









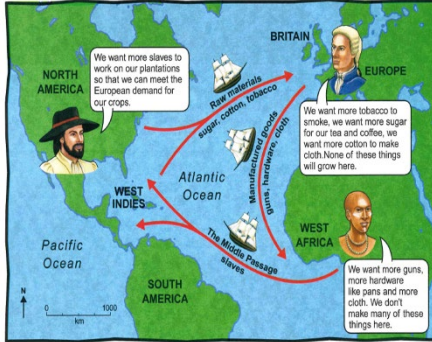



Knowledge Organiser: What was it like to be involved in the Transatlantic Slave Trade?




<p>Between the years 1640-1807, Britain became the world's slave trading nation and was responsible for transporting 3.4 million African people across the Atlantic. Although Britain became the first nation to abolish the slave trade in 1807, its involvement in the trade has left a harmful legacy which is still felt today.</p>		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.		
		1562	The first British slave ship made its journey across the Middle Passage.	Transatlantic slave trade		The forced movement of 12–15 million Africans across the Atlantic.
<p>Summarise your learning</p>		1672	The Royal African Company was established to monopolise trading in enslaved people.	Enslaved		To be made into a slave.
		1787	The Abolition Committee was founded in Britain.	The Middle Passage		The journey on which enslaved Africans were transported from Africa to America.
<p>Topic 1: Transatlantic slave trade and Britain</p>	The transatlantic slave trade brought great wealth to Britain and benefitted many people – some directly, some indirectly. Many coastal towns and cities	1807	Parliament passed an Act that abolished Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade.	Resistance		The refusal to accept or comply with something.
<p>Topic 2: West African kingdoms</p>	Prior to the transatlantic slave trade, there were developed empires in Africa – like Benin and Songhai. The transatlantic slave trade did great damage to Africa.	1831–32	The Baptist Rebellion or Great Jamaican Slave Revolt, it was an 11 day rebellion involving 60,000 slaves in Jamaica.	Popular movement		Where a large proportion of the general public support a cause.
<p>Topic 3: The Middle Passage</p>	The journey from Africa to the Americas that the enslaved Africans were forced to make was a terrible one with huge loss of life.	1833	Parliament passed an Act that abolished slavery in the British Empire.	Boycott		When people refuse to buy or use something as a form of protest.
<p>Topic 4: Life in the Americas</p>	Enslaved Africans were sold in the Americas. They were forced to work hard on plantations, and were controlled through fear and violence.	Who were these people?		Petition		A list of requests signed by many people.
<p>Topic 5: Slave resistance and revolt</p>	Enslaved Africans were not passive victims. They resisted their enslavement through both active and passive methods. Some escaped while others violently rebelled.	<p>Granville Sharp</p>	The lawyer who founded the Abolition Committee.	Abolition		Banning or getting rid of something. E.g. Slave Trade.
<p>Topic 6: The road to abolition</p>	A campaign to abolish the slave trade was started by a small group of abolitionists, but quickly spread and gained popular support across the country, ending in the abolition of the slave trade in 1807.	<p>Thomas Clarkson</p>	The abolitionist who dedicated his life to raising awareness of, and campaigning against, slavery.	Emancipation		Freedom from slavery.
<p>Topic 7: Legacy of the Slave Trade post-1807</p>	Although slavery was entirely abolished in the British Empire in 1833. It left a harmful legacy on the world.	<p>William Wilberforce</p>	The abolitionist who fought for abolition in parliament, introducing a bill that helped to abolish the transatlantic slave trade.	Legacy		The long lasting impact of an event or action that took place in the past.
		<p>Olaudah Equiano</p>	A former slave and abolitionist who wrote a best-selling autobiography of his life.	 		
		<p>Harriet Tubman</p>	A former slave, American Abolitionist and social activist. Born into chattel slavery, Tubman escaped and made 13 missions to rescue 70 other enslaved people using the underground railroad network.			
		<p>Frederick Douglass</p>	A former slave and American Abolitionist who escaped slavery. He spoke in Sheffield numerous times and met with Mary Ann Rawson, the leader of the female Anti-Slavery Society in 1846.			

EVIDENTIAL THINKING

“What was it like to be involved in the Transatlantic Slave Trade?”



	Use this formula to help you answer and structure your source usefulness answers
S	SAY/SHOW - What does the source say? What does the source show? What useful information does the source tell me? What facts does it give? What views or opinions does it give?
N	NATURE - What is the source? A photo, a speech, a cartoon, a letter, a diary. Does this affect its reliability? Is it likely to give honest views, be complete, be one-sided?
A	AUTHOR - Who wrote/created it? Does this affect its reliability? Do they know what they are talking about? Will they have a complete picture? If there is not author, is that a problem? Why?
P	PURPOSE - Why was it made? Does this affect its reliability? Are they trying to gain support? Are they trying to influence others? Are they writing to inform?