

# Year 8 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser – The Slave Trade



## Summary

1.	Between the 16 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries , European merchants transported an estimated 12.5 million Africans across the Atlantic to work in slavery in the Americas. Unknown millions died as a result.
----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


## Key Events

2.	<b>1562:</b> Sir John Hawkins was given permission by Elizabeth I to begin transporting captured African slaves to America. There they were sold . He is called the “father of the slave trade”.
3.	1781: The Zong massacre was the killing of 133 Africans by the crew of the British <b>slave ship</b> Zong. They were thrown overboard so that the ship owner could claim compensation from his insurance.
4.	1804: Haiti was named by enslaved people who had rebelled against their masters led by Toussaint Louverture.
5.	1807: The Slave Trade was abolished in England. 1833 : slavery was abolished in the British Empire.
6.	1865: Slavery was abolished in America.
7.	1960’s : Black Americans still do not have equality with white Americans. Martin Luther King campaigned to change this.
8.	2009: Barack Obama was elected as the first African American to be elected President of America.

## Key Individuals

<b>11. Olaudah Equiano</b>	A slave who bought his freedom and published a description of life as a slave. He became an anti slavery campaigner.
<b>12. Harriet Tubman</b>	She was born a slave in 1820 in Maryland. In 1849 she ran away. The Underground Railroad helped her to reach Canada. She became a conductor and made 19 journeys back to Maryland to help slaves escape. She led 300 people to safety.
<b>13. William Wilberforce</b>	A British MP and abolitionist who campaigned against the slave trade.

## Key Terms

<b>14. Slave Triangle</b>		A three part trading journey. 1. European ships took cloth, guns, iron pots, swords to Africa and exchanged them for African slaves. 2. Ships loaded with enslaved people crossed the Atlantic to America where they were sold. 3. Ships loaded with sugar, cotton, tobacco returned to Europe.
<b>15. Dysentery</b>		A nasty form of diarrhea killed many Africans on the journey.
<b>16. Middle passage</b>		Took 8-12 weeks. 1 in 4 died on the way.
<b>17. Transatlantic</b>		Going across the Atlantic ocean
<b>18. Abolitionist</b>		Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade
<b>19. Plantation</b>		A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
<b>20. Shackles</b>		Iron chains used to fasten the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner.
<b>21. Branding</b>		To mark a person or animal with a hot iron to show ownership.
<b>21. Cargo</b>		Goods carried for trade
<b>22. Slave</b>		A person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.
<b>23. Auction</b>		Slaves were sold to the highest bidder.
<b>24. Underground Railroad</b>		The network of routes that helped slaves escape. Conductors helped the slaves who were referred to as passengers to escape. Between 40,000 and 100,000 enslaved people managed to escape.
<b>25. Jim Crow Laws</b>		Laws said former enslaved people had to pass a test before they could vote. This stopped them voting. Black people could not mix freely with whites. From 1896 it was legal to keep Black and White people separate.