

name: _____

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date: _____

African Slavery in the Early Caribbean



In the _____, African slavery was not just a labor system but a crucial factor that shaped the _____, economy, and culture. The arrival of the first African slaves in the 16th century marked the _____ of a profound transformation. These slaves were brought to work on _____ plantations, a crop that demanded intense labor and significantly boosted the _____ of European colonizers. The African slaves brought with them skills, knowledge, and _____ practices that greatly influenced the Caribbean way of life. Music, _____, and language in the Caribbean today bear the imprints of African heritage. The brutal _____ of slavery, however, also led to countless acts of resistance. Enslaved Africans often rebelled against their _____, with some even establishing maroon communities in remote areas where they lived in _____. The abolition of slavery in the 19th century did not immediately improve the lives of the _____. Africans, as many continued to face discrimination and _____. Nonetheless, their struggle for freedom and equality played a crucial role in shaping the _____ and history of the Caribbean. Today, the descendants of these resilient individuals continue to honor their _____ and contribute to the rich, diverse tapestry of Caribbean society. Despite the dark history of slavery, the African influence remains a _____ of pride and strength in the Caribbean.

Caribbean freedom cultural hardship ancestry source system
identity cuisine beginning economies freed captors society sugar