TRIANGULAR TRADE WORKSHEETS

Atlantic Map, Cause and Effect - Grades 7-9

18 STUDENT PAGES

My name _____ Date _____

Trace the Three Legs

Trace each leg with its color. Then fill in the blanks.



Follow the dots with a colored pencil. Follow the arrows.

Leg 1: trace it blue. It goes from _____ to _____

Leg 2: trace it red. It goes from _____ to _____

Leg 3: trace it green. It goes from _____ to _____

Triangular Trade - Trace the Three Legs

My name _____ Date _____

Reading: The Atlantic Trade Triangle

Read the page. Write the main idea. Then answer.

Why is it called the triangular trade?

From the 1500s to the 1800s, ships carried goods and people across the Atlantic Ocean in a pattern called the **triangular trade**. Draw the routes on a map and they make a rough triangle with three corners: Europe, West Africa and the Americas. On the first leg, ships sailed from Europe to West Africa with goods such as cloth, glass beads and iron tools. On the second leg, ships sailed from West Africa to the Americas. Many carried **enslaved** people who had been taken by force. This voyage is called the **Middle Passage**. On the third leg, ships sailed home to Europe with sugar, tobacco, rice and other goods from the colonies. Not every ship followed a perfect triangle, but together these routes linked three continents.

Main idea: What is this page about?

Fact: Write one fact from the reading that you want to remember.

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. How many legs does the triangular trade have?
   A. Two
   B. Three
   C. Four
2. What did ships carry on the second leg?
   A. Sugar and tobacco
   B. Cloth from Europe
   C. Enslaved people taken from West Africa

Triangular Trade - Reading: The Atlantic Trade Triangle

Paste: Goods by Region

Paste each good in the right box.

Rolls of cloth | Ivory | Iron bars | Gold

Triangular Trade - Paste: Goods by Region



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- Extra licenses for a team or a school are available on the product page.

This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

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PREVIEW

How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a letter, a number or a word. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart. A short answer gets 4 lines and the main idea box gets 3. It types and prints.
- **The check box.** True or false, or which region: click or mark one.
- **The Atlantic map.** North is at the top. The shapes are simplified and not to scale, and no real borders are drawn. On the label page the five places have numbers; on the trace page the three legs are dotted lines with arrows.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Before You Read, Words to Know	2 pages, 12 items	True or false on the big idea; match eight words to their meanings.
3 Readings	6 checks	Read, write the main idea and one fact, answer two checks with a letter.
Map and Legs	3 pages, 14 items	Label five places, trace three legs and name where each starts and ends, fill in a chart.
Goods by Region	2 pages, 18 items	Check where each good came from; cut and paste six goods into three rows.
Cause and Effect	3 pages, 13 items	Write effects for four causes, follow a chain, paste effects beside three causes.
Write, Quiz	6 questions, 12 items	Short answers, a letter quiz and a read-the-map quiz.

Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 23 to 25.

A short account, not a full course

Each reading is a summary in plain words and is not tied to any particular standard. The map is simplified, so use an atlas or a wall map beside it for more depth.

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. The name line, every answer box, every ruled box and every check box are type-in fields in any PDF reader: click one, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

Open answers

Short answers, the legs chart and the cause-and-effect pages are open. The keys give a sample and what to look for. Accept any answer that is true to the readings and gives a reason.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____



Before You Read

Read the big idea. Then check true or false.

The triangular trade was a pattern of ocean routes. It changed the lives of many people. Start with the big ideas.

Triangular trade	Ships sailed three legs between **Europe**, **West Africa** and the **Americas**. The routes make a rough triangle on a map.
Mercantilism	The idea that a country grows stronger by selling more than it buys. It is why countries wanted **colonies**.
People, not goods	Enslaved Africans were people with families and cultures. They were taken by force. They were never goods.

Try it. Is each sentence true or false?

