History

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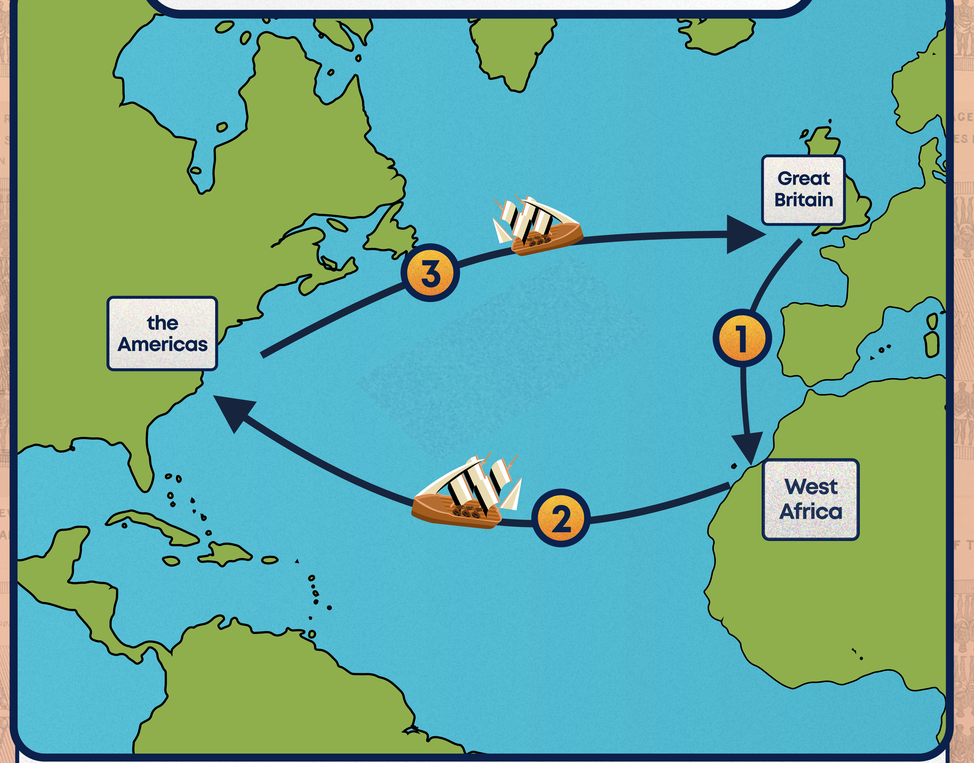
The Transatlantic Slave Trade

5 YEAR PKC Primary Knowledge Curriculum

KEY VOCABULARY

transatlantic slave trade	responsible for the **forced migration of millions of people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere** from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century
enslaved Africans	a **human being classed as property**, who is **owned by another person** and who is **forced to work for nothing** (to refer to a person who was enslaved as a 'slave' strips them of their identify - therefore, the term 'Enslaved Africans' should be used)
Atlantic passage	sometimes known as the 'Middle Passage', refers to the **part of the trade where enslaved Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the Atlantic** to the West Indies
plantation	usually **a large farm or estate**, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, or the like is grown
abolitionists	an abolitionist was **someone who wanted to end slavery**

the transatlantic slave trade



the transatlantic slave trade is sometimes known as the 'Triangular Trade', since it was three-sided, involving voyages: from Europe to Africa, from Africa to the Americas, from the Americas back to Europe

 Thomas Clarkson	Thomas Clarkson was a prominent eighteenth-century anti-slavery campaigners: in 1787, he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee
 Olaudah Equiano	Equiano was one of the most prominent black campaigners in the anti-slavery campaign: he was an ex-slave who, by the 1780s, lived as a free man in London, and is mostly remembered for his 1789 autobiography.
 William Wilberforce	William Wilberforce was the main figurehead in British Parliament for the abolitionist campaign

