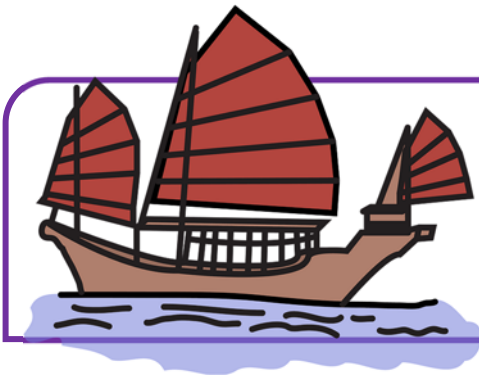


Name _____



Atlantic Trade Paths

Directions: Read the two short texts about Atlantic trade routes. Then answer the questions using complete sentences.

Early Atlantic Trade

During the 1500s and 1600s, ships crossed the Atlantic Ocean carrying goods between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. European merchants sent tools, cloth, and manufactured items across the ocean. Ships traveling from the Americas carried crops such as sugar, tobacco, and later cotton. African coastal regions traded gold, spices, and other local products. These routes connected three major world regions and influenced the growth of ports, economies, and cultural exchanges across the Atlantic.

Modern Atlantic Trade

Today, the Atlantic Ocean remains a major highway for global trade. Large cargo ships travel between North America and Europe, carrying technology, fuel, food, vehicles, and raw materials. Modern trade routes rely on advanced navigation systems and powerful engines that allow ships to cross the ocean in days rather than months. Many Atlantic ports, including New York, Rotterdam, and Lagos, serve as important centers where goods are moved, stored, and distributed worldwide. These modern routes keep economies connected and supply chains functioning.

1. What kinds of goods were traded across the Atlantic in the early trade routes described in Text 1?
2. How did early Atlantic trade influence the development of ports and economies?
3. According to Text 2, what are two types of goods commonly transported on modern Atlantic trade routes?
4. How has technology changed the way ships travel across the Atlantic today?
5. Why are major Atlantic ports important in modern trade?
6. Describe one similarity between early and modern Atlantic trade routes.
7. Describe one difference between early and modern Atlantic trade routes.