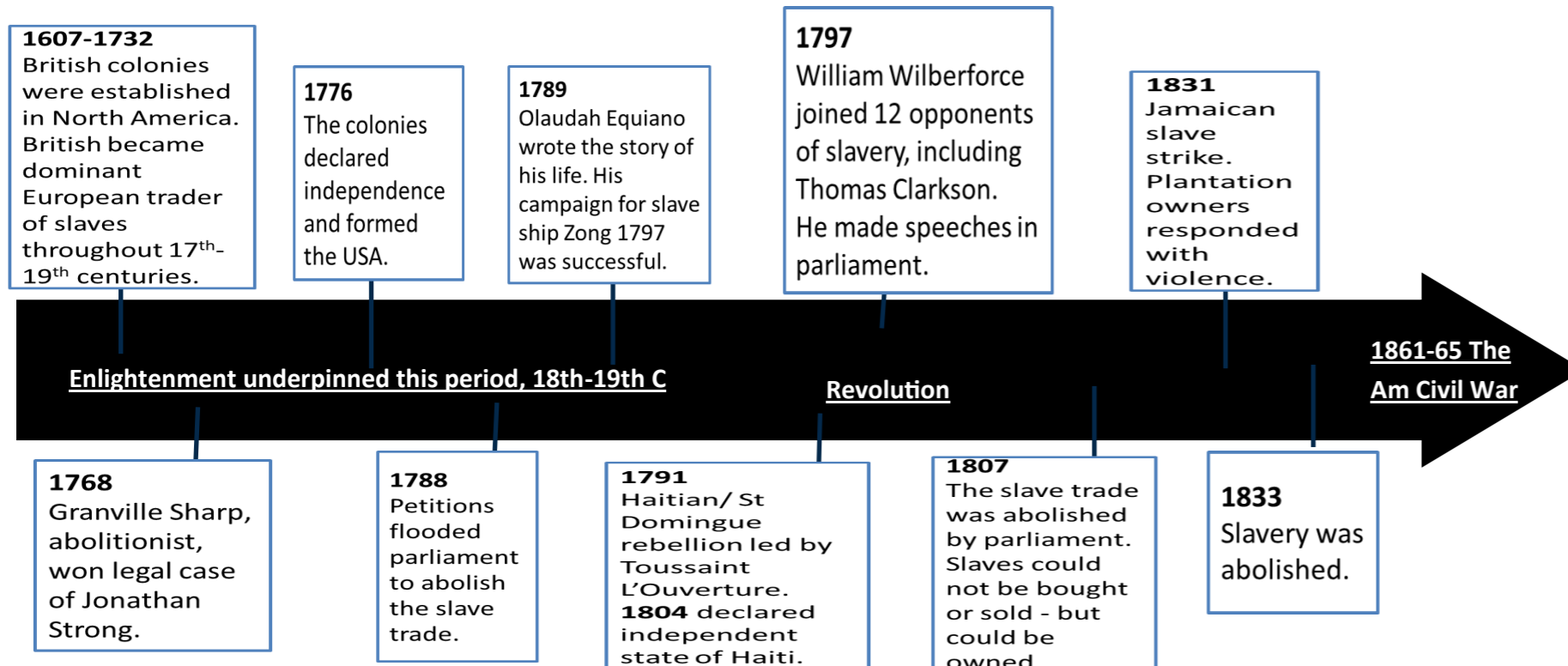


Unit 4: Abolition of the Slave Trade

Topic Summary Sheet



Keywords	
Abolition The act of <u>officially</u> ending or stopping something, e.g. slavery.	Petition A formal written request typically with many signatures appealing to authority about a particular cause, e.g. slavery.
The Abolitionists The leading campaigners against slavery.	
Boycott To stop buying and/ or using goods or a service as a form of protest.	Plantation A large estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, tobacco and cotton are grown.
Campaign To work in an organised way towards a common goal, usually a political or social one.	Propaganda Information designed to promote a political cause or point of view.
Colony A country or area under full or partial control of another country and settlers from that country.	Resistance Refusing to accept something and challenging it within their means e.g. cultural resistance.
Contemporary Source Information used as evidence from the time, e.g. artefact, diary, speech, government document, memoir etc.	Slave Auctions A place where slaves were traded to the highest bidder.
Empire A large group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or sovereign state, e.g. The British Empire, USSR, The Roman Empire.	Slave Rebellions An armed uprising by slaves against the plantation owners and the colonising authorities, e.g. Haitian rebellion in 1791.
Free Market An economic system in which prices are determined by unrestricted competition by private businesses responding to supply and demand.	The Americas A broad geographical term, which includes the North (USA after 1776) and South America and the Caribbean Islands, known as The West Indies.
Interpretation Historians' construction of the past as a way of explaining an event or period, using contemporary sources.	The Enlightenment A European intellectual movement of the late 17th and early 18th centuries emphasising reason and individualism over tradition. Influenced by philosophers such as Adam Smith.
Middle Passage The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa across the Atlantic Ocean to The Americas.	Trade Triangle A three-point trade process, from the transportation of commodities to West Africa, enslaved Africans to The Americas and raw materials (sugar, tobacco, coffee and cotton) to Britain.
Overseer The person who, on large plantations, directed the daily work of the slaves, usually white.	Transatlantic Slave Trade The transportation by slave traders of enslaved African people, to the Americas, from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

Key concept: Interpretation	
Message	What is the interpretation about?
Impression	Is the tone of the interpretation positive or negative? Why?
Convincing	Have they supported their views with evidence or have they left out key information?

