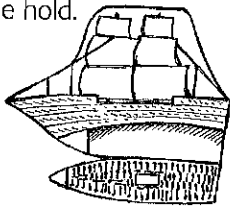## Mapmaking

1. Follow the instructions on page 5 for making the map, the moving piece, and other pieces.

2. Cut out the ship and fold along the dashed lines. Tape the bows together. Then tape the bottom tab inside the ship, as shown.
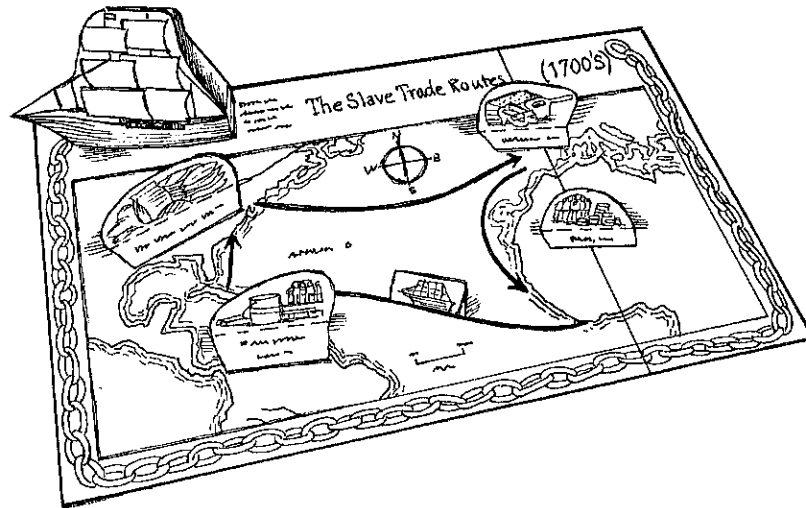

3. Place the ship on the ship's hold illustration. Tape the back side of the ship to the map, as shown. Lift the ship to reveal the conditions inside the hold.

