

Section 4 Beginnings of Slavery in the Americas

In-Depth Resources: Unit 1

## **Reteaching Activity**

## Reading Comprehension

Use the list of words below to fill in the blanks that follow.

African Diaspora plantations auctions racism slave codes guns maroons slavery middle passage textiles mines The practice of holding a person in bondage for labor is called (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ . In the New World, the Spanish and Portuguese began to use this kind of labor system to work their (2) and (3) . After difficulties with the local Native American people, colonists started to trade for African slaves. The forced removal of Africans that followed has become known as the (4) \_\_\_\_\_. European traders provided goods such as (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and (6) \_\_\_\_ to the rulers of West African kingdoms. In exchange they received captives that they transported to the Americas to sell as slaves. Many of these African captives did not survive the terrible journey across the Atlantic, which was known as the (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Upon reaching the New World slaves were sold at (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and then sent to work in the homes, on the haciendas, or in the mines of their new masters. Some slaves were able to run away and were called (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Others rebelled against their situation. This led the Spanish government to pass (10)

laws to regulate the treatment of slaves and make sure they remained in bondage. Over time, Europeans began to associate the practice of slavery with African slaves. This led to the growth of (11) \_\_\_\_\_, the belief that people are inferior because of their skin color.