Knowledge Organiser Year 8 Slave Trade

1582 First English Slavery voyage to Africa	1787 Thomas Clarkson set up the Abolition of Slavery Committee	1789 Olaudah Equiano published autobiography	1791 The slave rebellion on St Domingue	1804 The slaves on St Domingue won the rebellion and re name the island Haiti	1807 The Slave Trade is abolished in Britain	1831 'The History of Mary Prince a Slave' published in Britain	1833 Slavery is abolished in the British Empire

Key Words

Slavery	A slave is a person who is owned by another person. Slaves are forced to work and are not paid.
Grab and go slave auction	All people who wanted to buy a slave would pay the auctioneer a set amount of money. The slave pen would be opened . Buyers would rush in and grab the slave or slaves that they wanted.
Abolish/ Abolition	Abolish/abolition means stop something happening by making it illegal. For slavery the government passed an act abolishing slavery in 1807 (see timeline)
Trade Triangle	The trade triangle was made up of three voyages. A voyage is s trip on a ship. Voyage 1 was from Britain to West Africa carrying manufactured goods. Voyage two was from West Africa to the West Indies carrying slaves, Voyage 3 was from the West Indies to Britain where
Middle Passage	The Middle Passage was the second voyage of the Triangular Trade. It went left from Africa to the West indies.
Traditional slave auction	After the middle passage, slaves kept in a pen. At the sale slaves were taken to a raised platform, so that they could be seen by the buyers. The auctioneer would decide a start price for the bidding. The person who bid the most would then own that slave
Plantation	A plantation had many fields where one cash crop (i.e. a crop that cannot be eaten) was grown. Crops grown on plantations include tobacco, cotton and sugar cane.

Key People

Thomas Clarkson	Clarkson founded 'The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade'. This helped to persuade MP's to pass the Slave Trade Act of 1807, which abolished British trade in slaves.
Olaudah Equiano	An Ex-Slave who moved to England and wrote a book about being a slave. Many people became aware of how terrible slavery was
Toussaint L'Ouvertu	In 1791 there was a slave rebellion on St Domingue. He was the leader and eventually won and abolished slavery there in 1804.
Granville Sharp	Sharp campaigned to improve the position of black slaves and former slaves in Britain. He campaigned to allow former slaves to settle in Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Josiah Wedgwood	Wedgwood was a prominent abolitionist, and pottery manufacturer from Stoke on Trent. He is remembered for his "Am I Not a Man And a Brother?" Anti-slavery medallion.
William Wilberforce	British MP who campaigned for the abolition of slavery in Parliament. (See time line 1807 and 1833). Wilberforce died three days after the final bill abolishing slavery was passed

Key Knowledge

Arguments for Slavery at the time

Slaves had good lives on the plantations. Africa was not a great place to live. Slaves were treated well on the Middle Passage. Some claimed the bible taught that slavery was justified. Slaves were converted to Christianity



The Trade Triangle

Key Knowledge

Arguments against Slavery at the time

Slaves are not given enough food and half die once they arrive from Africa. Conditions on the ships are awful. The slaves have to lie in small spaces and are chained together. People in Ghana were well educated and have lots to trade such as copper. Slavery was an unnecessary evil



Josiah Wedgwood ceramic medal used in the abolitionist campaign