4. Tape the other pieces on the map as follows:

   - people and gold on Africa

   - people, molasses, sugarcane on the West Indies

   - tobacco, grain, fish, fur on the colonies

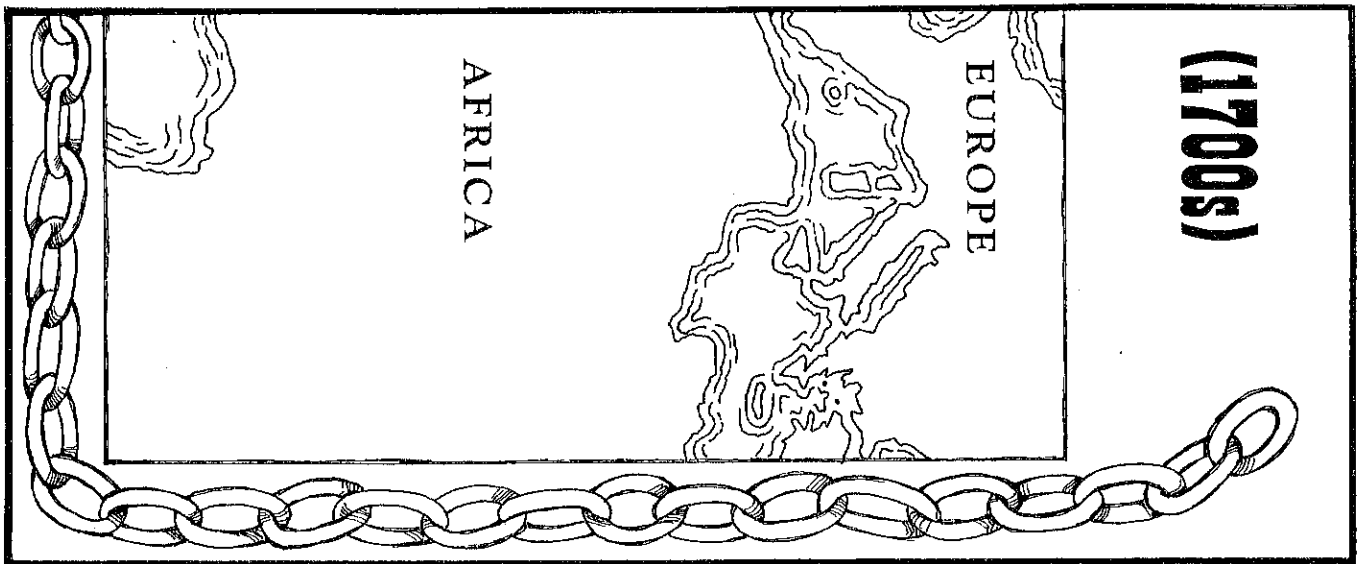   - manufactured goods on Europe

