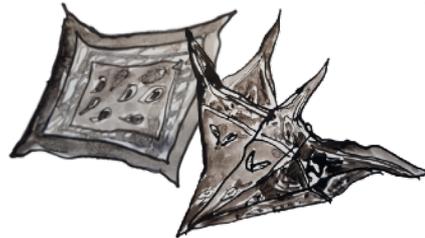


Abeng and **Conch** are wind instruments in the form of horns used in the Caribbean. An Abeng is made from a cow horn and has been used by Maroons in Jamaica since the slavery era. Maroons are descendants of freed or escaped slaves who formed villages in the mountainous regions of the middle of the island. The name Abeng means an animal horn or wind instrument in Tiwi spoken by the Akan people in today's Ghana. A Conch is a trumpet made of seashells. In the Caribbean shells from Queen Conch, a snail species that is frequent in the waters around the islands, are commonly used. During the slavery era, the horns had several uses. They were used for calling the slaves to the sugar fields and as a musical instrument at festivities. The horns were also used as a method of communication during the slave uprisings to spread coded messages between plantations and by the Maroons' own armies to send signals between villages. Today the horns have become a symbol of freedom and resistance in popular culture and art..



Bandana or Kerchiefs is a square shaped piece of cotton, silk or a mixture of both fabrics with paisley pattern that originating in Southeast Asia. The fabric with the local name *bāndhnū*, was exported along with other block printed fabrics from India by the Dutch East India Company in the 1700s. The paisley-patterned fabrics, which were mainly used as shawls, became the highest fashion in Europe in the late 18th century. When price and the demand was high, European manufacturers began to produce similar

cotton shawls, which made Bandanan a fashion accessory that the common people could afford. The town of Paisley in Scotland was a major producer and the town's name has since been used for the pattern. The fashion also spread to the colonies of America and the Caribbean and was used by plantation owners, workers and slaves alike. The slaves on the sugar and cotton plantations often used the shawls as headscarves to protect themselves from the sun but also as head decorations at parties. Bandana or Kerchiefs that they are called in Jamaica are still an important part of street fashion and shawls imported from China are now sold by street vendors and in most grocery stores on the island.



Brons, Copper and Zinc and objects made from these metals were exported from Europe to Africa as one of the commodities in exchange for slaves. The Europeans produced so-called Manillas, copper and bronze jewellery often in the form of bracelets that were used in Africa as jewellery and currency. Copper and Zinc (which form brons when mixed) were also directly traded with and then used by local blacksmiths to create art objects, jewellery and currency.



Christian Arfvidson & Sønner was a prominent trading house and one of Gothenburg's largest shipping companies in the late 18th century. Together with Magnus Ahlrot, the trading-house owned, among other things, the city's largest herring saltery at Röda Sten in the Klippan area. In 1772, Röda Stens Herring Salteri produced a total of 8700 barrels of herring, which was the record in the city that year. Most of the herring exported to the trading house went directly to slave plantations in the Caribbean. Arfvidson also exported iron and timber and imported sugar. Shipping operations also consisted of shipping between Africa and the Caribbean and between islands in the West Indies. He was so interested in the lucrative trade with the slave colonies that he invested in and tried to build his own trading house on the Swedish colony St. Barthelemy.

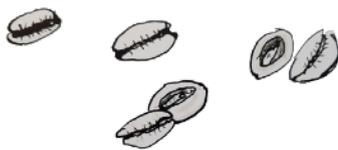


Cotton is a textile fiber and a textile material that comes from plants of the cotton genus. Cotton was one of the commodities included in the triangle trade. In the early 1600s and early 1700s, cotton fabrics imported from India and Indonesia were the highest fashion. When the handmade fabrics were very expensive, during the 18th century England came to be one of the main producers of cotton fabrics through a number of inventions. In 1764 the first spinning machine Spinning Jenny was invented and in 1785 the automatic loom was introduced, which became the starting point for the

