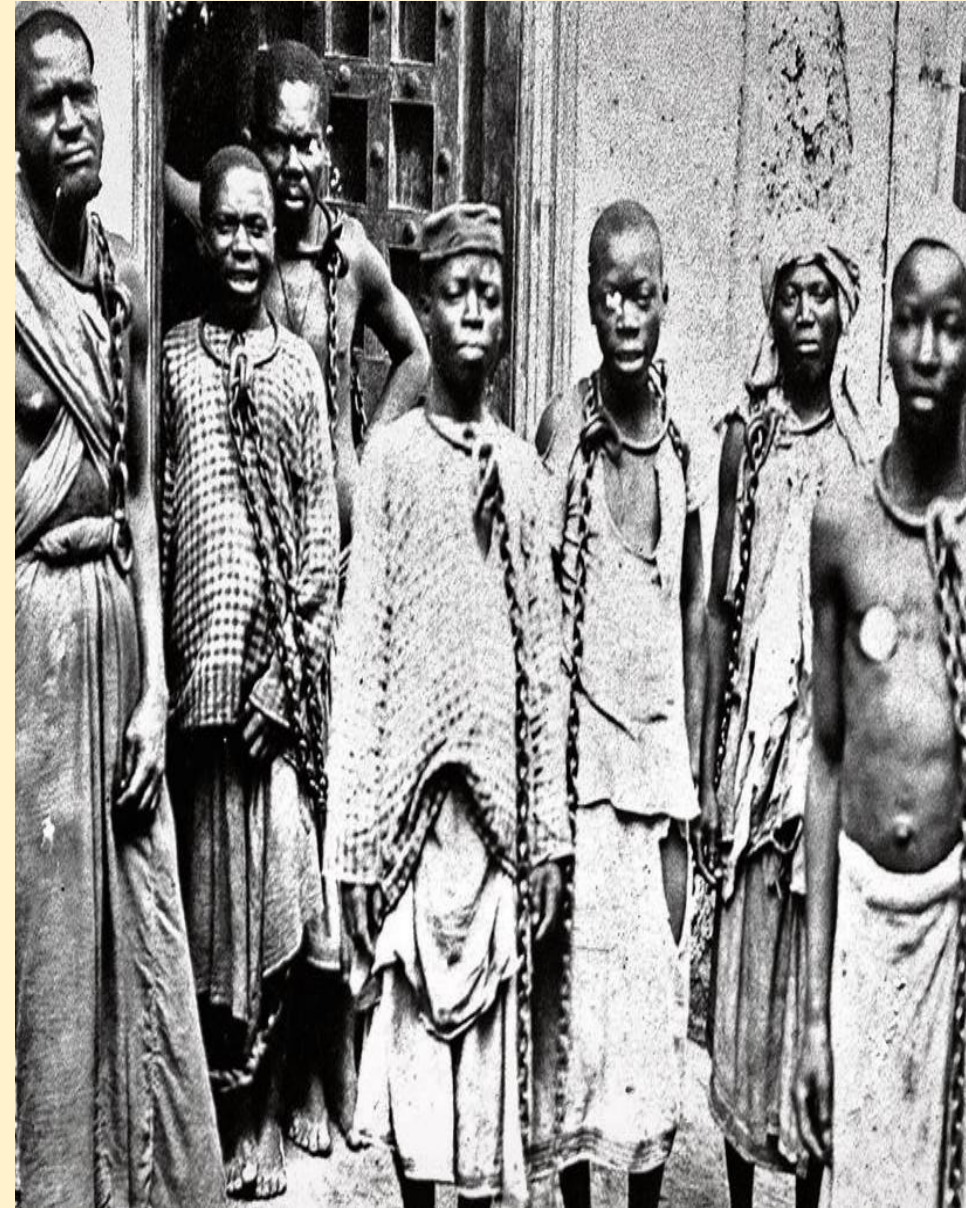


# Loss of a work force



The Slave trade led to a workforce shortage in Africa as the bulk of the Africans kidnapped were often fit, strong men.

This left less able people to work their jobs, leading to a skills shortage and a lack of workers to grow crops etc. This caused poverty in Africa.