Slave Ships Cross the Atlantic

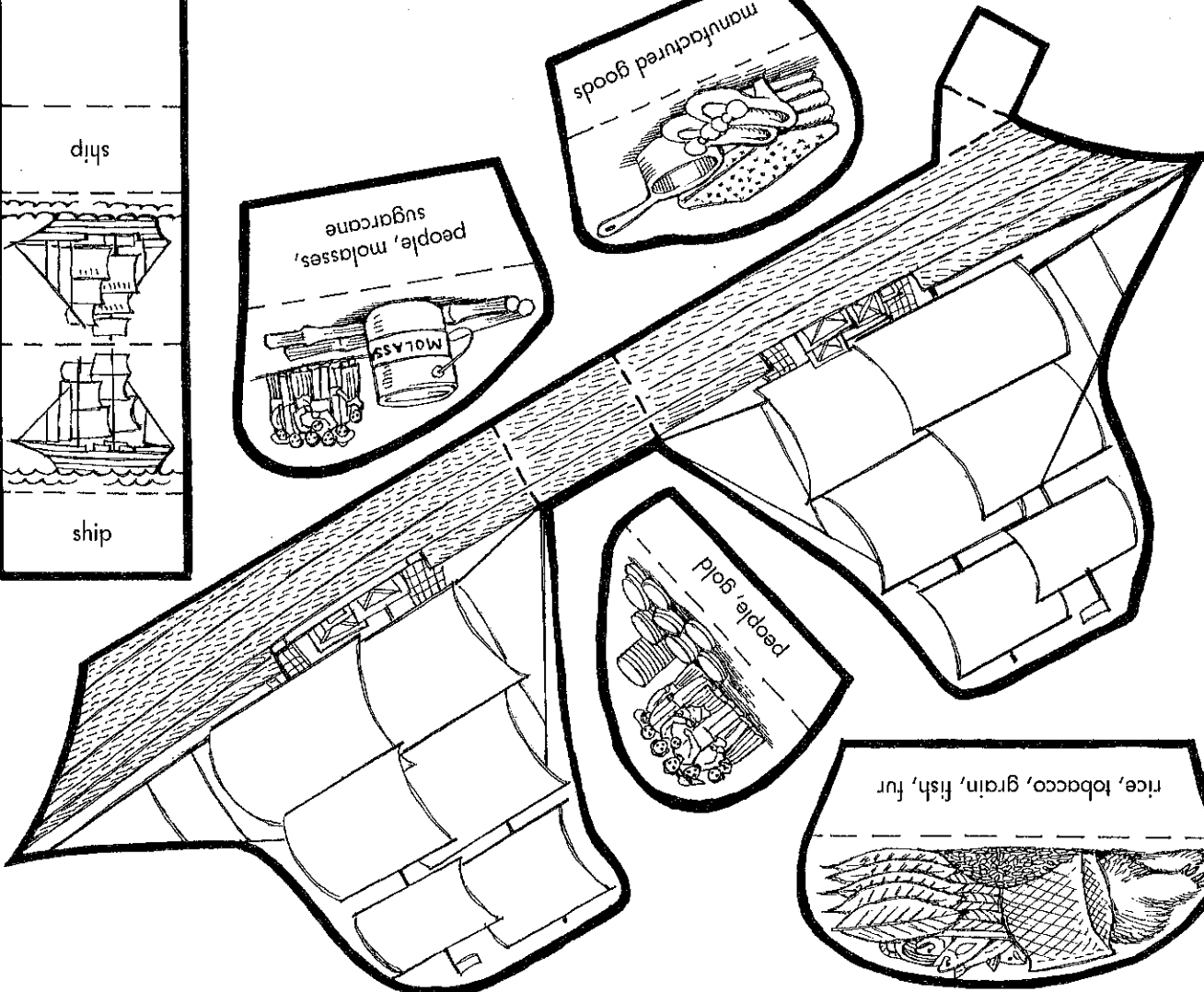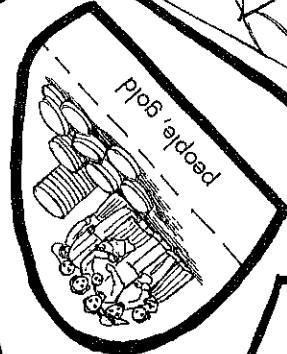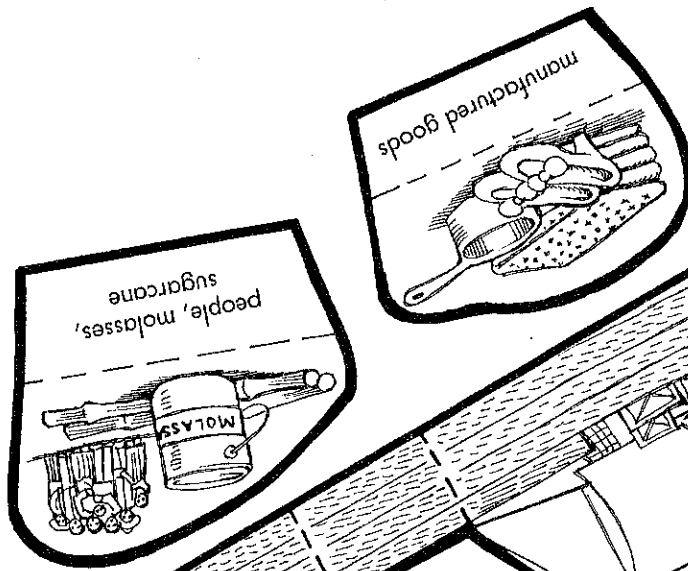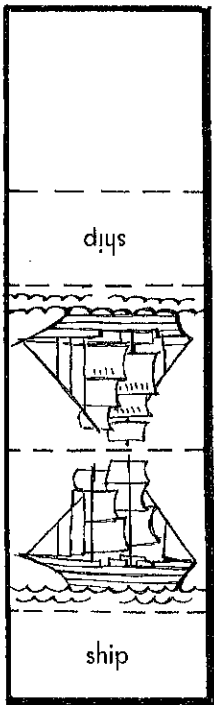The Slave Trade Routes (1700's)

