QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER FOUR

1. Describe how African slaves in coastal Georgia developed a sense of community ("a nation within a nation") among themselves.

2. What part did sugarcane play in the expansion of slavery? In what ways was slavery in Africa different from slavery in the European colonies?

3. What does the author mean by: “The slave trade was collaboration between Europeans or Americans and Africans?” Describe the economic and political results of slavery for Africans.

4. What caused the Chesapeake colonies to change from a “society with slaves” to a “slave society?” What part did the changes in laws play in this development?

5. Describe how the growing of rice and indigo affect the rise of slavery in the Carolinas.
6. In what ways was slavery in the Spanish colonies, French Louisiana, and the northern British colonies different from slavery in the lower southern colonies? What factors accounted for this difference?

7. What were some of the ways slaves adapted to American life? In turn, what were some of the ways slavery “Africanized” American life?

8. What were some of slavery’s contributions to the economic and political development of the British Empire? What was mercantilism? How did it affect relations between the European nations?

9. How did slavery affect the social structure of the South?

**TERMS TO KNOW**

- Country-born” Africans
- “Salt-water” Africans
- Task system
- Sugar
- West Africa
- Olaudah Equiano
- *Asiento*
- “Tight packers”
- Middle Passage
- “Triangular trade”*
- “Dancing the slave”
- Rice and indigo
- “Creoles”
- Naming practices
- “Tight packers”
- Middle Passage
- Baracoons, Maroons
- Slave codes
- “Great Awakening”
- Gullah, Geeche
- Stono rebellion
- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts
- Enumerated goods
- “Salutary neglect”