

Across the Atlantic

Trace how the slave trade harmed Africa and changed the Americas.

USI.4.c "explaining the Transatlantic Slave Trade and its impact on the African coast and the Western Hemisphere; and"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one detail that shows an impact on the African coast. Circle one detail that shows an impact on the Western Hemisphere, then write 1 by the underlined detail and 2 by the circled detail.

A Trade With Lasting Effects

- ① Beginning in the 1500s, European traders forced millions of African people onto ships bound for the Americas. This system, called the Transatlantic Slave Trade, crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Captive people endured the Middle Passage, a brutal sea journey with crowded, unhealthy conditions. Many people died before reaching land. Enslaved people were then sold and forced to work, often on plantations.
- ② On the African coast, the trade caused deep harm. Kidnapping, raids, and warfare grew in some areas as people were captured and sold. Families and communities lost loved ones, workers, and leaders. Some African rulers and traders took part in the trade, but European buyers created a huge demand for captive labor. The trade disrupted many African societies for generations.
- ③ In the Western Hemisphere, enslaved Africans were forced to grow crops such as tobacco, rice, and sugar. Their labor made plantations and European colonies richer. Colonial governments created laws that treated enslaved people as property and made slavery based on race. Enslaved Africans also brought knowledge, skills, cultures, and traditions that shaped life throughout the Western Hemisphere.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What was the Middle Passage, and what conditions did captive people face during it?

2 Name two ways the slave trade harmed communities on the African coast.

3 How did enslaved Africans' labor affect plantations and European colonies in the Western Hemisphere?

4 According to the passage, how did European buyers affect African societies?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write three sentences explaining how the Transatlantic Slave Trade linked harm on the African coast to changes in the Western Hemisphere. Include one detail about each place and use a connection word, such as because, so, or as a result.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline one detail that shows an impact on the African coast. Circle one detail that shows an impact on the Western Hemisphere, then write 1 by the underlined detail and 2 by the circled detail. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What was the Middle Passage, and what conditions did captive people face during it?	It was the sea journey across the Atlantic. Captive people faced crowded, unhealthy conditions, and many died.
2	Name two ways the slave trade harmed communities on the African coast.	It increased kidnapping, raids, and warfare in some areas, and families and communities lost loved ones, workers, and leaders.
3	How did enslaved Africans' labor affect plantations and European colonies in the Western Hemisphere?	Their forced labor made plantations and European colonies richer.
4	According to the passage, how did European buyers affect African societies?	European buyers created a huge demand for captive labor, which contributed to kidnapping, raids, warfare, and disruption in many African societies.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

European buyers created a huge demand for captive labor. As a result, kidnapping, raids, and warfare grew in some areas of the African coast. In the Western Hemisphere, enslaved Africans were forced to grow tobacco, rice, and sugar, making plantations and colonies richer.

Accept equivalent passage-based descriptions of impacts on both regions. For the open response, look for three sentences that connect European demand and harm in Africa with forced labor or changes in the Western Hemisphere.