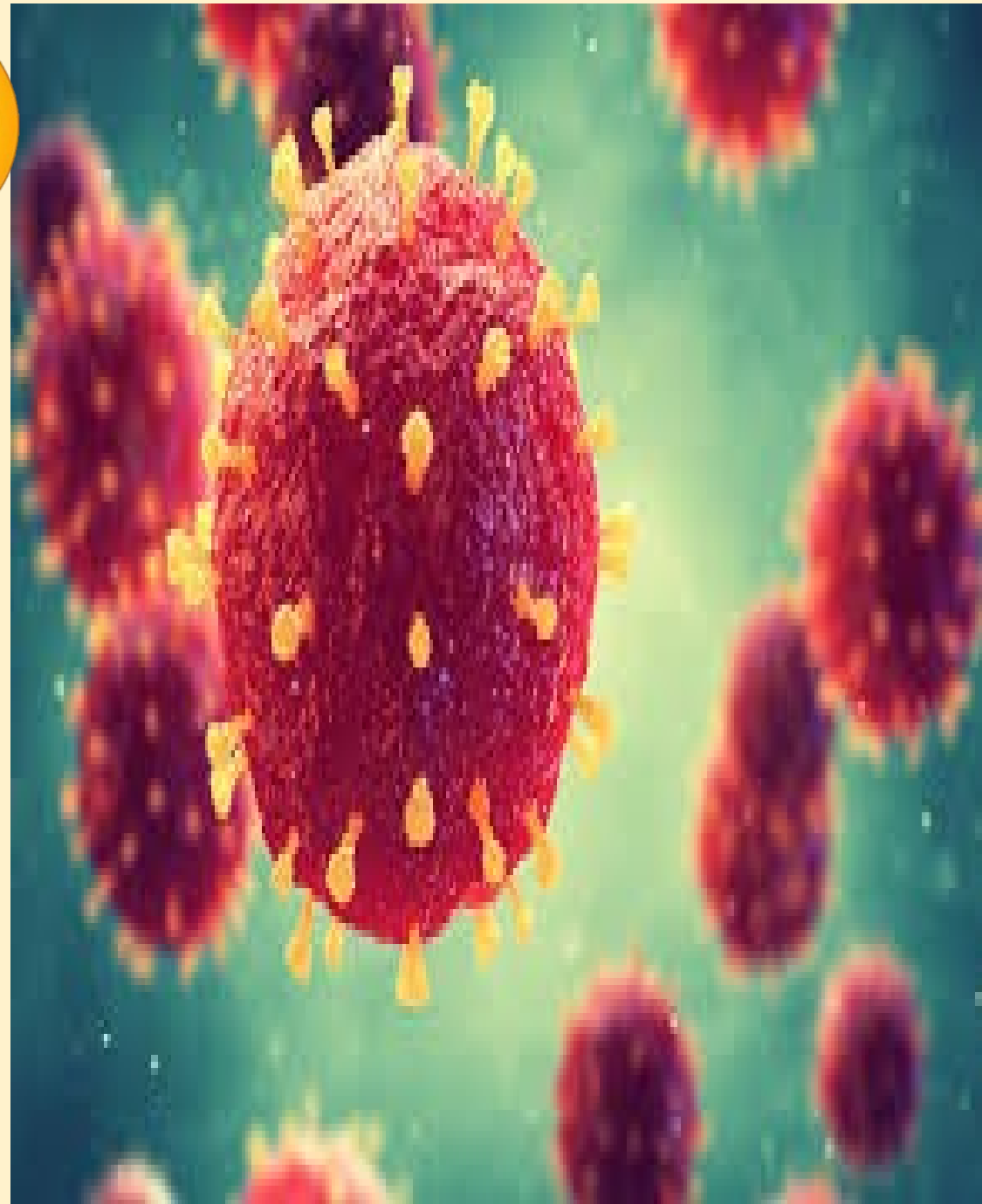


# Poorer health



As Africans were forced to move across the continent, many took different diseases with them. Many of these diseases came from Europe.

Also due to the lack of young fit men left in the continent, people were more likely to fall ill as disease spread quicker.



# Impact on Families

Many families were split up as a result of the Atlantic Slave Trade. Many fathers were often kidnapped away to be slaves, never to see their wives or children again.

