

## **TUESDAY MARCH 31 2020 LESSON SIX**

The triangular/trans-Atlantic trade had three major routes; from Africa to America, America to Europe and Europe to Africa. Each route had specific goods as listed below;

### **From Africa to America**

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Gold

### **From America to Europe**

- Raw materials i.e. sugarcane, tobacco, tea, cotton, silver, copper.

### **From Europe to Africa**

- Finished goods i.e. clothes, guns, cups, plates, sugar.

### **Effects of the triangular/trans-Atlantic trade**

- People lost culture and identity
- There was reduction in the number of people in West Africa.
- West Africa was opened to America and Europe.
- New trade items were introduced.
- Towns grew e.g. Timbuktu.
- It caused a lot of suffering to the captured slaves.
- It led to the spread of Africans to other continents.
- New diseases like measles and small pox were spread by European slave traders.
- It caused reduction in Africa's labour force.

### **Questions**

1. How important was Gore island during the triangular trade?
2. In which two ways did the industrial revolution in Europe contribute to the coming of European traders to Africa?
3. How did slave trade affect Africa's labour force?
4. State two ways the people of West Africa benefited from the triangular trade.

5. What factor led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade?
6. Which two items were taken from Africa direct to Europe?
7. State three negative effects of the triangular trade to Africa.
8. What is plantation farming?
9. What are traditional cash crops?
10. Name four plantation crops grown in Uganda.
11. Name Uganda's two major traditional cash crops.
12. Why is Kenneth Borup remembered in Uganda?
13. What contribution did sir Hesketh Bell make to Uganda's agricultural sector?
14. State two reasons why colonialists introduced cash crop growing in Africa.