industrial revolution. The actual mass production of raw cotton in the North American colonies also started when a new machine The Cotton Gin was launched in 1796. With cheap raw material produced on the growing slave plantations in the United States and with underpaid workers in the textile mills in England the industry flourished and the cheap cotton textiles took over the world market. Many of the cotton fabrics were a further development of textile crafts from India and Indonesia and bear names that points to its origins as Calico, Chintz, Madras, Bandana and Gingham. Printing techniques from these areas such as wax batik and block printing were also modernised and mass-produced in Europe. Cotton fabrics were one of the most important commodities that Europeans brought to Africa. Every region had its preference for the textiles and special fabrics were produced for this market alone. A common trade fabric was the so-called Guineas which were often white and red or blue striped or Gingham checkered fabrics. Indigo blue, tartan and block printed Chintz were also popular. Wax block printed fabrics made for an African market were further developed by Dutch in the 19th century into an industry that laid the foundation for today's African wax batik fabrics. In many parts of Africa and the Caribbean colonies, imports of fabric during the slave trade and colonial epochs have left clear traces in the cultural heritage. For example both the traditional clothing Shuka of the Masai tribe in Kenya and the folk costumes of Jamaica consists of variations of the classic Scottish Tartan pattern.



Cowrie shells comes from a number of marine snail species. The shells have long been used as a currency in Asia and Africa. The shells are most common in the Indian Ocean on islands such as Indonesia and Borneo. The shells were often imported to Europe through trade with China, when they were used as packing material for other goods. In a second step, they were exported by the European merchants to the coasts of Africa as one of many barter goods in the slave trade. In addition to currency, cowries are also used as jewellery and in religious rituals and for divination in many parts of Africa. The ceremonial use of the shells was spread by the slaves brought to America and the Caribbean where it still practised.



Dancehall is a Jamaican music and dance style that has its roots in ghetto areas around Kingston and Portmore. It originated in the 1980s from reggae music. The rhythm became faster, the acoustic instruments were replaced by electronically created sounds. Over the rhythms, a singer Toast in a form similar to the Rap of Hiphop. The Dancehall dance origins can be traced in traditional afro Jamaican dances that were performed by the slaves on the plantation. On their spare time the slaves used dance and music as entertainment, at celebrations and for religious purposes. Then, as today, it acts as a therapeutic tool for dealing with trauma caused by slavery. Slavery was officially abolished in the English world in 1834. However,

Jamaica continued to be an English crown colony until 1962. Today, poverty and violence are part of everyday life on the island and can be seen as one of the legacies caused by the terror of slavery. This reality is often reflected directly in the dancehall lyrics and dance. One of the most important styles in dancehall is Gangster / War. The music describes a gangster's lifestyle of violence, money and gang war. The dance that is danced to this music also often imitates real violence and in a "dance battle" the dancer uses his dance steps as a weapon to defeat the opponent.



Gold is a precious metal and was one of the commodities besides slaves that European traders exchanged at the so-called Gold Coast of West Africa. Before the transatlantic slave trade started, it was goods such as gold, ivory and spices that in the 15th century led the Portuguese to start trading with African merchants. It was this trade that later expanded and also included slaves and was the foundation of the triangle trade. In the Spanish slave colonies in Latin America gold and silver mining was common work for slaves between the 16th and the 19th century, and the precious metals that were mined were shipped to Europe.



