

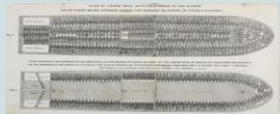
Gender in the Transatlantic Slave Trade

By Grace Fournier



The Transatlantic Slave Trade not only used a lot of human and African enslaved people but also in the Americas the knowledge of sewing and cotton of them reached millions of men, women and children over several and several centuries. Women played an active role aboard the slave ships, but have largely been ignored and their histories omitted. These women were subjected to brutal physical and sexual abuse, being transported by their owners. Although, only through natural history records, their role in the slave trade had not been given the attention throughout the years passed.

Charles Jean Vierge Dufosse



Age in the transatlantic slave trade

By Grace Fournier



An image by Isaac Vunguere



African child in Zanzibar being held for sale as a slave

Slavery affected mostly teens since they are strong enough to work but are easier to control through intimidation. Therefore, some slave ships were completely composed of teens since they would be able to work. Infants that were brought aboard the slave ships had twice the death ratio. This is because they didn't have enough nourishment to survive the journey. This was why there were a lot more slave ships full of teens.

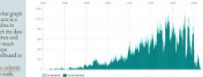


Western Powers

By Hayden Fitzky



An image of the slave trade in which western power monopolized the trade of enslaved people.



The bar graph shows that the majority of white and black people transported to the Americas were from the transatlantic slave trade.

The top three European powers most responsible for the transatlantic slave trade were Portugal, Great Britain, and Spain. According to the slave trade routes, Portugal led the power with a roughly 35% share and followed by Britain and Spain. The Netherlands and France followed with 15% and 10% respectively. Portugal dominated the entire transatlantic slave trade due to the inherent risk of losing navigation and the time spent by the European powers. Spain presumably had their plantation in Uruguay. The majority of Great Britain's enslaved African came about due to the rise of abolition in North America and its construction.

The Dutch seem to be the first to realize slave trade with their legislation passing this in 1602. Great Britain and the United States follow suit soon after in 1808. The Netherlands signed an agreement to abolish slave trade in 1814. France officially abolished slave trade in 1818, but it did not see some ratification until 1826. Eventually, Cuba and Brazil national slave trade in their regions (and 1840 and 1851 respectively) show decreasing rates of the main contributors to the transatlantic slave trade.

