

1. The beginning of the Slave Trade

1	What was pre-colonial Africa like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the 1400s, the continent of Africa was home to hundreds of vibrant, dynamic cultures The cultures were diverse and had a range of languages, religions, arts, technologies, and evolving worldviews. There were networks of trade routes stretching across the whole continent
2	How did the slave trade begin?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The colonisation of North East Africa had begun as early as the Greek and Roman Era The transatlantic slave trade began during the 15th century when Portugal, and subsequently other European kingdoms, were finally able to expand overseas and reach Africa. The Portuguese first began to kidnap people from the west coast of Africa and to take those they enslaved back to Europe.
3	Why did the slave trade begin?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colonisers settling in new countries needed workers to work on their land The Industrial Revolution was starting and this depended on affordable materials being imported The attitude of colonialism was that their way of life was the best so needed to be spread Ideas about racial superiority were used to justify enslaving Africans
4	What was the Slave Trade Triangle?	<p>The trade triangle was made up of three voyages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From Britain to West Africa carrying manufactured goods. From West Africa to the West Indies carrying slaves From the West Indies to Britain carrying goods like sugar and cotton <p>The English explorer John Hawkins was the first person thought to benefit from this trade triangle in the 16th Century</p>

2. The Experience of the enslaved

1	The Middle Passage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The journey from West Africa to America took 8-12 weeks Enslaved people were packed into the ship in very tight quarters and laid down for most of the journey. Captives were chained up for the entire journey, meaning that diseases spread quickly and easily from slave to slave. Many threw themselves overboard in order to avoid their fate as a slave. 25% of enslaved people died on this journey
2	The Auction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When they arrived in America, enslaved people were auctioned to the highest bidder They were treated like animals, with their bodies being examined to check their fitness for work Enslaved people were branded by the people who bought them
3	Life for enslaved people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some enslaved people were given domestic jobs: butlers, cooks and maids Most other enslaved people were made to work on a plantation growing cotton and tobacco They were forced to those who worked 18 hour days and lived in horrible, cramped conditions Enslaved people had no legal protection, therefore marriages and families could be broken up by their enslavers - 32% of marriages were dissolved by enslavers selling slaves. Beatings and maiming were common forms of punishment

3. Rebellion by the enslaved

1	New York City Slave Rebellion 1712	25 enslaved people armed with guns and clubs burned down houses on the edge of New York City and killed nine white Americans .
2	Stono Rebellion 1739	Around 80 enslaved people armed themselves and attempted to march towards Florida from their home area of Stono, South Carolina
3	San-Dominique Rebellion 1791	A army of enslaved men led by Toussaint L'Ouverture burned the plantations, defeating both militias and French troops. They founded the first independent country, under black leadership: Haiti
4	Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion 1800	Prosser planned a major rebellion in Virginia but his plan was discovered he and twenty-five followers were taken captive and hanged in punishment

Key Word	Definitions
Auction	When goods are sold to the highest price offered
Cat O'nine tails	A whip used to punish enslaved people on the plantations
Enslaved	Someone who is captured and forced to work with no freedoms
Enslaver	Someone who captures or keeps another person enslaved
Middle Passage	The ship's journey from West Africa to the Americas
Plantation	A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
Trade triangle	Three part trading cycle between Africa, Europe and the Americas
Transatlantic slave trade	The enslavement of Africans and transport of these people to the Americas

3. Rebellion by the enslaved

5	Denmark Vesey's Uprising 1822	Vesey, a free black man living in South Carolina began organizing a major rebellion. He and 30 of his followers were executed
6	Nat Turner's Revolt 1831	Turner, an enslaved preacher, sparked a 4 day rebellion by killing his enslaver and his family. The state executed 56 people and mobs killed a further 120 people
7	What was the Under-ground Railroad?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Free slaves', both those who escaped and those who were set free, joined together to help other slaves escape. The 'railroad' was a network of people who would escort escaped slaves to places of safety. People welcomed runaways, offered food, clothing, or other assistance Tens of thousands of enslaved people, aided by more than 3,200 railroad "workers," escaped to the northern states

4. How and why was the slave trade abolished?

1	How was the slave trade abolished?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Britain introduced the Slavery Abolition Act in 1833. 2. This abolished slavery in most British colonies but didn't directly apply to America
2	Political reasons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Granville Sharp used the law courts to try and give slaves their freedom. He fought many court cases, e.g. the Zong ship. 2. Slaves in Britain went to court to get their freedom. By the early 1800s most judges set these slaves free.
3	Economic reasons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sugar plantations were closing as cheap sugar could be bought from Brazil and Cuba. 2. It was also argued that people would work harder if they were freed and paid.
4	The influence of the Media	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thomas Clarkson published posters, pamphlets and making public speeches. 2. Josiah Wedgewood created pottery supporting abolition 3. Hannah More wrote poems and books about the horrors of the slave trade
5	Key Individuals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Wilberforce campaigned against the slave trade in front of Parliament 2. Olaudah Equiano became involved in the London abolition movement and published his influential autobiography

5. How was slavery abolished in America?

1	How was slavery abolished in America?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The USA abolished slavery on the 31st January 1865. 2. It was known as the 13th Amendment and it declared that all people in the United States were free.
2	Religious reasons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many Christian groups, such as the Quakers and Evangelicals, thought that slavery was a sin
2	Economic reasons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern factory owners desperately needed workers. 2. They believed that if freed, the enslaved people in the south would leave and provide the workers they needed.
3	The impact of the American Civil War	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern and Southern states began fighting because of disagreement over slavery, economic differences and state control. 2. Abraham Lincoln promised to free all enslaved people if the North won 3. This caused enslaved people in the south to flee and fight for the North
4	The Reconstruction Era	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the Civil War, the Reconstruction Era started 2. Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau to help freed men transition from slavery. 3. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 allows African Americans to own property and to be treated equally in court. 4. During the Reconstruction Era, 6 black men were elected to congress
5	Continued racism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many people still disagreed with the ending of slavery 2. In 1866 the Ku Klux Klan was founded. It was a racist organisation that intimidated Black Americans 3. In 1892, the Supreme Court ruled that it was legal to segregate black and white people

Key Word	Definitions
Abolition	To formally put an end to something
Abolitionist	People who worked to stop slavery and the slave trade
Bill	A law passed by Parliament
Evangelical	A form of Christianity popular in America
Jim Crow Laws	A set of unofficial rules that put limits on the lives of Black Americans in the southern states of America
Parliament	The organisation that runs Britain, made up of elected MPs
Quaker	A form of Christianity popular in America
Segregation	Keeping black and white people separate

6. What is the lasting impact of slavery?

1	Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has been estimated that over 12 million people were taken from Africa 2. The people taken were between 18 and 40, which stopped societies being able to sustain and support themselves 3. During the slave trade, the demand for slaves increased conflict between different African kingdoms 4. These conflicts continued well after the slave trade ended 5. West African societies were drained of resources
2	Race relations around the world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Racial tensions continue globally today. 2. In America, Black Americans experienced prejudice and inequality, resulting in the 1950s-60s Civil Rights Movement 3. According to a 2017 study, Black men are 26% more likely than white men to be imprisoned in Britain 4. The poverty rate for Black Americans was double that of than White Americans in 2018 5. From 2013 the Black Lives Matter Movement has protested against the use of violence by the police