Map in Motion

Insert a ship at the northeast American colonies and then move it to Europe. Then reinsert the ship on the route to Africa and move it toward that continent. Repeat the process from Africa to the West Indies, and from the West Indies to the southeast American colonies.
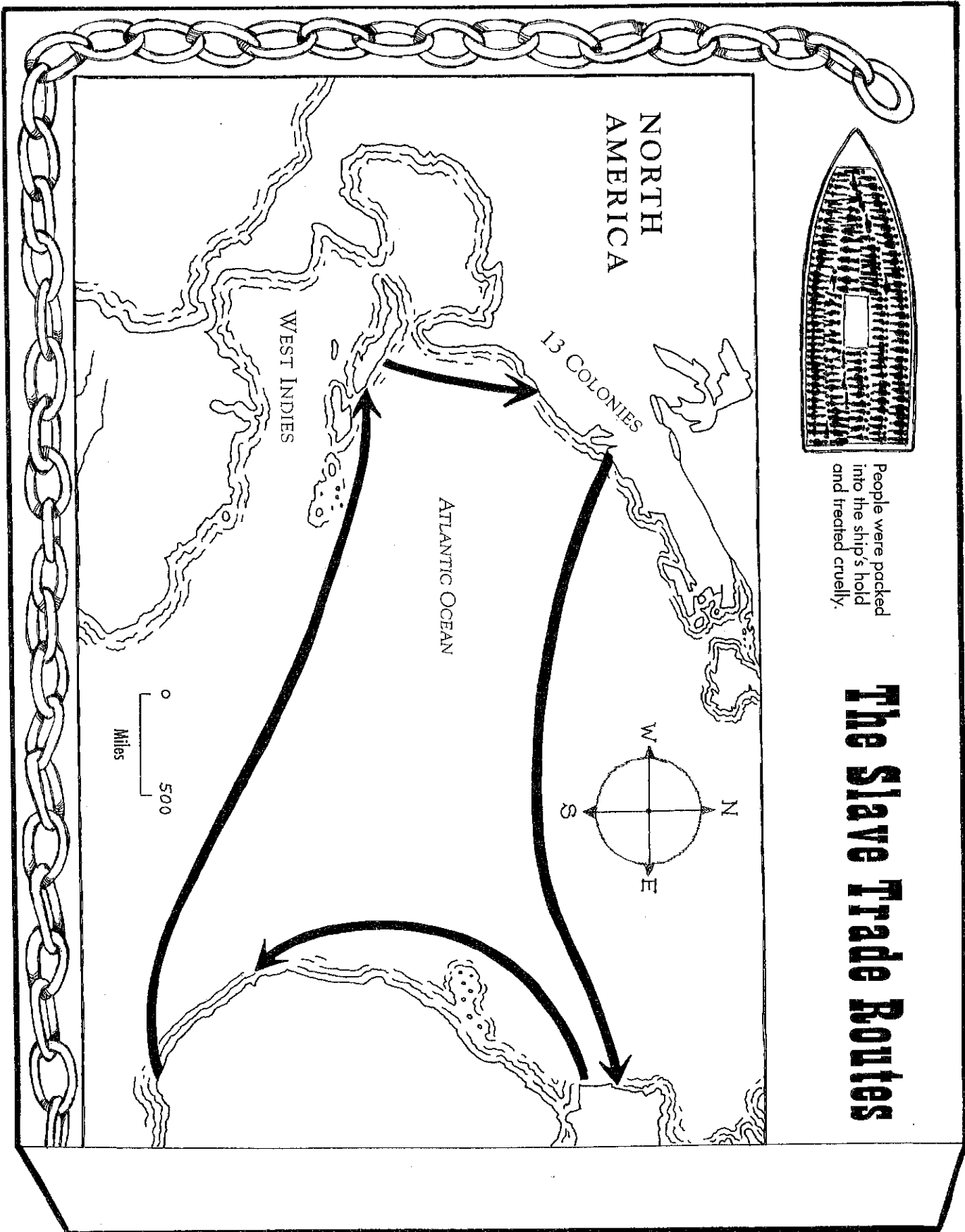
Map Points