1. The triangular trade linked Europe, West Africa and the Americas. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**

2. A colony is a place settled and ruled by a faraway country. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**

3. Enslaved people chose to take part in the triangular trade. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**

4. Every ship in the triangular trade followed the same perfect triangle. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**

In your own words: what was the triangular trade?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

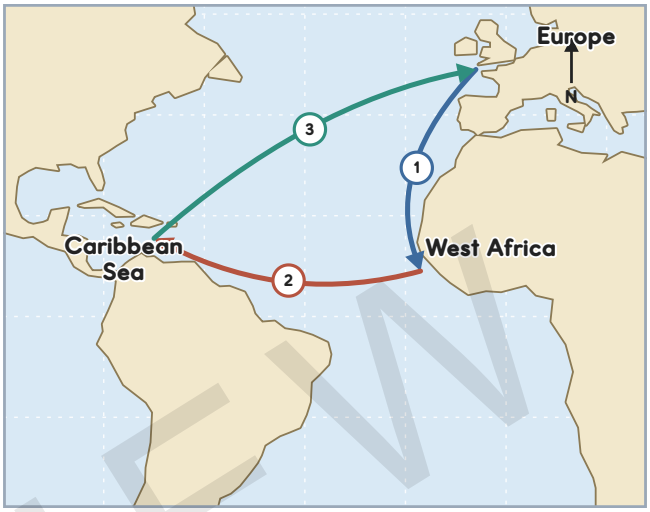
My name _____ Date _____

Reading: The Atlantic Trade Triangle

Read the page. Write the main idea. Then answer.

Why is it called the triangular trade?

From the 1500s to the 1800s, ships carried goods and people across the Atlantic Ocean in a pattern called the **triangular trade**. Draw the routes on a map and they make a rough triangle with three corners: Europe, West Africa and the Americas. On the first leg, ships sailed from Europe to West Africa with goods such as cloth, glass beads and iron tools. On the second leg, ships sailed from West Africa to the Americas. Many carried **enslaved** people who had been taken by force. This voyage is called the **Middle Passage**. On the third leg, ships sailed home to Europe with sugar, tobacco, rice and other goods from the colonies. Not every ship followed a perfect triangle, but together these routes linked three continents.



The three legs. Not to scale.

Main idea: What is this page about?

Fact: Write one fact from the reading that you want to remember.

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. How many legs does the triangular trade have?
   - **A** Two
   - **B** Three
   - **C** Four

2. What did ships carry on the second leg?
   - **A** Sugar and tobacco
   - **B** Cloth from Europe
   - **C** Enslaved people taken from West Africa

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Reading: People in the Trade



Read the page. Write the main idea. Then answer.

Who were the people taken across the ocean?

Enslaved Africans were people with families, languages, skills and beliefs. They were taken from their homes in West and Central Africa and forced onto ships. The Middle Passage was harsh and frightening, and not everyone survived it. In the Americas, enslaved people were bought and sold and made to work without pay on plantations, on farms, in homes and in port cities. They did not give up. They resisted in many ways, and they built communities and kept parts of their cultures alive through music, food and stories. In the early 1800s, Britain and the United States passed laws against bringing enslaved people in by ship, but slavery itself continued for decades more.

Main idea: What is this page about?

Fact: Write one fact from the reading that you want to remember.

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Which sentence is true about enslaved Africans? ☐
   - **A** They chose to cross the ocean for work.
   - **B** They had no cultures of their own.
   - **C** They were people with families, skills and cultures.

