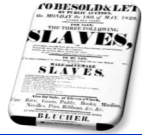




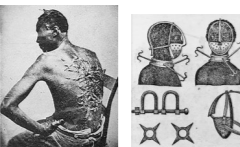



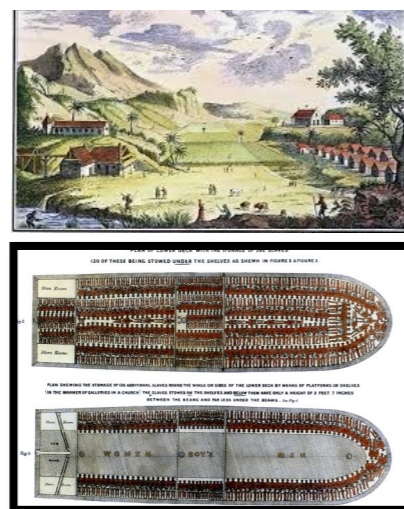
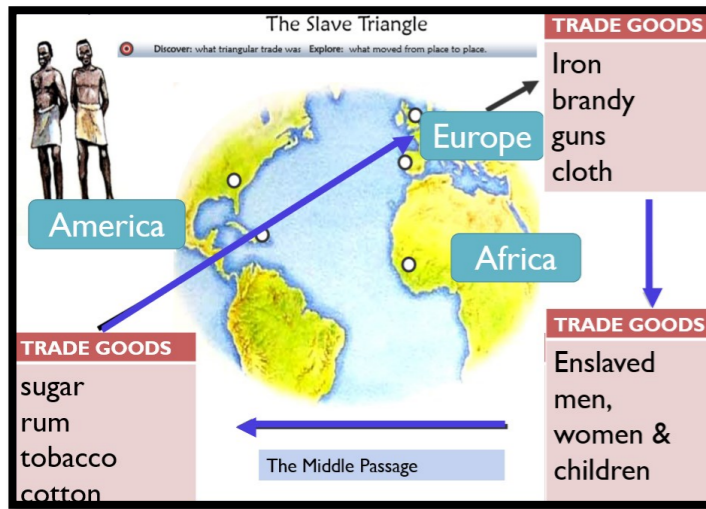


BIG QUESTION: Which individual was most significant in the eventual abolition of the slave trade?

HISTORICAL CONCEPT: SIGNIFICANCE

The **Transatlantic Slave Trade** took place from the **1500s** until the **1800s**. It saw millions of men, women & children taken from **West African** countries and transported to the USA & Caribbean to work on plantations against their will.


	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Questions
Slave auctions	Preparation for sale  As slave ships approached the Caribbean slaves were prepared for sale by: scrubbing them with water, rubbing them with oil, covering wounds with tar and brutal remedies for diarrhoea.	auction the place where slaves were bought and sold	1. How were slaves prepared for auction after their journey on the middle passage? Scrubbed and wounds disguised with tar.
	Sale by auction  Dress in English clothes, they were often prodded and inspected. Plantation owners bid on slaves. Able bodied men, boys and girls would fetch higher prices.	branded being marked with a branding iron	2. Why were slaves made to look their best for sale? So that buyers could get a higher price.
	Scramble auction "Once a signal is given (as the beat of a drum) the buyers rushed at once into the yard where the slaves are confined, and make choice of that parcel they like best." The unsold and frail were often sold by scramble auctions, where after agreeing a flat rate, plantation owners would race to grab the best workforce. Accounts show that it was a terrifying experience.	Legal rights rights that a person has according to the laws of a country	3. What did Slaves feel like as they were being inspected? Not human, like they were in a cattle market.
	A new owner  Slaves often had their name changed, families were often broken up and sent to different plantations and slaves could be branded with their initials of their new owners.	scramble auction buyers would literally "scramble" to gather as many slaves as they could get hold of.	4. How were slaves sold? Auction—for the highest price or in a scramble auction (one price). 5. What happened to a slave once they had been sold at auction? Names changed, branded and often separated from family.
Plantation life	Houses  "Wooden floors were an unknown luxury. In a single room were huddled, like cattle, ten or a dozen persons , men, women, and children. We had neither bedsteads, nor furniture of any description. Our beds were collections of straw and old rags , thrown down in the corners and boxed in with boards; a single blanket the only covering."	boiling house building at a sugar mill where cane-juice is boiled into a syrup to make sugar	6. What were houses like that slaves lived in? A crowded single room with little or no furniture.
	Daily Life of field slaves  Slaves often started work just before sunrise until sunset—6 days a week. In harvest time they would often work late in the mill and the boiling house. Slaves could be whipped if they were not working hard enough.	domestic slave a slave that worked in the house	7. How were slaves punished? Whipped, shackled, maimed.
	Punishments  The poster shows artefacts used to punish slaves including a face mask, iron collar, leg shackles and spurs. Slaves could be separated from their families. Runaway slaves were severely punished, e.g. amputation of limbs, whippings and branding	field slave a slave that worked in the field	8. How long would slaves have worked in the day? Before sunrise until sunset. 9. How did slaves try to stay in good spirits? Singing or retelling stories.
The Abolition Committee	Thomas Clarkson  Thomas joined Sharp with several other Quakers to form the Committee for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He travelled to slave trading ports in England to research the slave trade. Thomas travelled around the country campaigning. He took with him two boxes of artefacts depicting the horrors of slavery and African culture.	abolition to get rid of a system	11. Who started the Abolition Movement? Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharpe and Quakers
	Granville Sharp  His interest in slavery began in 1765 after he befriended Jonathan Strong, a slave who had been badly beaten by his master. As a lawyer he represented slaves in court who were trying to prove they should be free. In 1787, Sharp and his friend Thomas Clarkson were instrumental in forming the Society for	campaign working in an organised way to achieve a goal	12. Why was the Committee needed? To gain public support.
	Olaudah Equiano  He made the British public see slavery through the eyes of a former slave. He wrote his autobiography 'The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano'. He toured the country from 1789 - 94 making speeches and promoting his book, lobbied MPs and wrote letters to newspapers.	lobbied seeking to influence a matter in parliament	13. What role did Clarkson play in the Abolition movement? Founding member, researched slavery and campaigned with artefact boxes.
		Quaker a member of the Religious Society of Friends, a Christian movement founded by George Fox c. 1650.	14. What role did Sharp play in the Abolition movement? As a lawyer he sort slaves freedom and was a founding member. 15. How did Olaudah Equiano help the movement? He wrote an autobiography of his life, gave speeches, and wrote letters.