In the 15th century, Portuguese ships sailing from Africa's west coast returned to Europe with Africans they had captured to serve as slaves. By the end of the 17th century, tens of thousands of enslaved Africans had been bought by sugar-plantation owners in Barbados and Jamaica in the West Indies.

The first Africans were brought to Jamestown in 1619 aboard a Dutch ship. About 20 Africans were sold to the colonists as *indentured servants*. An indentured servant had to work for a specified number of years before gaining his or her freedom and receiving land. Over the next few decades, as the colonial agricultural economy grew, growers realized that even though enslaved Africans cost two to three times as much as indentured servants, the Africans could be forced to work for life and thus were a sound economic investment. By the end of the 17th century, more than 28,000 Africans had been enslaved in the American colonies, mostly on farms and plantations.

ship

ship

manufactured goods

people, molasses, sugarcane

MOLASS

people, gold

rice, tobacco, grain, fish, fur

(1700s)

AFRICA

EUROPE

NORTH
AMERICA

WEST INDIES

13 COLONIES

ATLANTIC OCEAN
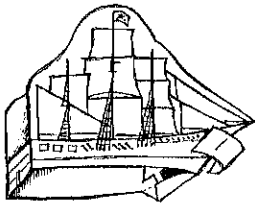
Miles

0

500

W

S   N

E

People were packed
into the ship's hold
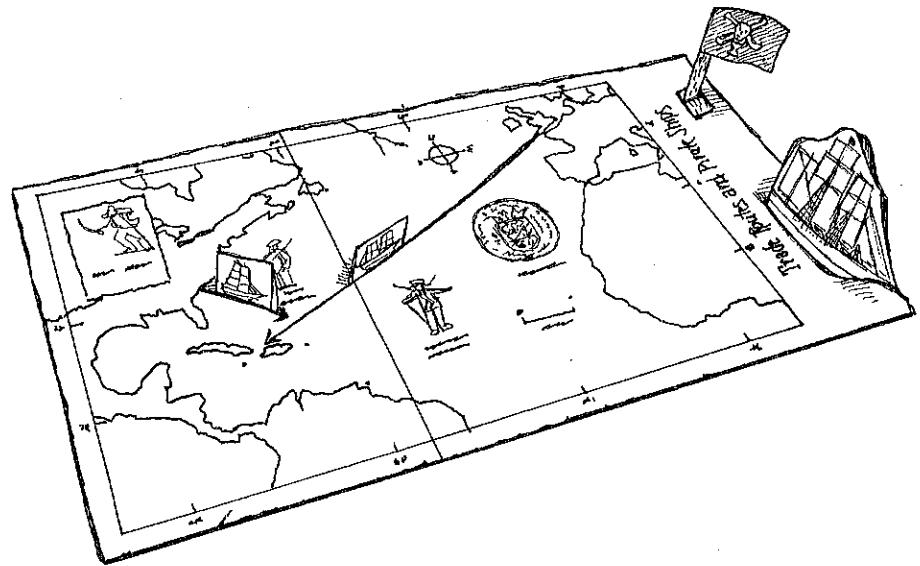and treated cruelly.

