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Economic Waves in Early Caribbean



The Caribbean Sea was a _____ between the Old World and the New World, facilitating trade and cultural exchanges. Many European _____ competed for control over these islands, each seeking to exploit the region's rich natural resources. The _____ peoples, such as the Tainos and the Caribs, were among the first to inhabit these _____. Their lives changed drastically with the arrival of Christopher _____ in 1492, marking the beginning of European colonization. The main economic _____ during the early Caribbean history included _____, mining, and the trade of goods such as sugar, tobacco, and coffee. Sugar plantations became particularly _____, leading to the widespread use of enslaved Africans. This system of _____ was brutal and inhumane, fundamentally shaping the social and economic fabric of the _____. The transatlantic slave trade became a key aspect of the global economy, with major impacts on both _____ and the Americas. Pirates and privateers also played a significant role, often attacking _____ and coastal settlements. Over time, the Caribbean became a melting pot of _____, with influences from Africa, Europe, and the indigenous populations. Today, the early economic _____ of the Caribbean is remembered for both its wealth and the resilience of its people in the face of _____. The abolition of slavery in the 19th century marked a turning point, leading to gradual social and economic _____ in the region.

Columbus bridge slavery ships Africa agriculture activities indigenous
history changes adversity profitable islands countries cultures Caribbean