

## Knowledge Organiser: The Slave Trade

		Key Dates		Key Words	
		<b>1562</b>	The first British slave ship made its journey across the Middle Passage.	<b>Transatlantic slave trade</b>	The forced movement of 12–15 million Africans across the Atlantic.
Summary of Learning		<b>1787</b>	The Abolition Committee is founded in Britain.	<b>Enslaved</b>	To be made into a slave.
<b>Transatlantic slave trade and Britain</b>	The transatlantic slave trade brought great wealth to Britain and benefitted many people – some directly, some indirectly.	<b>1804</b>	Haiti gains its independence after a slave revolt.	<b>Legacy</b>	Something handed down from the past.
<b>West African kingdoms</b>	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.	<b>1807</b>	Parliament passed an Act that abolished Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade.	<b>Trade triangle</b>	The system of trade between Europe, West Africa and the Americas.
		<b>1831–32</b>	There was a major slave revolt in Jamaica.	<b>The Middle Passage</b>	The journey on which slaves were transported from Africa to America.
<b>The Middle Passage</b>	The journey from Africa to the Americas that the slaves were forced to make was a terrible one with huge loss of life.	<b>1833</b>	Parliament passed an Act that abolished slavery in the British Empire.	<b>Plantation</b>	A large farm growing one crop. Many slaves were field hands on plantations.
<b>Slaves' lives in the Americas</b>	Slaves were sold in the Americas. They worked hard on plantations, and were controlled through fear and violence.	Key People		<b>Domestic slaves</b>	Slaves who performed household jobs, such as cooking and washing.
		<b>Granville Sharp</b>	The lawyer who founded the Abolition Committee.	<b>Abolition</b>	Banning or getting rid of something.
		<b>Thomas Clarkson</b>	The abolitionist who dedicated his life to raising awareness of, and campaigning against, slavery.	<b>Popular movement</b>	Where a large proportion of the general public support a cause.
<b>The road to abolition</b>	A campaign to abolish the slave trade was started by a small group, but quickly spread and gained popular support.	<b>William Wilberforce</b>	The abolitionist who fought for abolition in parliament, introducing a bill that helped to abolish the transatlantic slave trade.	<b>Boycott</b>	When people refuse to buy or use something as a form of protest.
		<b>Hannah More</b>	An abolitionist who produced plays and poems, helping to win popular support against the slave trade.		
<b>Slave resistance and revolt</b>	Slaves resisted their condition in many ways, some passive, some violent. Some slaves ran away. There were violent slave revolts in some colonies.	<b>Olaudah Equiano</b>	A former slave and abolitionist who wrote a best-selling autobiography of his life.	<b>Petition</b>	A list of requests signed by many people.
<b>Slavery post-1807</b>	Slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1833. Britain then fought against slavery globally. Transatlantic slavery has ended, but other forms of slavery continue to this day.	<b>Toussaint Louverture</b>	A former slave who led the successful slave revolt in Saint-Domingue/Haiti.	<b>Emancipation</b>	Freedom from slavery.