

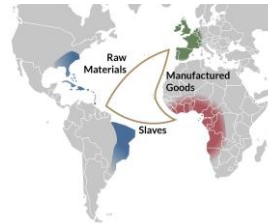
Week 1



Beginning of Slavery

- Arica was a beautiful country rich in materials, culture and people.
- **Slavery/Slaves** - A slave is a person owned by another person
- People justified the beginning of slavery through;
- Their **religious** ideas on thinking God accepted it.
- Their **beliefs** on how it would make Africans happier and that it was within the law to enslave them
- And the **economic** gain of slavery and how they could increase their wealth.

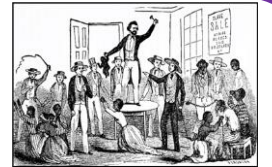
Week 2



Triangular Trade

- Triangular movement of 'goods' during the slave trade.
- Europeans brought **guns, cloth** etc to Africa for slaves. Slaves then taken to **US** in return for **sugar, tobacco** etc.
- The **Middle Passage** between Africa and the USA was horrific for slaves. They had to fight **diseases**, lack of **food and water**, the **conditions** on the boat and the horrific **weather** across the Atlantic.
- Thousands died on the journey from Africa to the US.

Week 3



Auctions

- Slaves were shackled together and put up for auction to the highest bidder.
- **Families were separated** from each other, usually to never see each other again. (Husbands and wives, mothers and children)
- Slaves seen as less fit or healthy were **Scramble Auctioned** in which people grabbed at them for the cheapest price.
- Slaves were humiliated by having intense physical exams of their entire bodies.
- Slavery was ended in Britain in 1833.
- It was becoming less economically beneficial to the British.
- People began to realise the morality against the slave trade and how it was a bad thing.

Year 8 History: Topic 1 Transatlantic Slave Trade

Week 4



Plantations and Resistance

- Life on plantations saw many slaves killed, **flogged and lynched** by their owners.
- Some slaves were allowed to have ceremonies for weddings and Christmas, but this was very basic.
- The homes were simple, food was minimal, and the hours were very long.
- Slaves were unable to run away as the journey was dangerous and long with people hunting the run away's.
- **Active resistance** is using violence against slave owners and people discriminating against slaves.
- **Passive resistance** is attacking slave owners without violence. E.g. spit in food.
- Slaves had large scale **rebellions** against white people in Haiti, Jamaica and NYC.

Week 5



Underground Railroad/ Civil War

- The **Underground Railroad** was a system that allowed escaped slaves support in getting to the North or Canada where they were accepted more.
- **Harriet Tubman** was a key individual within the Underground Railroad.
- American Civil War (1861-1865);
- **Union** – led by Abraham Lincoln wanted to free slaves.
- **Confederacy** – Southern states who wanted to spread slavery.
- The **Ku Klux Klan** was an extremist group who believed that white people are the superior race.
- **Bus Boycotts, Sit-Ins, Freedom Rides** were all used by African Americans to try and gain Civil rights and equality in the 1960s.

Key words:

Slave – To be a slave is to be owned by another person. A slave is classed as property and works for nothing.

Lynching – A group of people kill (someone) for an alleged offence without a legal trial, especially by hanging.

Boycott – A decision to not use or buy products or services to show support for a cause.

Auction – A public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

Segregation – Racial segregation is the systematic separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life.

Emancipation Proclamation (1863) - The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What are raw materials?	The basic material from which a product is made.
Name two ways people justified slavery.	Beliefs, religion, economic
What does it mean to justify something?	To show or prove to be right or reasonable.
What do slaves NOT have?	Money, freedom, choice.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
What shape does the Slavery trade route make?	Triangle.
What is the centre part of this route called?	Middle Passage
What did Europeans exchange for slaves?	Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco.
Name two issues on the Middle Passage.	Disease spreading, lack of food and water, horrific conditions, poor weather.
Where did slavers go to after the US?	Western Europe

Week 3

Questions	Answers
What happened at auctions?	Slaves were sold and bought.
Name one feature of an auction.	Scramble Auctions, physical examinations, using tar and fat to make slaves look healthy.
What slaves were usually in Scramble Auctions?	Old, disabled, injured, sick
What three factors led to the British ending their role in the Slave Trade?	Morality, economy and rebellions
What year did the British stop trading in slaves?	1833.

Year 8 History: Topic 1 Transatlantic Slave Trade

Week 4

Questions	Answers
What were the names of the place slaves worked?	Plantations.
What were the common punishments for slaves?	Flogging, lynching, torture, branding, death
What is the difference between passive and active resistance?	Passive does not use violence and active does.
Why did slaves often not run away?	Rewards/wanted posters, dangerous journey, lack of places to go.
Name a country that had a large slave rebellion.	Haiti, Jamaica

Week 5

Questions	Answers
What is the name of the system used to help slaves escape?	Underground Railroad.
Who was a famous female leader of the UR?	Harriet Tubman
What are the two sides of the Civil War?	Union and Confederacy.
What was their main difference in beliefs?	Union wanted to end slavery and Confederacy wanted to extend it for economic gain.
Who are the KKK?	The Ku Klux Klan are a white supremacy group targeting minorities.

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