Gustav III, also known as the theater king, was a Swedish monarch between 1746 -1792. As a king, he had a grand dream to once again make Sweden a European great power. As part of taking Sweden to this position, GustavIII began to create academies in the spirit of the Enlightenment era. In 1773 Gustav III wrote the first statutes of the Royal Painter and Sculptor Academy based on the French Academy of Art as a model. Since then, the academy has been divided into Kungl. The Royal Institute of Art (Kungl. Konsthögskolan) and the Royal Academy of Art (**Konstakademien**), which are still important institutions in the Swedish art world. Gustav III also founded many other cultural institutions that live on such as the Dramatic Theater, the Royal Swedish Academy of Music, the Royal Opera, the Swedish Academy and the Vitterhetsakademien. Sweden would not only have art and culture worthy of a prominent nation, but also overseas colonies which were also a clear symbol of power and prestige. He hoped that, like the neighbour Denmark, he could profit greatly from the lucrative trade in colonial goods and slaves. In 1784 Sweden purchased the island of Saint Barthélemy in the Caribbean from France in exchange for trading benefits in Gothenburg as tool free trade on a number of French goods and Franska Tomten was deed as the storage location for the goods. Two years later, the Swedish Caribbean Company was founded with a trade monopoly on slave trade in Africa, the Caribbean and New Sweden. Gustav III himself owned 10% of the shares in the Swedish Caribbean company but when he wrote the articles he decided that he would get 25% of the profits.



Historical Trauma(HT) is used as a term in sociology, psychology and history to describe the cumulative emotional damage that an individual or generation has suffered from a traumatic event. Historical Trauma Response (HTR) refers to the emotions and actions that result from this trauma which are often manifested through anger, violence, abuse and addiction to drugs or alcohol that affect entire population groups or countries. One theory linked to HT is Transgenerational Trauma. The theory describes how trauma is continuous and often transmitted to future generations. The initial trauma often produces Complex post-traumatic stress (C-PTSD) in the first generation, resulting in behaviours where, among other things, aggression and the practice of violence are common, which in turn creates new trauma in future generations. Studies on Holocaust survivors and their children and grandchildren have also shown traces of epigenetic changes in the genes of survivors as a result of PTSD. The epigenetic changes seemed to also affect future generations who grew up in the culture and environment created after the trauma. In the US, the term Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome is used to describe the psychological effects caused by slavery, apartheid and racism.



Indigo is a blue dye that has been used for at least 4000 years. Traditionally, it is extracted from leaves from a number of plants containing the pigment. In Europe, the dye was unusual until the 16th century, when the Portuguese discovered the sea route to India and began to import much stronger indigo pigments from Asia. Many indigo plantations were also established by Europeans in colonies with tropical climates during the early part of the triangle trade. Spain was one of the major producers and had many slave plantations producing the blue dye in South America. Also in the Caribbean, Indigo was one of the main plants of the early slave plantations on islands such as Haiti and Jamaica, both of which were Spanish colonies. Jamaica became an English colony in 1655 when it was captured by British forces. The Spanish slaves who fought with the Spaniards against the English were released and then escaped into the mountains where they formed so-called Maroon communities. During slavery, Maroons became an important group that constituted a counter-force to the colonial empire on many Caribbean islands.



Iron is a metallic element that has been used in many ways in the triangle trade. The iron, chains, shackles and other iron objects were used to keep slaves captured and to punish them for disobedience. The iron was used to manufacture

weapons and other torture equipments. The iron was used to manufacture weapons and other torture equipments which played a major role in enabling the empires of the colonial powers. Weapons were used both in wars between the various European empires, as protection in slave transport and to maintain the monopoly of violence necessary to retain the power of a slave colony. Weapons were also a sought-after commodity for the purchase of slaves from Africa when firearms were used in wars between various African kingdoms. Iron bars so called Voyage Iron were also used as payment for slave purchases. This iron was then refined by local blacksmiths for currencies, implements and weapons. The iron also created tools such as machetes, knives and hooks needed in the work on slave plantations. Sweden was one of the leading exporters of voyage iron to England in the early 18th century. The iron came from mines around Sweden and was processed into bar iron at Walon smiths in Bergslagen. It was then shipped via Gothenburg, Stockholm and Norrköping to port cities in England, Scotland and Ireland. In the United Kingdom, the iron was refined into various commodities which, together with Voyage Iron, were shipped to Africa and the slave colonies in the Caribbean and North America.



