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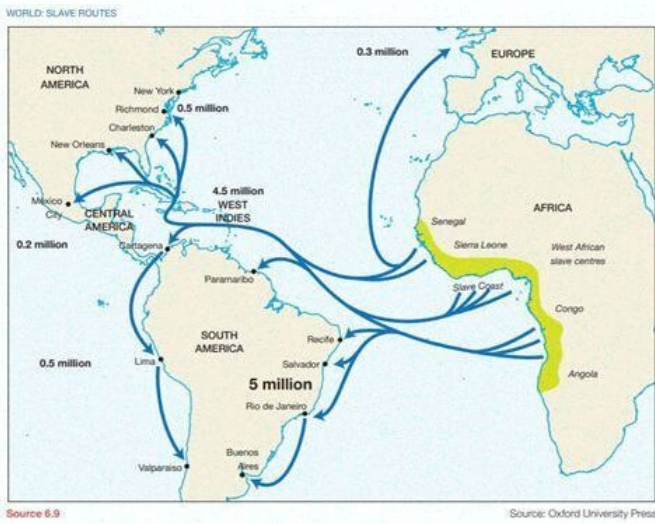
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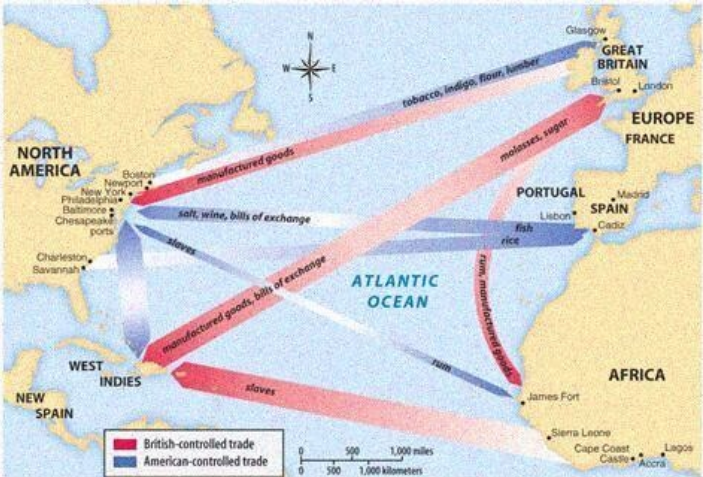
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Based on the map what was the shortest leg of the triangular trade routes. Triangular trade map simple. Triangle trade routes map. Triangular trade map drawing. Trade triangle map. Triangular trade routes map. Definition of triangular trade route. Interactive map triangular trade routes. Triangular trade routes.

In the early 18th century, Ayuba Suleiman Diallo, a Muslim cleric's son from present-day Senegal, traveled to an English port to acquire paper, likely manufactured in Europe. His father had given him two slaves to trade for this vital item, but en route, he was captured by Mandinka raiders and sold into slavery to an English captain. This was just one of the millions who fell victim to the Atlantic Slave Trade. Diallo's memoir, Some Memoirs of the Life of Job, provides insight into how the slave trade operated on the African continent. The Atlantic Slave Trade was part of a vast, intercontinental mercantile system known as the Triangular Trade.

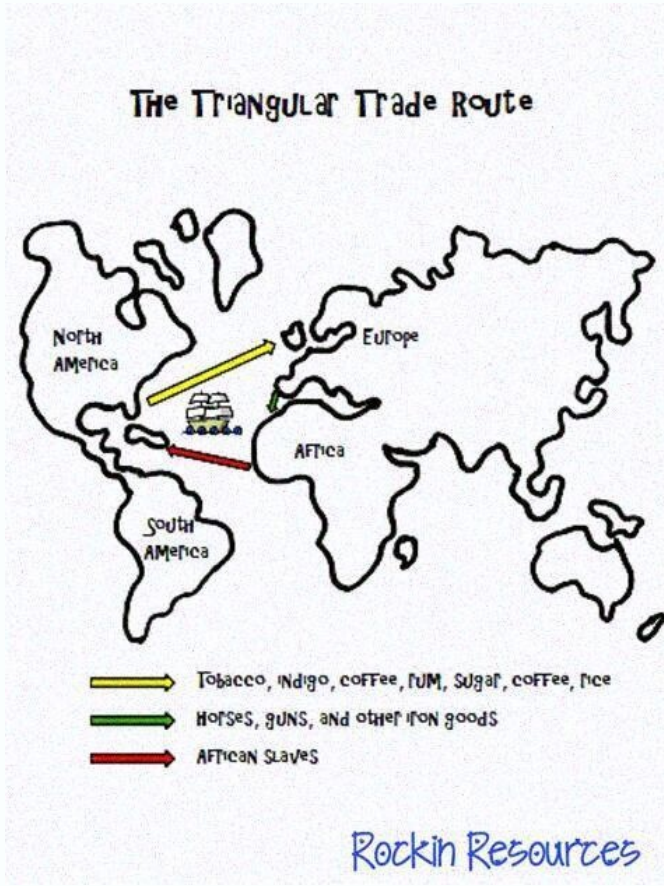


Triangular trade routes map. Definition of triangular trade route.



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Triangular trade routes map.

Grade 7
Subject History
Unit The Transatlantic Slave Trade

MY CYBERWALL

Introduction to the Slave Trade

The Triangular Trade Route

The slave trade route was known as the *"Triangular Trading Route"*, as the passage was in a roughly triangular shape, as shown on the map below.