Key People	
John Newton worked on slave ships as a young man. After a Christian conversion he renounced the slave trade and became a prominent abolitionist. He died shortly after the 1807 abolition act was passed in parliament.	William Wilberforce was an MP for Yorkshire between 1784-1812. In 1787 he was persuaded to lead the political movement by Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson. He proposed multiple bills and spoke passionately on the matter.
Thomas Clarkson was a key campaigner for abolition. He formed the Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787. After the Slave Act was passed in 1807 he continued campaigning in the Americas to abolish slavery there.	Olaudah Equiano was an ex-slave who had fought repeatedly for his freedom. He wrote an autobiography in 1789 called 'The interesting narrative of the life of Olaudah Equiano' it became a best seller in Britain. Recent research thinks this was part fiction and abolition propaganda written to support the legal campaign in parliament.
Toussaint L'Ouverture led the St Domingue, or Haitian, rebellion. He was an excellent military campaigner and his strategies defeated the French and British. He was killed before the victory.	Adam Smith was a leader of The Enlightenment movement, he was an economist and a philosopher from Scotland. He is known as the 'father of capitalism' and believed that free market economies were required for financial success.

How do I use my knowledge organiser?
Have you learnt the key dates of this unit? Can you put the dates into chronological order?
Have you mastered the keywords? Can you spell them? Can you define them?
Have you understood the key concept? Do you know what to look for in an interpretation? Can you identify the key elements of a narrative account?

Fluency Sheet					
1	Which kingdom spread across most of North and West Africa in the 13th –15th centuries?	Kingdom of Mali.	21	What could people still do after 1807 with slaves in the British Empire?	Own them (but not trade them).
2	In the Songhai Empire which city became known as the city of culture?	Timbuktu.	22	When was The Abolition Committee of 12 <i>influential</i> men set up?	1787.
3	What was the King of Benin called?	The Oba.	23	Who were the initial members?	Granville Sharp; Thomas Clarkson; William Wilberforce; Josiah Wedgewood.
4	Which ocean separates Europe and Africa and The Americas?	Atlantic Ocean.	24	When did Wilberforce propose the abolition bill?	Every year between 1890 and 1806.
5	Which European countries became Empires in the 17th and 18th centuries?	Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark.	25	Which Prime Minister supported him in parliament?	William Pitt.
6	When did the British Empire become the main trader in slaves, which saw their empire boom with economic success?	1750-1780.	26	What did Thomas Clarkson do in his campaign?	Travelled the northern cities telling hem about the horrific truth of slavery and proposing petitions for ordinary workers to sign.
7	List two colonies of the British Empire.	India, Australia, Canada, 13 colonies of America (became the USA).	27	Who was the strong military leader of the Haitian rebellion?	Toussaint L'Ouverture.
			28	When was the French Revolution and why did this impact the Haitian rebellion.	1789-99. It meant the French withdrew troops from their colonies including St Domingue/ Haiti.
8	When did America declare independence from Britain?	1776.	29	Which black abolitionist wrote a best selling narrative account based on his own life in 18789?	Olaudah Equiano.
9	What was transported on the first leg of the Trade Triangle and where from and to?	Commodities like weapons and fabric from Britain to Africa.	30	Why is Equiano's narrative considered abolitionist propaganda by some?	It later turned out he wrote about things that did not happen to him, this was known as abolition propaganda. It was based on true accounts he knew of and still had a big impact on the campaign.
10	Who rounded up Africans and imprisoned them to trade with Europeans?	African war tribes, such as the Ashante tribe evolved to round up Africans and march them to the coast.	31	What did British people boycott after they heard about the provenance of it?	Sugar.
11	What was the name of the second leg of the trade triangle?	The Middle Passage.	32	Which potter produced 'Am I not a man and a brother' produce?	Wedgewood.
12	What was the ship called where slaves were thrown overboard in 1781 and then won insurance on grounds of 'damaged product'?	The Zong.	33	What was the religious group who supported abolition?	The Quakers.
			34	Which economist criticised the process behind the slave trade and questioned its economic success within a free market global economy?	Adam Smith.
13	Which abolitionist took sketches of slave ships?	Thomas Clarkson.	35	How did slaves resist their treatment?	Cultural resistance; working slowly; rebellions.
14	Which abolitionist used to work on slave ships until a Christian conversion?	John Newton.	36	When was the American Civil War?	1861-1865.
15	What were secondary slave auctions called?	Scrambles.	37	Who were the Confederates?	They were southern army who believed in maintaining slavery in America.
16	Which products were usually grown on West Indies plantations?	Tobacco, sugar and coffee.	38	Who was the President and northern leader during the American Civil War?	Abraham Lincoln.
17	What was usually grown on the USA southern states plantations?	Cotton.	39	Who was Harriet Tubman?	A famous slave who ran away and helped others escape to the north for many years after.
18	What were the men who took control of the slaves' daily lives called?	The Overseer.	40	What were underground railroads?	A set of routes to help slaves run away from the south to the north, they were very dangerous journeys.
19	What is an example of punishment for attempting to run away?	Mutilation; flogging; being kept in irons.			
20	When did The Slave Trade become illegal by British parliament?	1807.			