

1. Ancient Civilisations and Slavery 2. Transatlantic Slave Trade Slave Trade and capture Middle Passage and Auctions Plantations and Slave Resistance Dorset Slavery Abolition Abolitionists Significance Slavery after abolition Modern Slavery 3. Native Americans 5. Women's Rights 5. Civil Rights in USA 6. Diversity in Britain

Key Word	Definition
Slave	A relationship where one person has absolute power over another. They control their life, freedom and wealth.
Slavery	A person who is the property of another and forced to obey them.
Manufactured goods	Items produced in factories such as clothes, metals, and weapons.
Manumission	The release from slavery.
Empire	A group of states or countries controlled by a single monarch, oligarchy, or sovereign state
Industrial Goods	Materials used in the production of other goods. Sometimes called raw materials.
Manufactured Goods	Products (e.g. clothing) that have been made from raw materials (e.g. cotton) particularly as a large scale operation using machinery
Captors	Black Africans who were hired by Europeans to capture other black Africans. They were paid with manufactured goods.
Outward passage	The first part of the triangle of trade. The journey from Britain to West Africa. Industrial goods were transported
Middle Passage	The second part of the triangle of trade. The journey from West Africa to North America and the West Indies. Slaves were transported on this passage.
Homeward passage	The last part of the triangle of trade. The journey from North America and the West Indies to Britain. Raw materials were transported.
Slave auction	After the middle passage, slaves were kept in a pen and inspected by buyers. They were then sold to the highest bidder.
Plantation	A plantation had many fields where crops were grown. Similar to a farm.
Abolitionist	Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade

Timeline – The Transatlantic Slave Trade						
1562	1582	1787	1789	1807	1833	1865
Sir John Hawkins was given permission by Elizabeth I to begin transporting slaves	First English slave voyage to Africa	Thomas Clarkson set up the Abolition of Slavery committee	Olaudah Equiano published biography	Slave trade is abolished in Britain	Slavery abolished in British Empire	Slavery abolished in the USA after the Civil War

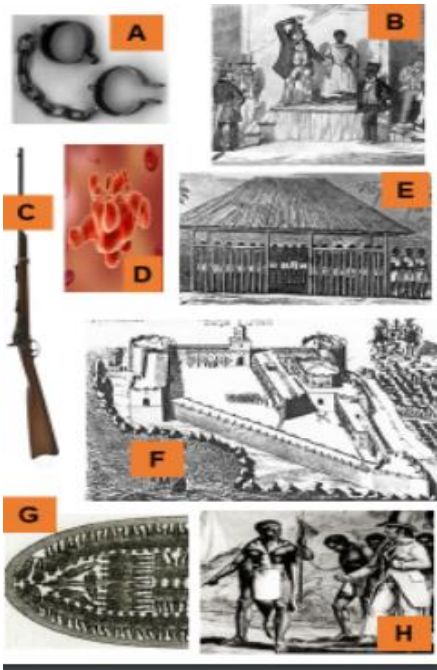
Key People –who fought to end slavery



Olaudah Equiano	William Wilberforce	'Isabella' Truth	Thomas Clarkson
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You might like to read

- The Story of Slavery (Young Reading (Series 3)) by Sarah Courtauld
- Trailblazers – Harriet Tubman by Sandra A. Agard
- Chains – Laurie Halse Anderson
- Henry's Freedom Box: A True Story from the Underground Railroad – Ellen Levine
- Unheard Voices – Malorie Blackman



How useful are sources A and B at showing...?

UNPICK your sources



- Useful** – What is the source useful at showing?
- Nature** – What type of source is it?
- Purpose** – Why was it produced?
- Inference** – What can you infer? (QUOTE!)
- Contextual Knowledge** – What do you know about the topic?

UNPICK paragraph – How useful in source 1 in showing us what life was like for slaves on the Middle Passage?

Source 1 is useful at showing what life was like on the middle passage because it describes the conditions in detail. Source 1 is a primary source book, written in 1789. This book was produced to record the experiences of Olaudah Equiano and other slaves on the Middle Passage. From the source, I can infer that the Middle Passage was an extremely difficult journey that was dangerous for slaves. This is shown by the quote 'the ship...was so crowded that each slave had scarcely room to turn himself'. From my knowledge I know that conditions on the ship were terrible in every way – it was not just the space, it was the poor food and the harsh punishments, and much more. Therefore, source 1 is useful because it gives us insight into the fear that slaves must have had whilst travelling on the Middle Passage.

Source 1 – Olaudah Equiano describes the middle passage. Equiano was a freed slave who wrote a book about his experiences in 1789.

'The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, almost suffocated us.'

Point Evidence Explain Link paragraph

The most significant abolitionist is...

Evidence for this is...

This is because...

This meant that...

Therefore, the most significant abolitionist is...



The Trade Triangle



How would a slave rebel?

<p>Escape: Costs owner</p>	<p>Poison their owner: Costs owner health or life!</p>	<p>Working really slow: Less work, less profit</p>
<p>Breaking tools: Wastes time, costs owner</p>	<p>Learning to read and write: Knowledge is power!</p>	<p>Pretending not to understand: Wastes time, costs owner</p>
<p>Faking illness: Wastes time, costs owner</p>	<p>Stealing stuff: Costs owner</p>	<p>Keeping traditions: Ensures group identity</p>