

Western Powers

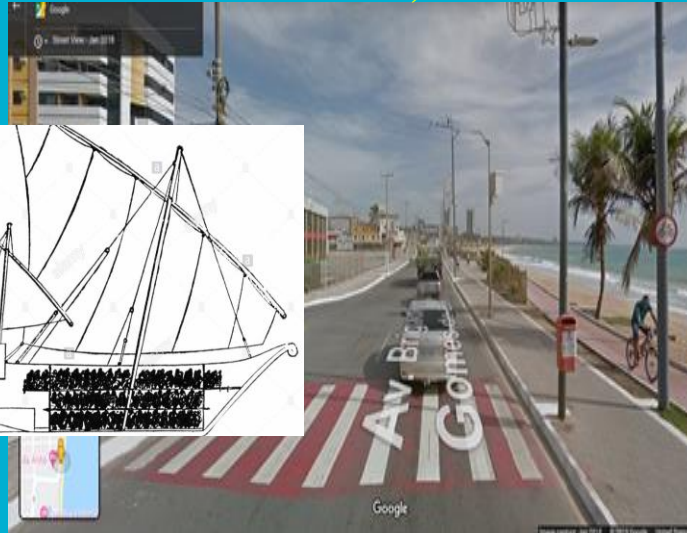
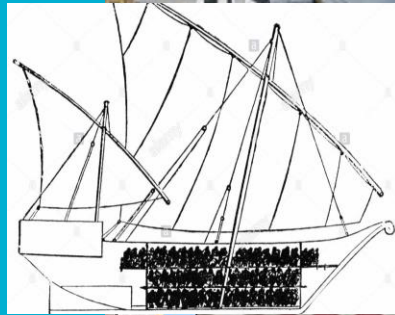
The two Western/European powers that were most responsible for the slave trade were Britain and Portugal. They alone accounted for 70% of all Africans transported to the Americas. Britain abolished slavery in 1833, France abolished it in Portugal in 1761, Spain in 1873, The United States in 1865. From 1855- 1868 a majority of african countries abolished slavery, but in 1923 that slavery was fully abolished and recognized.

Year	Spanish (Spanish America)	Portugal	France (French America)	Britain	Other	Total
1500-1550	824	385			1,531	1,909
1550-1600	12,893	381			13,274	13,655
1600-1650	12,919	2,176		434	15,529	15,953
1650-1700	236	3,384	52,730	891	56,441	57,807
1700-1750	128	7,985	193,183	1,288	194,504	194,700
1750-1800	141	11,742	362,841	42,281	374,905	375,046
1800-1850	1,061	12,111	123,261	1,381	137,814	138,876
1850-1900	1,427	18,521	372,919	11,071	393,938	395,365
1900-1950	317	38,538	401,842	38,919	440,616	440,933
1950-1970	2,880	88,582	481,741	15,585	578,796	581,676
1970-1975	1,126	122,279	1,127,584	1,086	1,252,081	1,253,206
1975-1980	16	23,528	1,128,482	11,285	1,163,391	1,163,712
1980-1985		88,722	479,748	28,884	597,354	597,354
1985-1990		582	382,884	13,941	383,507	383,507
1990-1998		2,272	184,421	8,788	195,481	195,481
Total	15,443	363,877	4,038,281	108,271	4,525,872	4,541,271



Detrimental Tears

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Age

For age the most common range of age transported were girls and boys. Looking through the database most ships had a higher percentage of children than men and women. For the majority of ships girls were at a higher percentage of being transported, the second most were boys. After boys came women, than men being the least percent transported. The majority of ships were transporting women and children while men were transported less..



Place

I chose Brazil because a lot of slaves were brought over there. Brazil had bought over 100,000 slaves(embarked and disembarked). In Brazil, I choose the state of Alagoas, city of Maceio. I want to place the museum on the street of 327 AV. Brigadeiro Eduardo Gomes de Brito because it a empty space and it near the ocean. The space is near two resorts so it will be great for tourists that visiting the resort to visit the museum and actually know the background of Brazil. A place near the ocean is historic because a lot of slaves were put on boats for days just to be brought to Brazil .

Gender

When thinking about gender during the Transatlantic slave trade you often think about men being the dominant sex transported across the ocean. Not only men but women and children were sent to America, The Caribbean Islands, and South America to work on sugar plantations and any other short life expectancy

For our museum we chose to design it as a walkthrough of a ship used during the Transatlantic trade. Through research we were able to understand how slaves on the ship were treated. We were able to understand that slaves were confined to small spaces while linked together with others during voyages. With this we were able to gather ideas on the layout of our museum. First we chose to put a set of metal chains in the museum to give a sense of how slaves had to be transported. As you walk through you will see what it was like for a slave to be living on the ship. In part of the museum we will have small boxes where someone can sit down and get a feel of how slaves were confined to space while aboard the ship. While sitting there will be a pair of headphones to put on so you will be able to hear the sound of the ocean and other voices.