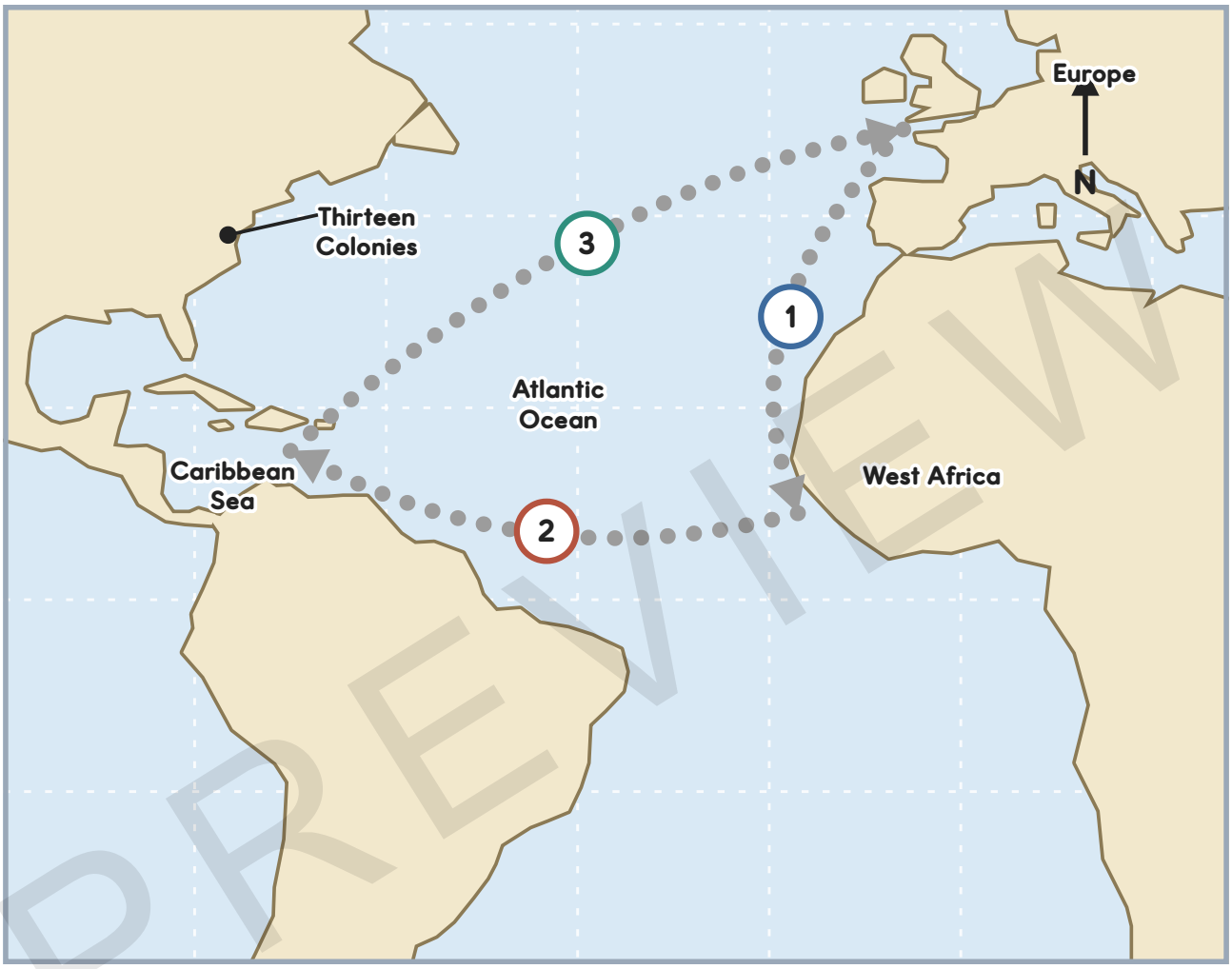
2. How did enslaved people respond to slavery? ☐
   - **A** They never resisted.
   - **B** They resisted and built communities.
   - **C** They were free once they arrived.

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Trace the Three Legs

Trace each leg with its color. Then fill in the blanks.



Follow the dots with a colored pencil. Follow the arrows.

Leg 1: trace it blue. It goes from _____ to _____

Leg 2: trace it red. It goes from _____ to _____

Leg 3: trace it green. It goes from _____ to _____

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shop

My name _____ Date _____

Goods by Region



Where did each good come from? Check one.

Goods moved along the three legs. Which place did each good come from?

> People are not on this list.
> Enslaved Africans were people. They were never goods to sort.

1	cloth	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
2	gold	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
3	sugar	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
4	glass beads	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
5	tobacco	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
6	ivory	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
7	iron tools	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
8	rice	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
9	pepper	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
10	molasses	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
11	metal pots	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas
12	cotton	☐ Europe	☐ West Africa	☐ the Americas

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Cause and Effect



Read each cause. Write what happened next.

