

CHAPTER
3

Section 2

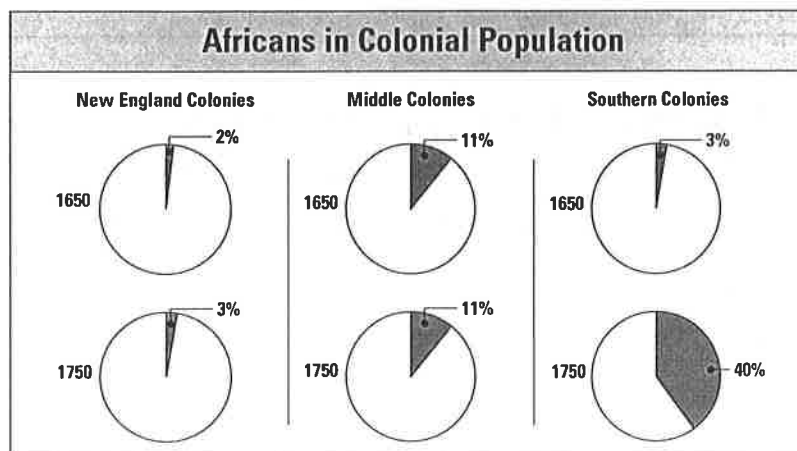
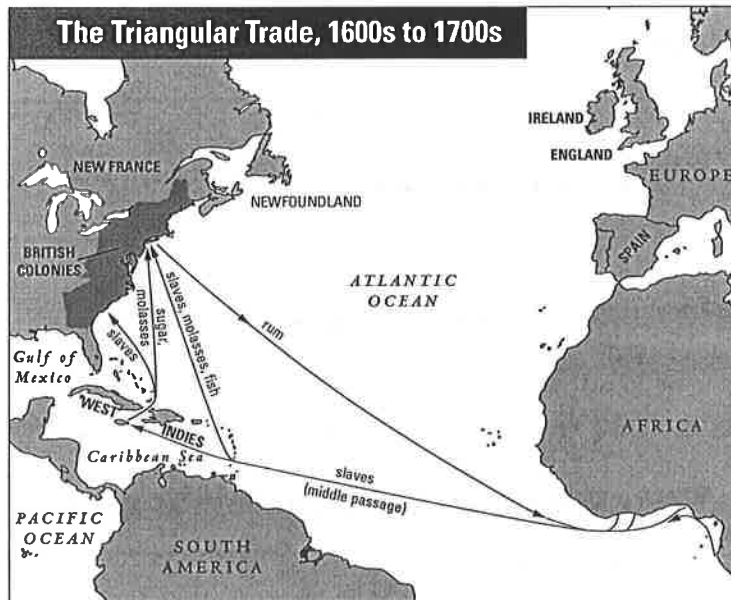
GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT *The Triangular Trade*

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map and pie graphs carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

A trade route known as the triangular trade developed among the American colonies, Africa, and the West Indies. Over a period of 200 years, the middle passage of the triangular trade brought millions of Africans to work as slaves in the Americas.

The vast majority of slaves brought to North America was bound for plantations in the Southern

colonies. However, the Northern colonies also played a major part in this pattern. Manufacturers there turned West Indian sugar and molasses into rum. Some of this rum then was sent to Africa as the first leg of the triangular trade and was used to buy slaves.



Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. Why was the trade route of rum, slaves, and sugar and molasses called the Triangular Trade? _____

2. Of what did the middle passage consist? _____

3. What were the destinations of the African slaves? _____

Why do you think some were kept in the West Indies? _____

4. Which section of colonial America had the smallest percentage of Africans in 1750? _____

5. Which section of the colonies showed a huge increase in the percentage of its African population in about 1750? _____

6. What happened to the African population in New England and the Middle colonies between 1650 and 1750? Why? _____

7. Explain the increase in the percentage of the African population in the Southern colonies during the years shown. _____