Oak wood, the Triangle trade was based on a favourable development of shipping and an increasingly advanced shipbuilding. The large ships that sailed across the Atlantic with goods such as salted fish, iron, weapons, fabrics, slaves, sugar and cotton were largely made of oak. Most of the oak in the objects created within the project Herring, Iron, Gunpowder, Humans & Sugar comes from a fallen old oak that stood just next to the unfinished castle in Haga-parken in Solna that King Gustav III started to build in 1787. A smaller piece of oak also comes from the line ship King Gustav III, who was part of the Swedish naval fleet from 1777. The ship was used during Gustav III's Russian war 1789-1790, a war whose purpose was to regain lost areas. This was a part of the king's attempt to restore Sweden as a great power just as the creation of art academies and the purchase of the overseas colony Saint Barthélemy.



Reparations for slavery is an idea that demands that an official apology and financial compensation should be given to the descendants of the African slaves who were exposed during the transatlantic slave trade. The largest requirements are addressed to states such as the United States and England. The Caribbean Reparation Commission was appointed in 2013 by CARICOM (Caribbean Community) in order to work for compensation for the

consequences of slavery. The commission has devised a 10-step plan that places demands on the former colonial powers that worked in the area and who during the colonial period committed crimes against humanity. The ten-step program includes requirements for 1: Official apology, 2: Financial compensation, 3: Development projects for indigenous peoples, 4: Support for cultural institutions, 5: Improved public health, 6: Education to combat illiteracy, 7: Projects for knowledge about Africa, 8: Psychological rehabilitation, 9: Technological transfer of knowledge and 10: Debt cancellation. The states to which the requirements are addressed are the former colonial powers that was active in the Caribbean as England, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden have been identified.



Salt Herring is herring preserved with salt. During the 18th century, Sweden was one of Europe's leading exporters of salted herring and fish oil extracted from herring. The coast of Bohuslän was filled with herring when the "great herring period" came in 1747-1809. A herring period is when the big fishing shoals come in from the deep sea to shallower water near the coast to coves like Bottnafjorden. The fishing villages along the coast of Bohuslän grew and new ones came, as people from all over Sweden came to the area to get rich on the fish. People say that the water was

so rich in fish that it was enough to stretch one hand into the water to catch it and that during this year the fish oil from Bohuslän lit up all of Paris street lights. Less mentioned is the part of the trade where salted herring were exported to America and the Caribbean where it was given as food to the enslaved plantation workers. Large quantities of the salted fish were first purchased by British merchants and were usually sent to Cork in Ireland where it was reexported to their slave colonies. The major Swedish herring exporters such as Christian Arfvidsson & Söner and Lars Kåhre & Co also shipped their herring directly to the Caribbean islands during the 1780s. During the same period, the Scandinavian countries also began exporting Clipfish/Lyefish, ie dried and salted cod and ling. Norway still exports salted cod to former slave colonies such as Brazil, islands in the Caribbean and countries in West Africa. In Jamaica the various varieties of salted fish were given the collective name Salt Fish. Ackee and Salt Fish is Jamaica's national dish. It is said to be chosen as Ackee is a plant from West Africa where most of the population originates from and as Salt Fish is said to be what kept the slaves alive during slavery.



Sugar from the sugar cane plant was diluted as early as 500 BC. in Southeast Asia. In Europe, sugar was for long an extreme luxury commodity until the start of triangle trading. As early as the 1450s, Portuguese and Spanish colonizers began cultivating sugar with slave labor imported from Africa on islands such as Madeira, the Canary Islands and São Tomé. Soon after sugar canes was also introduced in the Spanish colonies of the Caribbean as Jamaica.

The island was populated by the Tano a subgroup of the Arawak when Columbus came sailing to the island and incorporated it into the Spanish empire. The indigenous people were more or less eradicated by the diseases and forced labor introduced by the Europeans. The demand for white gold only rose and the sugar cane plantation constantly needed new workers, which was solved by importing slaves from Africa as labor. Countries such as England, France, the Netherlands and Denmark entered the trade and, through war, acquired their own sugar colonies across the Atlantic.