A **cause** is why something happens. An **effect** is what happens next.

1. Cause: Sugar sold for high prices in Europe.

Effect: what happened next?

2. Cause: Enslaved Africans were taken from West Africa.

Effect: what happened next?

3. Cause: Ships came home to Europe full of colonial goods.

Effect: what happened next?

4. Cause: In the early 1800s, laws ended the sea trade in enslaved people.

Effect: what happened next?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste: Cause and Effect

Cut out the six pieces. Paste two effects beside each cause.

Each cause on the left led to two effects. Paste the two effects beside it, in either order.

Europe wanted raw materials and new markets.		
Sugar, tobacco and rice farms needed many workers.		
England wanted colonial trade to stay with England.		

PREVIEW

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

Ships carried enslaved people across the Atlantic.	Countries set up colonies in the Americas.	Some merchants broke the laws and smuggled goods.
Planters bought enslaved Africans.	England passed the Navigation Acts.	Colonies sent sugar and tobacco to Europe.

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part A

Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

1. Which three places are the corners of the triangle?
   - **A** Canada, Mexico and Brazil
   - **B** Europe, West Africa and the Americas
   - **C** Asia, Europe and Australia

2. What was the Middle Passage?
   - **A** The trip from Europe to Africa
   - **B** A road through the colonies
   - **C** The voyage that carried enslaved Africans to the Americas

3. Mercantilism says a country grows richer by doing what?
   - **A** Selling more than it buys
   - **B** Buying more than it sells
   - **C** Giving its colonies away

4. Which good traveled from the Americas to Europe?
   - **A** Glass beads
   - **B** Sugar
   - **C** Iron tools

5. Why did planters want so many workers?
   - **A** Colonies had too few ships
   - **B** Most farms were small family farms
   - **C** Large plantations needed many workers

6. Which statement is true?
   - **A** Enslaved people were people with families and cultures.
   - **B** Enslaved people never resisted.
   - **C** Every ship followed one perfect triangle.

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Check My Own Work

Check your own work. Mark yes or not yet.

1. I can name the three legs of the triangular trade. ☐ yes ☐ not yet

2. I can tell what mercantilism means. ☐ yes ☐ not yet

3. I can match a cause with its effect. ☐ yes ☐ not yet

4. I can explain why enslaved Africans were people, not goods. ☐ yes ☐ not yet

PREVIEW

The idea I understand best is...

One thing I still want to know is...

Answer Key: Map, Legs, Goods

The three map pages, the legs chart, both goods pages and Quiz Part B.

Label the Atlantic Map page 10

#	Place
1	Europe
2	West Africa
3	Caribbean Sea
4	Thirteen Colonies
5	Atlantic Ocean

Trace the Three Legs page 11

Leg	From	To	Color
Leg 1	Europe	West Africa	blue
Leg 2	West Africa	the Americas	red
Leg 3	the Americas	Europe	green

Cut and Paste: Goods by Region page 14

Row	Paste (either order)
Europe	Rolls of cloth, Iron bars
West Africa	Ivory, Gold
the Americas	Sugar, Tobacco

The Three Legs Chart page 12 (samples)

Leg	What traveled	Why it mattered
Leg 1	cloth, glass beads, iron tools, metal pots	European traders offered these goods in West Africa, and the trade in people began.
Leg 2	enslaved Africans, taken by force (the Middle Passage)	Enslaved people were forced to work on plantations, and families were torn apart.
Leg 3	sugar, tobacco, rice, molasses, cotton	The colonial goods were sold in Europe, which brought money to merchants and planters.

