

3. Slavery was also practiced in Africa before the European arrival; however, they had the chance to become free.
- B. African slavery at the practice of the Europeans was different.
 1. African slaves were thought as property and sold for life.
 2. There was little hope of becoming freed.
 3. Children who were born in slavery were enslaved their whole life.
- C. The Portuguese were the first to implement the slave trade in Africa and then others followed.
- D. Slave traders would capture anyone they could find in the African countryside and transport them to slave-holds on the beaches before Embarking on a transatlantic voyage aboard a slave ship.
- E. Fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and friends were separated and were sent to the Americas.
- F. The slave ship conditions were horrible.
 1. The air was unfit to breathe.
 2. Slaves were stacked in an effort to bring more profit.
 3. One African in five died on the voyage.
- G. Triangular Trade
 1. Traders sailed from Europe to Africa with iron, cloth, guns and liquor.
 2. Then, the traders exchanged these goods for slaves.
 3. Then the enslaved people were transferred by boat across the Atlantic to the Americas by what was known as the Middle Passage.

Effects of the Slave Trade

- A. 10 million Africans were transferred by means of the Middle Passage.
 1. Many others died at the hands of the slave traders.
- B. The economy of Africa suffered as well.
 1. There was no one to tend fields or trade with.
 2. Some African kingdoms participated in capturing slaves for Trade as well.
 - a. Many wars broke out as a result of this.
 3. Racism existed as a result of slavery. To justify slavery, Europeans believed that Africans were inferior to them because Of their skin color.