Slavery in the 13 Colonies

Middle Passage
- transport cargo ratio?
- brutal passage
- 15-20% survived

Triangular Trade
(a three-way trade between the colonies, the islands of the Caribbean and Africa).

- Leg 1: Ships take lumber, fish, and goods from New England to the Caribbean or West Indies and bought sugar and molasses to make rum in New England
- Leg 2: Ships left New England with rum, guns and other goods to West Africa and traded for enslaved Africans
- Leg 3: Ships took enslaved to the West Indies, sold them and bought more molasses

Slave codes
(strict laws that restricted the rights and activities of slaves) were written.

Some restrictions were:
- slaves could not meet in large numbers
- slaves could not own weapons
- slaves could not leave a plantation without permission
- it was illegal to teach slaves to read and write
- masters who killed slaves could not be tried for murder

Slaves...

In the north
~might work as blacksmiths or house servants
~might work on small farms alongside owners
~over time, might be able to buy their freedom

In middle colonies
~less isolated than in the south
~craftsmen used African styles to create quilts, furniture, walking sticks, etc
~rhythm from drums got into American music
~Banjo became part of American music

In the south
~On plantations, Africans saw few whites
~Kept African traditions
~Gullah language spoken most often