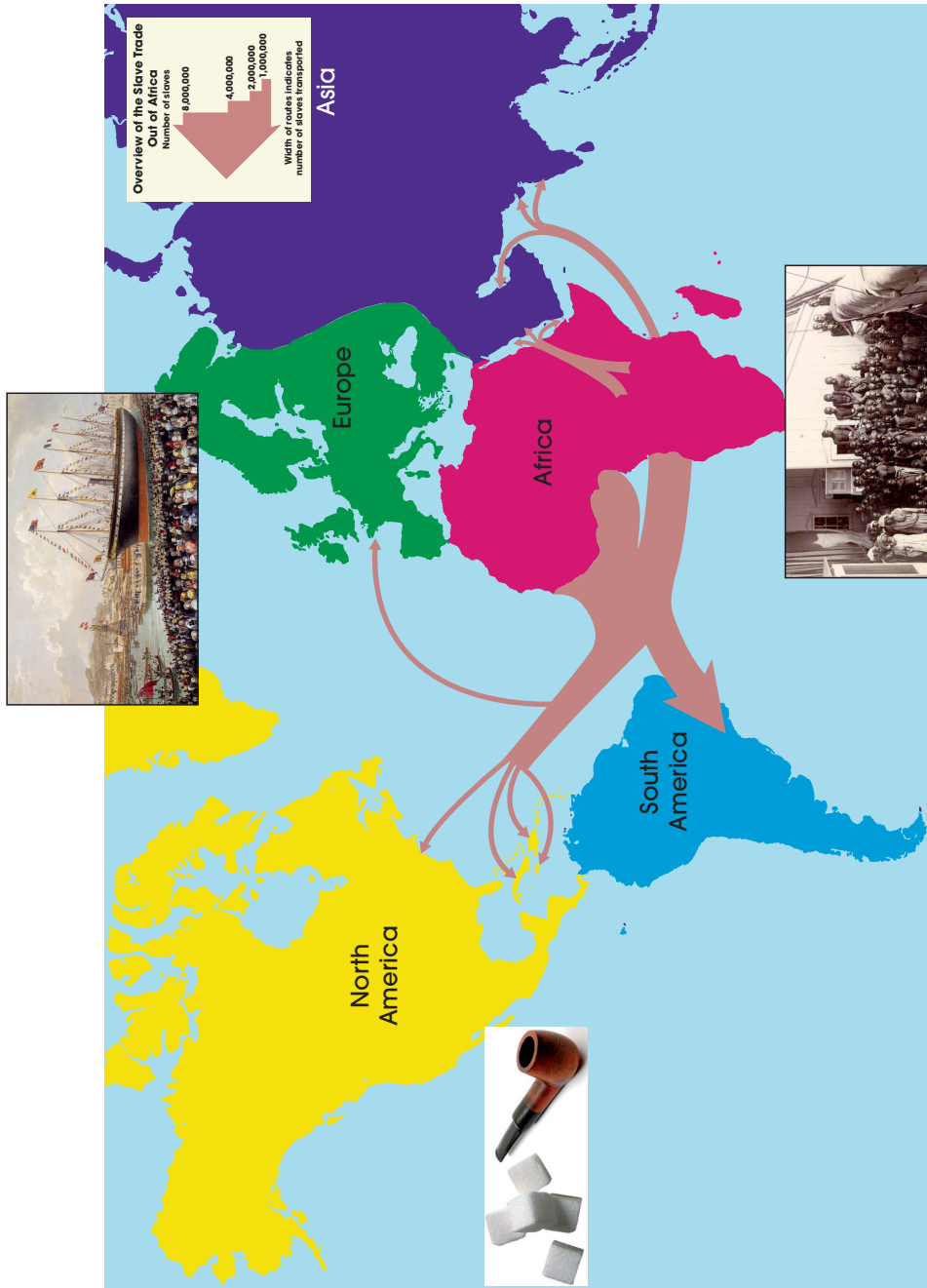


Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



Tens of millions of Africans were forcibly deported to the Americas and other parts of the world to work as slaves, mostly in agricultural industries. Ships on the trans-Atlantic trade moved slaves from Africa to the Americas, goods such as sugar and tobacco from the Americas to Europe, and commodities for purchasing slaves from Europe to Africa.

