

LESSON FIVE MONDAY MARCH 30 2020

THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

This was the trade between the people of north Africa and the people of west Africa across the Sahara Desert.

Major participants included; the Arabs, the Berbers.

Factors that led to the rise of the trans-Saharan trade

- Introduction of camels for transport
- Need to spread Islam.

Goods from north Africa

- Silk
- Clothes
- Glasses
- Camels
- Perfumes

Goods from west Africa

- Ivory
- Gold
- Salt
- Skins and hides
- Ostrich feathers.

NB: The major item of trade from west Africa was salt which was needed to preserve meat.

Questions

1. Why was the trans-Saharan trade called so?
2. Why did traders move in caravans during the trans-Saharan trade?
3. What was the major means of transport during the trans-Saharan trade?
4. State three adaptations of the camel to desert conditions.
5. Which people gave traders trouble during the trans-Saharan trade?

Next we shall look at the trans-Atlantic trade

The trans-Atlantic trade was the trade carried out among Africa, America and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.

It was called trans-Atlantic trade because it involved crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

It was also called the triangular trade because it had three main trade routes that formed a triangle when joined.

This trade was started by the Europeans. They needed slaves to work on plantations, In mines and as domestic servants.

The Europeans also needed items like gold, ivory from Africa.

Questions

- 1.Which water body was crossed by traders during the triangular trade?
- 2.Why was the triangular trade also called the trans-Atlantic trade?
- 3.What was the major item of trade during the triangular trade?
- 4.Why were slaves taken to America during the triangular trade?
- 5.Which part of Africa was mainly affected by the triangular trade?
- 6.Which Islands in West Africa had the major slave market?
- 7.How did people of African origin spread to other continents?