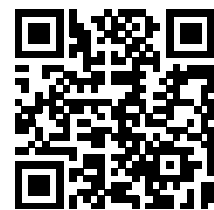


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Sugar and Slavery in the Caribbean



In the early Caribbean history, the introduction of _____ cane plantations transformed the islands into some of the wealthiest colonies. This _____ required a vast amount of labor to cultivate, which led to the significant increase in the importation of _____ slaves. These slaves worked in harsh conditions, with long _____ under the hot sun and faced severe punishments. The _____ powers, such as Britain and France, competed fiercely for control over these islands due to the lucrative sugar _____. Sugar plantations also led to the development of related industries, including the production of _____. The economy of the Caribbean was heavily dependent on this single crop, making the _____ vulnerable to fluctuations in sugar prices. Plantation owners lived in opulent _____, displaying their wealth, while the slaves lived in poor conditions. The _____ suffered as well, with deforestation and soil _____ being common. Despite the wealth generated, the majority of the population lived in _____. Over time, resistance movements led by slaves such as the famous _____ in Haiti challenged the system. This history of sugar plantations has left a lasting _____ on the culture and society of the Caribbean. The fusion of African, European, and indigenous cultures has created a unique _____ for the region.

revolt impact environment African trade islands hours sugar
European mansions crop depletion identity rum poverty