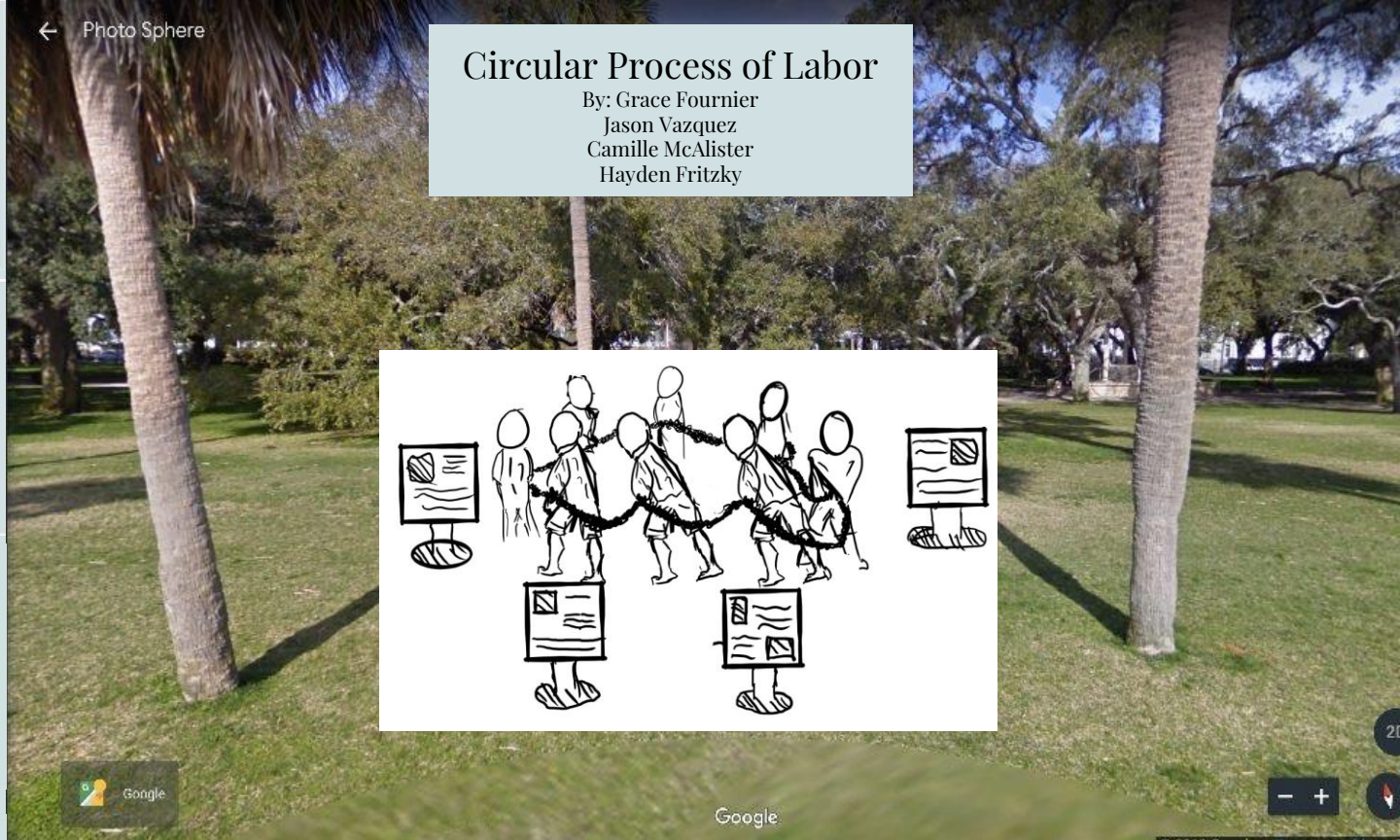
Place in the Transatlantic Slave Trade

By Hayden Fitzky



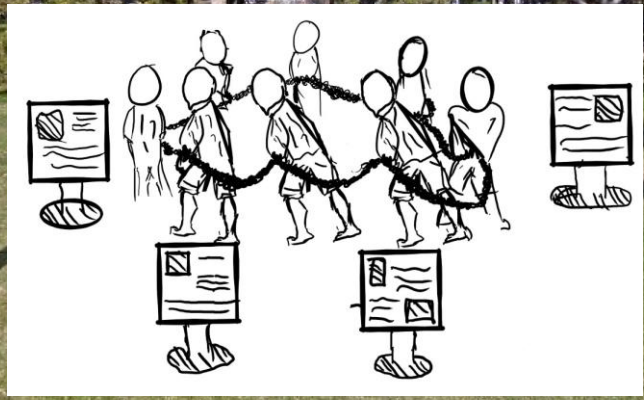
Most of enslaved peoples were coming out of west African ports and traveling to South America and to the Caribbean. Many also went to the North American colonies although not nearly as many. We chose the White Point Garden in South Carolina because there was originally a major slave port there and now there is a park on the sea. The park also is home to a monument honoring confederate soldiers, and a monument to the slave trade seemed fitting add a new perspective.

Photo Sphere



Circular Process of Labor

By: Grace Fournier
 Jason Vazquez
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Our memorial was inspired by the idea of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade being glossed over in history. Understanding that people of all ages and genders were incorporated in this slave trade brought the idea of every statue within the memorial being a different gender or age. The memorial's specific location, White Point Garden in South Carolina, was chosen due to South Carolina harboring a major port in which enslaved Africans were funneled into America. The floor of the memorial would be a map representing the enslaved African diaspora. The palm trees surrounding the memorial's location are to be incorporated in the memorial itself; they are in a triangle formation which can be used to represent the triangle trade within the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. The memorial represents enslaved Africans in a circle chained together at the wrists. From a distance, it may look like a group holding hands. However, upon further inspection, you can see each individual chained to one another. The idea is not to deceive people, but for them to come to the realization of the enslaved people's struggle for themselves.