Quiz, Part B: Read the Map page 21

#	Question	Answer
1	Leg 1 starts in ___.	Europe
2	Leg 1 ends in ___.	West Africa
3	Which leg is the Middle Passage? Leg ___.	2
4	Leg 3 ends in ___.	Europe
5	Which leg carried sugar and tobacco? Leg ___.	3
6	Which leg carried cloth and glass beads? Leg ...	1

Goods by Region page 13

Good	Came from
cloth	Europe
gold	West Africa
sugar	the Americas
glass beads	Europe
tobacco	the Americas
ivory	West Africa

Good	Came from
iron tools	Europe
rice	the Americas
pepper	West Africa
molasses	the Americas
metal pots	Europe
cotton	the Americas

How the answers were checked

The map, the legs, the quiz answers and the chart samples are all read from the same data lists. Each leg starts where the one before it ended, and the third leg ends where the first began. Enslaved people are never on the goods list.

PREVIEW

Triangular Trade Tracker

One student, every scored page. Filled example: page 30.

Student _____ Teacher _____ Month _____

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Before You Read	4			
6	Words to Know	8			
7	Reading: The Atlantic Trade Triangle	2			
8	Reading: Mercantilism and the Colonies	2			
9	Reading: People in the Trade	2			
10	Label the Atlantic Map	5			
11	Trace the Three Legs	6			
12	The Three Legs Chart	3			
13	Goods by Region	12			
14	Cut and Paste: Goods by Region	6			
15	Cause and Effect	4			
16	Chain Reaction	3			
17	Cut and Paste: Cause and Effect	6			
20	Quiz, Part A	6			
21	Quiz, Part B: Read the Map	6			

PREVIEW

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right with no prompt, and the date. A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 75 items on the 15 scored pages. Answer keys: pages 23 to 25. Filled example: page 30.

This month we are working on (your own standard or wording)

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
Basics and words			
Readings			
Map and legs			
Goods			
Cause and effect			
Quiz			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named the three legs in order with ___ of ___ places right (pages 10, 11).
- Sorted ___ of ___ goods by region without a prompt (page 13).
- Wrote an effect for ___ of ___ causes (page 15).
- Described enslaved Africans as people in the written answers (page 18): yes / no / with a reminder.

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Matched 6 of 8 words on Words to Know with no prompt on 11/5. Next step: sort goods by region with the map beside the page." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 30.

PREVIEW

Jordan's Tracker (Invented Student)

Jordan P. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 26.

Student: Jordan P. (an invented student)

Teacher: Mr. Alvarez (invented)

Month: November

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Before You Read	4	4	11/3	-
6	Words to Know	8	6	11/5	Mixed up export and import
7	Reading: The Atlantic Trade Triangle	2	-	-	-
8	Reading: Mercantilism and the Colonies	2	-	-	-
9	Reading: People in the Trade	2	-	-	-
10	Label the Atlantic Map	5	5	11/7	-
11	Trace the Three Legs	6	-	-	-
12	The Three Legs Chart	3	-	-	-
13	Goods by Region	12	8	11/10	Put cotton with West Africa
14	Cut and Paste: Goods by Region	6	-	-	-
15	Cause and Effect	4	3	11/12	Left one effect blank
16	Chain Reaction	3	-	-	-
17	Cut and Paste: Cause and Effect	6	-	-	-
20	Quiz, Part A	6	5	11/14	Missed Middle Passage
21	Quiz, Part B: Read the Map	6	-	-	-

How to read it

Jordan P. has done **6 of 15** scored pages and got **31 of 39** items right with no prompt. **2** pages were all right and **4** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is Goods by Region (8 of 12). That is where the next practice goes. The 9 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

PREVIEW

Binder Cover

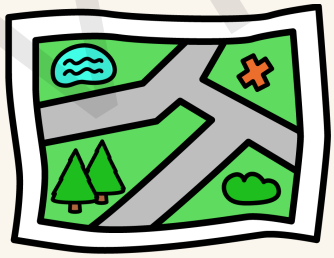
Slide this into the front of a binder. Type a name in the two fields or write it by hand. The divider tabs and a spine label to cut out are on the next page (page 33).

Social Studies - US History

THE TRIANGULAR TRADE

Maps, Causes and Effects





Europe | **West Africa** | **The Americas** | **Colonies**

Teacher _____

Class or student _____

PREVIEW