

Summary Handout

Use this template to write a summary of Part Four of *Sugar Changed the World*.

Write the text title and author.

Sugar Changed the World by Marc Aronson and Marina Budhos

Write a central idea of the text.

Sugar impacted the world in both positive and negative ways.

Who was involved?	What was done?	When was it done?	Where was it done?	Why was it done?
Indian indentured workers	The indentured workers lived in difficult conditions on sugar plantations - they weren't allowed to leave the plantation without permission, they worked more and for less than was written in their contract.	Mid-to-late 1800s and early 1900s	The Caribbean	To exploit the workers who replaced slaves, when slavery was abolished.
Former slaves	The plantation owners pitted the former slaves and indentured workers against each other to compete for work and wages. Some indentured workers chose to stay after their contract, and they were given land to start their own farms - which is how Marina Budhos's family is connected			To keep wages down for workers on sugar plantations.

Bechu, an Indian indentured worker	<p>to sugar. A new society was created by the free workers - former indentured workers and slaves - in the Caribbean.</p> <p>Bechu fought to improve working conditions on sugar plantations.</p>			<p>As the Age of Freedom blossomed, workers gained rights, which eliminated the free or cheap workforce on sugar plantations, leading to the end of the Age of Sugar.</p>
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Write a summary of the text including the central idea statement and details above.

After slavery was abolished, indentured workers and former slaves were used as the main workforce on sugar plantations in the Caribbean. The conditions on the plantations continue to be difficult and dangerous, and the owners pitted the former slaves and the indentured workers against each other in a competition for work and wages. By the late 1800s, however, people like Bechu, an Indian indentured worker, began to speak up about the working conditions on sugar plantations and the treatment of workers. As the Age of Freedom blossomed, workers gained rights, which eliminated the free or cheap workforce on sugar plantations, leading to the end of the Age of Sugar.