Jamaica had its sugar boom as a British colony in the 1750s, the island was covered with sugar plantations and was for a period the world's leading sugar exporter. A medium sized plantation had about 150 slaves while the large ones could have up to 500 slaves with an area of 300 acres or more. The work was extremely heavy and labor intensive. A normal working day was 14 hours, but during the harvest the day was divided into two 10 hour working periods. In Jamaica the mortality rates for the slaves at the sugar plantations was higher than the birth rates during the most parts of the slave era which required a constant new supply of the unrestricted labor force. According to the Ship Register, a total of 1.5 million African slaves were imported to Jamaica directly from Africa. Many were reexported to other colonies but others remained on the island. A total of between 10-15 million slaves are estimated to have been shipped from Africa during the Triangle trade. One of Jamaica's sugar plantations was Molyne's Estate (1740-1839) in Kingston, St. Andrew parish. It was a medium size sugar plantation and had at most 197 slaves living and working on the plantation. In the area around the plantation there were also eight other plantations and in the colonial archives you can find a total of

6190 plantations and 600 rum distilleries that were recorded in the registers while Jamaica was a slave colony.

Before the 18th century, sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton were luxury goods that only the upper class could afford. The slave labor system changed this, and sugar became something also common people could buy. The plantation owners, the trading houses and the European states involved in the trade made huge amounts of money. Many traces of the riches that triangle trade gave Europe can be seen in pompous 18th-century houses in European cities, streets named after businessmen and institutions and companies founded by those who became rich in the triangle trade.



Swedish African Company or the Guinea Company was founded 1649 on the initiative of the merchant Louis De Geer with the approval of Queen Kristina of Sweden. The company had a monopoly on trade sought of the Canary islands and had its home port in Gothenburg. As a part of the trade the company made an agreement in 1650 with the king of Efutu to purchase an area around today's Cape Coast in today's Ghana. The area formed the colony of Cabo Coso where the Swedes built a slave castle. The Swedes were active in the area and held a number of small castles and trading posts at the coast until they were conquered by England

in 1664. The first Swedish slave trip was already made by De Geer 1646 to the so-called gold coast in present-day Ghana. At the trip slaves, gold, ivory and sugar were purchased. Most of the slaves were sold on the Portuguese island of São Tomé in the Gulf of Guinea, the other goods were shipped and sold in Europe and four slaves were brought to Stockholm.



Trade beads also known as Aggry or slave beads were part of the commodities used by Europeans in the purchase of slaves in Africa, where the beads were used as currency and jewelry. Most of the beads were made of glass, but also metal, semi-precious stones and coral. The glass in the beads came mainly from the small Italian island of Murano in Venice, which created the very popular Millefiori beads with floral designs. Glass beads from glassworks in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Germany also appeared. These trade beads are also found in various forms in the Caribbean, Latin America, USA and Canada where, as in Africa, they have been incorporated into the local handicraft tradition. Other glassware items were also used as trade goods in the trade.



Triangular trade is the name of the trade route that took place in the Atlantic world between the late 15th- to late 19th-century. From Western Europe's ports, iron and manufactured goods such as cloth, clothing, glass beads, salted fish, spirits such as rum, metal objects, weapons, gunpowder, etc. were shipped to West Africa. The goods were exchanged with the local population for slaves, gold, ivory and pepper. Then the "middle passage" started when the slave-loaded boats went from Africa to America and the Caribbean. In America and the Caribbean, the slaves worked on large plantations that produced mainly sugar, cotton and tobacco but also coffee, rice and cocoa. In South America, many slaves worked in silver and gold mines. The triangle was completed when the ships returned to Western Europe with colonial agricultural products as the largest commodity. The triangle trade was of great importance for the economic development of Europe, Africa and North America. According to researchers such as Eric Williams, trade has formed the economic basis for the industrial revolution and was a pioneer model for the modern capitalist system. Traces of the wealth accumulated by the commercial houses and plantation owners can still be seen in buildings erected with money from the trade and can be traced to institutions that are active in present-day states as banks, hospitals, schools, companies and cultural institutions.

