The African Diaspora

Name

Institution

Date

**Introduction**

Over four centuries ago, the forceful conveyance in slavery of over 12 million men, women, as well as kids from their motherland to America completely altered the image and nature of modern world. The slave trade remains to be the most brutal and atrocious treatment against Africans, and Africans were enslaved in a barbaric, ruthless, and dehumanizing manner. Together, these people constitute the most sustained and prolonged violence against the life, decency, and virtue of humans in history. In America, apart from the remarkable wealth their free workforce generated for their masters, the entry and successive exploitation of African people contributed to the main component in the continents’ emigration after the adverse decrease in their native inhabitants. This paper discusses the impacts of the slave trade on the black experience between the 1400s and the 1800s using the class reading and provided websites. The outline of the paper contains the introduction to the discussion, the body, conclusion, and references.

**The African Diaspora from 1400 until the 1800s**

Between the year 1400 and 1800s, about 6.5 million people moved and inhabited within the Western Hemisphere. Over 5 out of 6 million individuals were from Africa. Even though they were mistreated and oppressed, they established a brand, majorly African, Creole community as well as compelled movement led to the rise of the popularly known Black Atlantic. The transatlantic slave-trade formed the basis for modern free enterprise, producing a lot of riches for businesses in Europe as well as America. The results of the trade were industrialization of north-western Europe and established one Atlantic world that constituted of western Africa, Caribbean islands, Northern and Southern America, and Western Europe. Contrarily, the mind-boggling effects on Africa as a result of its participation in creating of a modernized world was bad. The continent was deprived of a significant portion of its strong population, which contributed significantly in the political as well as social incapacitation of its communities that rendered them vulnerable, during the 19th century, colonization and taking advantage of their population’s weakness.

The commencing of the Atlantic slave-trade within the 1400s distorted societal structures in Africa as slave traders from Europe penetrated the coastline of West Africa, attracting people from the continent’s center to be traded as slaves. New tobacco as well as sugar plantations in America and the Caribbean increased the need for more and more slaves, eventually compelling about 12.5 million people from Africa across the Atlantic to become slaves. Michael Gomez, in his book ‘Reversing Sail’ analyzes the worldwide developing of the Diaspora of Africa, the movement and distribution of African people, from ancient times to the contemporary era. He discusses the exploitation, problems, and issues that African people went through and differentiates their past and current conditions. The experiences African people encountered in the ancient world, within the Islamic as well as Mediterranean worlds, where their experiences in plantations that belonged to Dutch, Portuguese, English, French, and Spanish colonial powers took a toll on them as they worked as slaves during the Cold War.

**References**