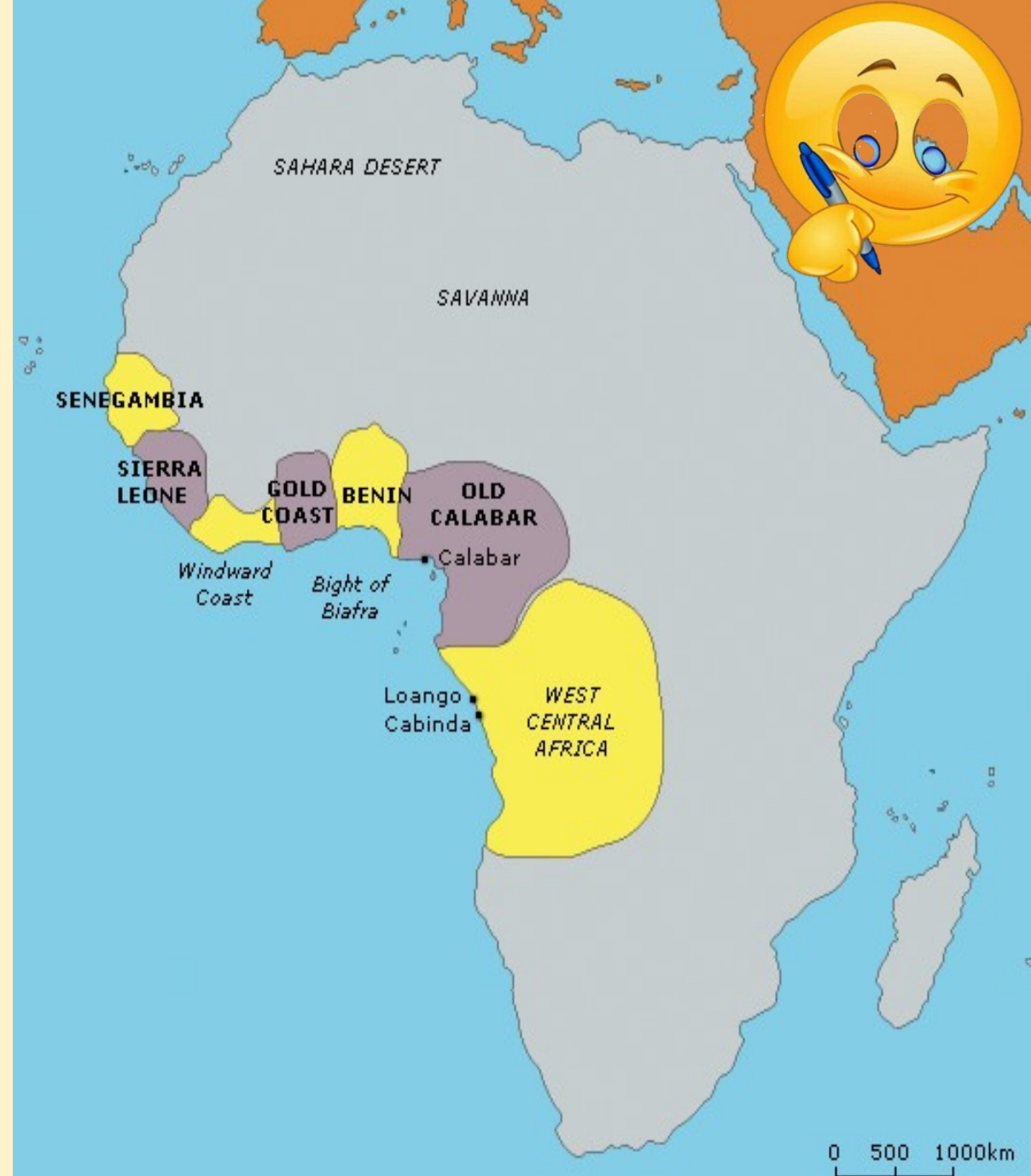




# Population movements

As the slave factories were located on the coast, many Africans moved inland to other parts of the continent.

Many Africans who worked as fishermen for example had to find other work due to their new location.



# Violence and war

The fact many slaves were former prisoners of war led to more fights between the different African tribes such as the Ashanti.

Tribes moving also led to further disputes and war between the tribes. This often led to large scale death or even more people being sent off as slaves.



# Improved Transport



In order to move large numbers of slaves, transport networks had to be improved.

These links include a new road network particularly helped link inland Africa with the coast, connecting areas such as Mali with the Ghanaian Coast.



# Wealth

Many Africans did benefit from the slave trade.

Many African kings and chiefs became very rich by selling slaves and European goods such as guns.

Many Chiefs also stole wealth from other groups due to them fighting over slaves.

However, the problems of poverty in modern day Africa can be traced back to the slave trade. Problems of poor farm land (due to people moving in land) happened because of the trade.



# Power and weapons

By selling their fellow Africans as slaves, some tribes gained guns from the Europeans which made them more powerful.

This helped them win future wars and build their empires in Africa.





# Changing languages

The slave trade also helped change some languages in Africa.

As more Africans mixed across the continent, their dialects influenced each other. European languages were mixed in too.

An example of such language that went through change in Swahili.



# 9 Mark Question

To what extent did tribal conflict encouraged by the slave trade cause most harm to African societies – 9 Marks.

I – *The Atlantic Slave Trade has a huge impact on the lives of people living in Africa, not only because millions were moved from the continent. Increased tribal conflict encouraged by the slave trade was one such reason, other reasons include increased wealth, poorer health and population movements.*

F – Tribal conflict

A – Other factors

C- Answer your question

E – Give evidence to support your conclusion.