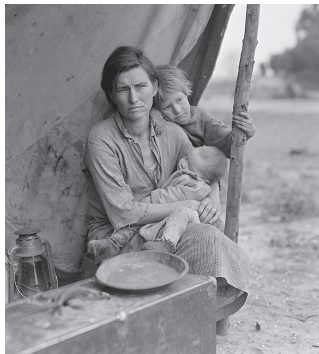
The Great Depression (1929-1939)



The Stock Market Crash of 1929 catapulted America into an economic downturn



The dustbowl era destroyed crops, forcing farmers to abandon their farms to look for other work



Families were forced to live in migrant camps



Unemployment rates skyrocketed during the Great Depression

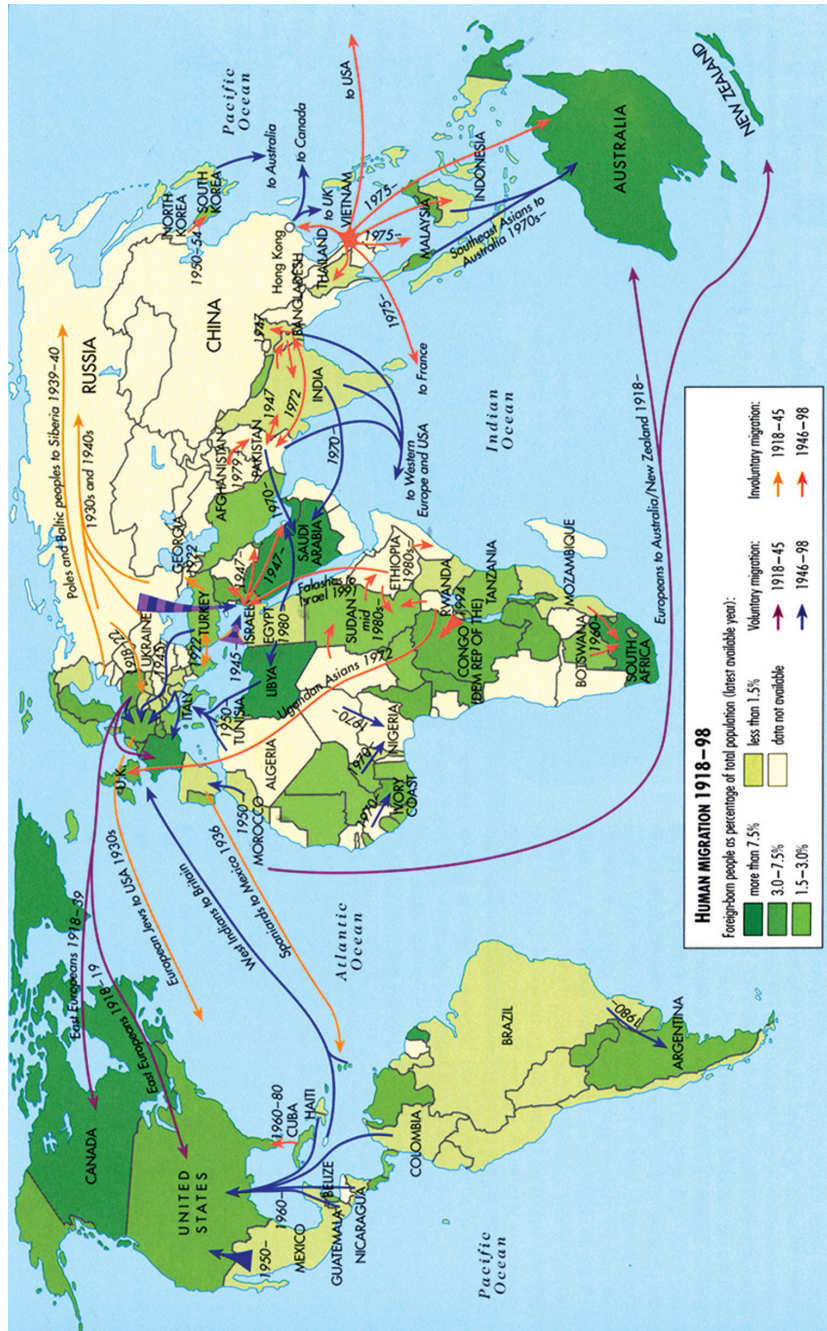


Soup lines and bread lines were common and necessary for hungry Americans



More than 10 million young American men enlisted in World War II, bringing an end to the Great Depression

Flows of Human Migration



Outsourcing

Positive Attributes



Companies in developed nations gain lower costs of labor, increasing the profits for shareholders



Jobs are created in developing nations, helping the local economy



Companies in developed nations receive higher-quality products

Negative Attributes



No benefits, lower wages, and longer hours for workers in developing nations



Loss of jobs in developed nations, resulting in poverty and harm on the local economy



Pollution increases in developing nations, causing environmental damage

The History of Currency