The Triangular Trade Route

The map illustrates the Triangular Trade Route across the Atlantic Ocean. It shows three main legs of the trade:

- 1 Outward Passage:** From Europe to Africa, carrying manufactured goods.
- 2 Middle Passage:** From Africa to the Americas, carrying enslaved people.
- 3 Return Passage:** From the Americas to Europe, carrying raw materials like sugar and tobacco.

Labels on the map include: Europe, Africa, Americas, and the Atlantic Ocean. A legend at the bottom identifies the three passages with numbered circles.

Triangular trade routes.

In the early 18th century, Ayuba Suleiman Diallo, a Muslim cleric's son from present-day Senegal, traveled to an English port to acquire paper, likely manufactured in Europe. His father had given him two slaves to trade for this vital item, but en route, he was captured by Mandinka raiders and sold into slavery to an English captain. This was just one of the millions who fell victim to the Atlantic Slave Trade. Diallo's memoir, *Some Memoirs of the Life of Job*, provides insight into how the slave trade operated on the African continent. The Atlantic Slave Trade was part of a vast, intercontinental mercantile system known as the Triangular Trade. This system involved European explorers, African traders, and American colonizers. The triangular route began when Europeans sailed to Africa, traded goods for enslaved Africans, and then transported these slaves to the Americas. The process repeated itself, with enslaved Africans being sold or used to produce cash crops like sugarcane, tobacco, and coffee. The first recorded instance of this triangle trade was made by Christopher Columbus on his first voyage to the Americas in 1492. He sailed north after landing in the Caribbean, capturing and enslaving indigenous people before returning to Europe. It is possible that he also brought enslaved Africans with him, making him the first "triangle trader." As European powers established colonies in North and South America, introducing cash crops like sugarcane and adopting others like tobacco, the process of triangular maritime routes became standard practice for transatlantic navigation. This trade route fit well with prevailing economic theories on the purpose of colonies and international trade during the Early Modern Era. The majority of colonies were not designed to be self-sustaining communities but rather production facilities for raw materials, particularly cash crops grown on massive plantations in hotter climates like cotton, sugarcane, chocolate, tobacco, and coffee. Once harvested and processed, these crops were sold and shipped back to Europe where they were processed into finished goods. As Europe's elite classes indulged in sweet treats like solid chocolate, the working class relied on stimulants like sugar and coffee to fuel their labor. Meanwhile, excess products were shipped off to Africa to purchase slaves, who then helped harvest crops for the New World colonies. But why did this triangular trade route end in European ports? Why not in other colonial hubs like Williamsburg or Vera Cruz? The answer lies in Mercantilism, an economic theory that prioritized accumulating precious metals within a country's borders by maximizing exports and minimizing imports. To achieve this, European powers implemented policies like high tariffs on imported goods and trade bans.

They viewed any gains made by their neighbors as a loss for themselves and applied this principle to their colonies. For instance, Britain's Navigation Acts of 1660 prohibited foreign merchants from trading in English ports, forcing customers to access foreign products through English intermediaries. France also adopted similar policies, dubbed *Exclusif*, to protect its domestic industries. This led to the development of local manufacturing being discouraged in the colonies, as it was seen as a threat to metropole industries. However, this Mercantilist approach had its weaknesses, including the difficulty in enforcing trade restrictions and the prevalence of smuggling due to the vast open ocean. Despite these challenges, holding a colony that produced a particular resource remained the most reliable way for a country to access it. This led to trade wars and shaped the global economy. Between colonial powers, conflicts often escalated into wars over colonial territories, leading to a repeated trend of acquiring and annexing colonies in multiple 17th and 18th century conflicts, even those originating in Europe. The Mercantilist nature of the Triangular Trade significantly impacted the functioning of the slave trade in Africa, the New World, and beyond. From their African enclaves, colonial powers strove to maintain a favorable balance of trade with local African elites and European neighbors. They traded finished products for slaves to minimize gold or silver expenditures, including luxury items consumed by European elites, as well as rum, paper, and cotton cloth. European weapons and munitions were highly prized by local kings seeking military and political advantages over rivals. Enslavement was not new to Africa when Europeans arrived, but increased European demand for slave labor led to a significant rise in people captured and sold to slave ships. Estimates suggest between nine and twelve million people were taken from Africa in chains between the 16th and 19th centuries. European finance ministers regulated the slave trade with *Exclusif*-style rules, similar to those governing their colonies. Although all major colonial powers participated in the trade, records show that most slave traders disembarked at ports owned by the nation whose flag they flew, with notable exceptions. Around 39% of slaves brought to Spanish America arrived on non-Spanish ships, primarily British and Portuguese vessels. The majority of these voyages ended at Caribbean, Central, or South American ports. North America played a relatively minor role in the process, with only 3% of African slaves sold there due to factors like climate limitations and lower slave mortality rates. Sugarcane farming in the Caribbean and South America was extremely deadly for slaves, leading plantation owners to prefer importing new workers over maintaining their existing workforce, perpetuating the cycle of the triangular trade. As the 18th century progressed, Mercantilism eventually fell out of favor, particularly with the publication of Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* in 1776. Adam Smith's ideas on capitalism challenged prevailing economic theories by rejecting high tariffs, government intervention, and trade barriers. As Europe rapidly industrialized, his perspective gained traction. The abolitionist movement, which took hold in Britain and France during the 19th century, led to a decline in the slave trade. Although slavery persisted in the United States and Brazil, this shift contributed to the Triangular Trade system's diminishing relevance. Despite this, colonization continued, with new waves of exploitation emerging in Asia and Africa.