TIMELINES/KEY DATES





1783	Anti Slavery Movement founded by the Quakers , a Christian group.
1791– 1804	Haitian Slave rebellion led by Toussaint Louverture .
1807	Slave Trade Act made it illegal for slaves to be bought and sold in Britain .
1831-32	Jamaican revolt led by Samuel Sharpe .
1833	Slavery Abolition Act made it illegal for slaves to be bought and sold anywhere in the British Empire .
1865	USA abolishes slavery at the end of the US Civil War by passing the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution – it was therefore illegal.

	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Questions
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 William Wilberforce	<p>William Wilberforce was the leader of the campaign to abolish slavery in Parliament. He became a member of parliament at the age of 21. In 1785, he became an evangelical Christian and committed himself to good works.</p> <p>Wilberforce was horrified by all the evidence collected on the slave trade. Working with Clarkson, he put this evidence before MPs in the House of Commons. Through 1788 – 91 he worked tirelessly to push through a Bill abolishing the slave trade, but it was defeated. Wilberforce reintroduced the Bill time and time again over the next few years but there were powerful people who opposed it. Eventually he was successful and on 23 February 1807 Parliament voted overwhelmingly for the abolition of the slave trade. Wilberforce was seen to have tears running down his face as the MPs cheered him.</p> <p>His brilliant speeches in the House of Commons swayed people there and outside.</p> <p>Wilberforce steered the Bill to abolish the slave trade through Parliament. He was often not well. Despite this, it was his dedication, constantly putting the case against slavery and meeting continually with supporters that saw it turned into law</p>
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bill	a Bill is a proposal for a new law
petition	a petition is a document signed by a lot of people which asks a government to do a particular thing
parliament	house with members that made laws

16. Which British MP gave speeches to try and stop the slave trade?	William Wilberforce
17. How did he try to get parliament to abolish slavery?	He proposed a Bill + gave passionate speeches.
18. Why was William Wilberforce opposed?	Many MPs were slave owners
19. In what year was the slave trade abolished in Britain?	1807
20. In what year was the slave trade abolished in the British empire?	1833

Anti slave societies	<p>Josiah Wedgwood</p>  	<p>He was an English potter and industrialist. Because he was a respected business man, people listened to his views and he was able to convince friends and colleagues of the evils of the Slave Trade. He liked the Society for The End of Slavery's Emblem which read: "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?" He had the</p>
	<p>Hannah More & Elizabeth Hayrick</p>  	<p>Hannah was a poet and a playwright and close friend of John Newton and William Wilberforce. She wrote anti-slavery poems including the famous poem Slavery to coincide with the first parliamentary debate on slavery in 1788.</p> <p>Elizabeth campaigned for immediate freedom from slavery— and helped set up Women's Anti slavery groups. She was a key figure in the sugar boycott and wrote the pamphlet in 1824 called 'Immediate not Gradual Abolition'.</p>

anti slave trade societies	a religious group that used religious reasons to protest against the slave trade
boycott	when people refuse to buy something
pamphlet	a small booklet or leaflet containing information or arguments about a subject

21. How did Wedgwood campaign to get rid of slavery?	Reproduced cameos  for distribution.
22. Why was the brooch effective?	Fashionable ladies wore it to promote justice and freedom.
23. How did Hannah More campaign?	Wrote anti slavery poetry.
24. What product did Elizabeth Hayrick ask people to boycott?	Sugar
25. What form of writing did Elizabeth use?	pamphlet

Revolt leaders	<p>Toussaint L'Ouverture</p> 	<p>He was a former slave who had been granted his freedom by his master. He led a huge revolt on the island of Hispaniola in 1791 which led to freedom of all slaves and the nation of Haiti.</p> <p>It showed the world that a slave revolt could be successful</p>
	<p>Samuel Sharpe</p> 	<p>Jamaica witnessed several revolts Samuel was an educated powerful speaker who used religious arguments to condemn slavery. Sharpe encouraged a peaceful protest against slavery, but events escalated into a major revolt. The rebellion lasted 10 days in 1832.</p> <p>"I would rather die upon yonder gallows than live in slavery"</p>

equality	the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities
liberty	the state of being free
revolt	take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel

26. What was the name of the leader of the slave revolt on Hispaniola?	Toussaint L'Ouverture
27. What was the name of the slave who purchased his freedom?	Olaudah Equiano
28. What was the name of the island where slaves revolted in 1791?	Hispaniola
29. Where did Samuel Sharpe lead a revolt?	Jamaica
30. What method of protest did he prefer?	peaceful protest