The Slave Trade Routes

Piracy on the High Seas

Mapmaking

1. Follow the instructions on page 5 for making the map and the moving pieces.

2. Cut out the large pirate ship and fold along the dashed lines.

3. Tape the bows together and then fold the flap inside the ship, as shown.

4. Tape the ship on top of its outline to the right of the map.

5. Cut out the skull-and-crossbones flag and fold along the dashed lines.

6. Tape the opened base flaps of the flagpole in place above the pirate ship to the right side of the map.
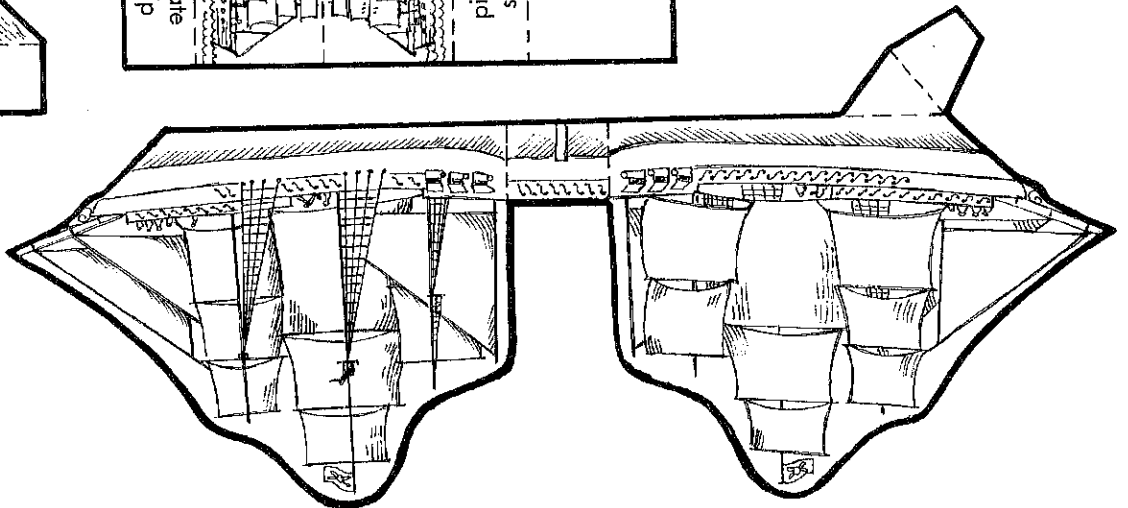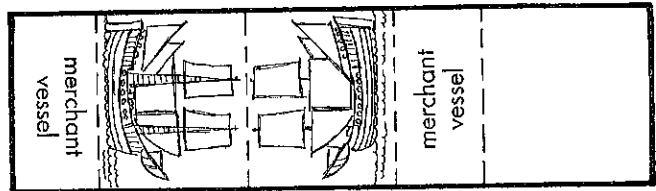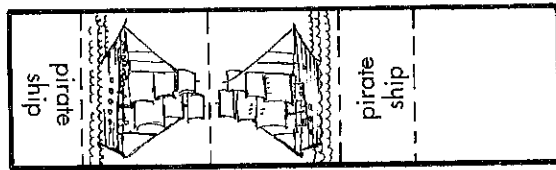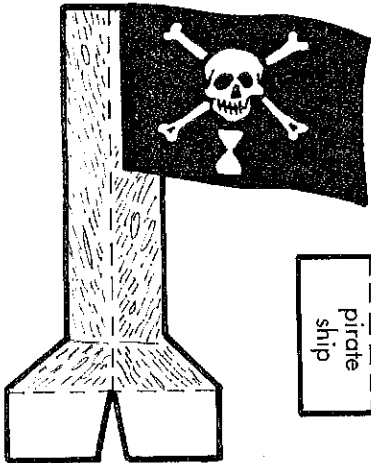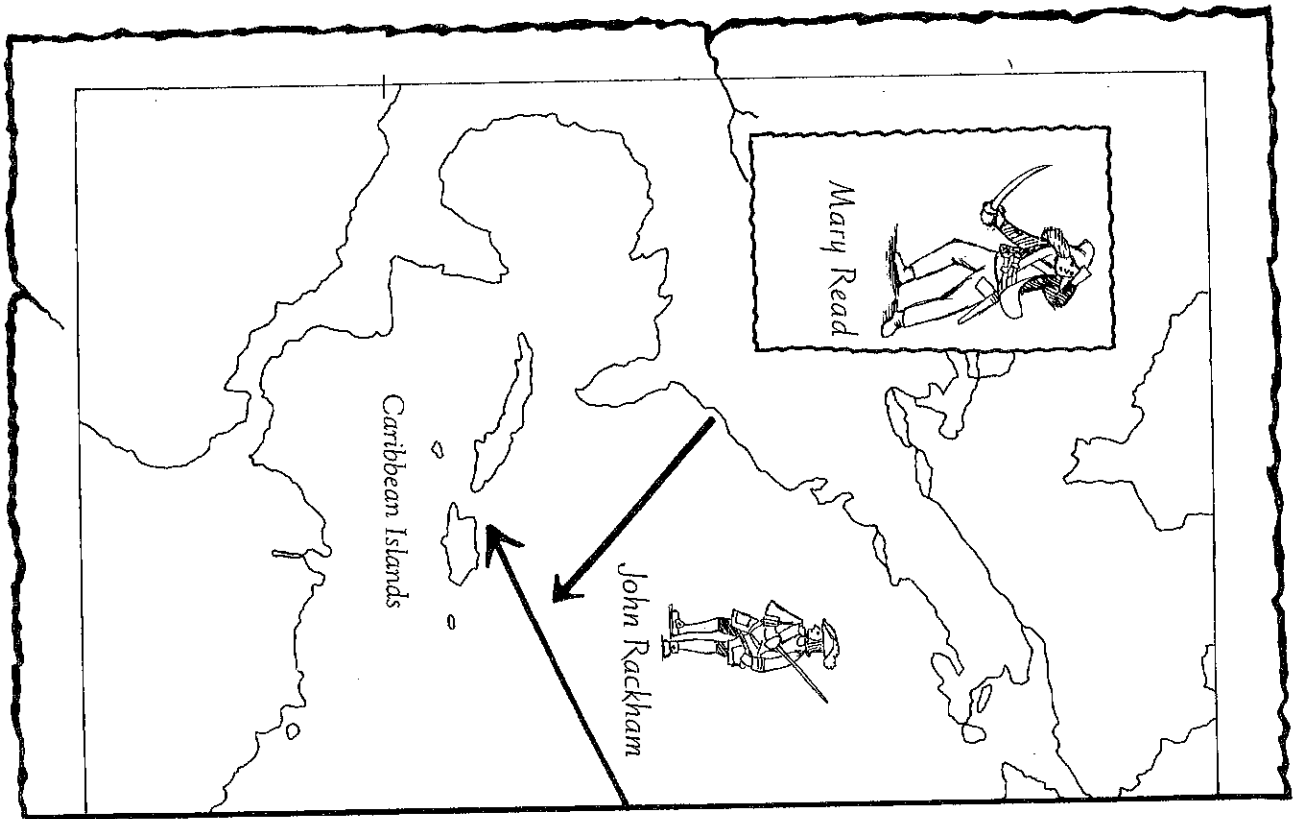
Map in Motion

Insert the merchant ship at England and move it toward the West Indies. Then insert the pirate ship at the southeastern American colonies and move it to intercept the merchant ship.
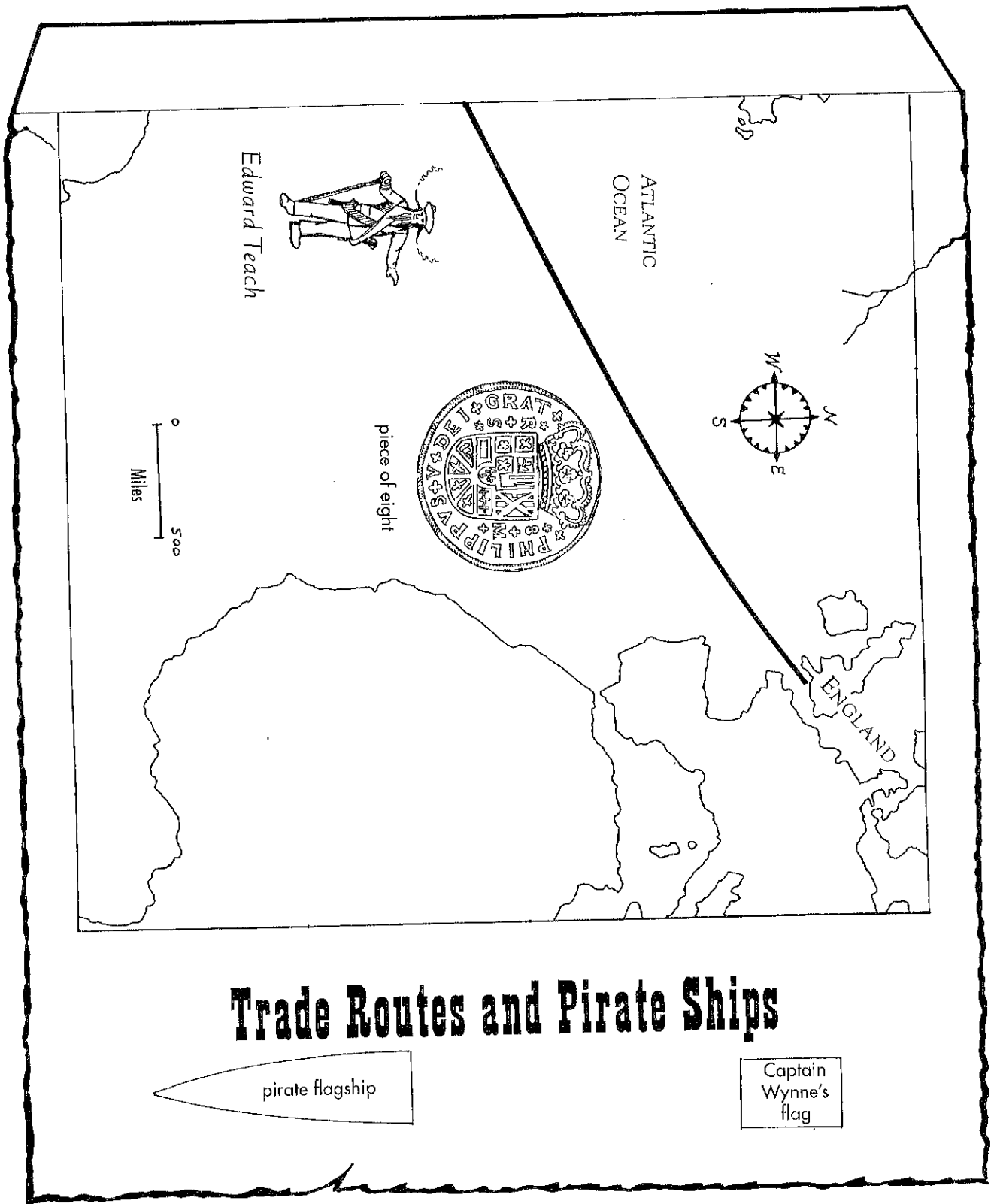
Map Points

Pirates roamed the seas and attacked ships long before Europeans settled in America. Pirates were after one thing—wealth. They were loyal to no country. Along with pirates, there were privateers who sailed with the blessing of their government. Their job was to attack and loot as many enemy ships as they could in times of war.

Piracy in America first took hold in the Caribbean. It became known as *buccaneering*. Buccaneers had no home port; rather, they kept sailing from place to place, robbing and looting ships and towns. They found crew members among escaped prisoners and slaves, unhappy sailors and soldiers, and others eager to live a life of adventure. Each crew elected a captain, and each pirate shared in an equal part of the haul. However, the captain, surgeon, and gunner usually rewarded themselves with extra shares as bonuses.

Pirates rarely harmed the passengers and crews aboard the ships they robbed. They were after goods and coins such as silver *pieces of eight*. Pieces of

Mary Read

Caribbean Islands

John Rackham

merchant vessel

merchant vessel

pirate ship

pirate ship

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

Edward Teach

piece of eight

GRAT
DEI
PHILIPPVS

Miles

0

500

ENGLAND

N
E
S
W

Trade Routes and Pirate Ships

pirate flagship

Captain
Wynne's
flag