

Subject: History
Year: 8
Term: 1b
Topic: Slavery

6 -Reasons for Abolition of Slavery

Economics	The idea that slavery ended because it stopped making the slave traders enough money.
Slave rebellions	Slaves fighting back against their owners meant that slavery was expensive and problematic.
Liberal attitudes	People began to see slaves as equals, who should have freedom.
Parliamentary campaign	William Wilberforce and his allies convinced MPs to change the laws about slavery.
Other individuals	Other people used various methods to change public opinion on slavery or to support slaves in securing their freedom.

2 – Key Words

Abolition	The end of something e.g. slavery.
Colony	A country under the control of another country, occupied by settlers.
Profitable	Something which makes money.
The Triangle Trade	The movement of goods between Britain, West Africa and the Caribbean.
The Middle Passage	The journey of the slaves between West Africa and the Caribbean.
Parliamentary campaign	A movement to change the law through Parliament, who decide upon the country's laws.
Caribbean	The group of islands in the sea between North and South America.

3 – Key Words

Slavery	The state of having no freedom, being forced to work for another person as their property.
Economics	Related to money.
Trade	Buy and sell goods and services.
Plantation	An estate on which crops such as sugar and tobacco are grown.
Active resistance	Fighting back against someone using violent methods.
Passive resistance	Fighting back against someone using non-violent methods.
Living Conditions	The way that people live: the food they eat, the way they are treated and how healthy they are.

4 - Key individuals

Thomas Clarkson	Used the crafting skill of African slaves to change public opinion, attempting to prove the value of African lives.
William Wilberforce	A British MP who led the parliamentary campaign against the British slave trade until the passage of the Slave Trade Act of 1807.
Granville Sharp	Defended a slave in court in 1765 that had been beaten. Continued to defend many black people.
Mary Prince	Born to a slave family in 1788, found freedom in 1828. First woman to present an anti-slavery petition to Parliament.

5- Key individuals

Olaudah Equiano	A former slave who wrote a book to explain the horrors of slavery to persuade Parliament of the need for its abolition.
Toussaint L'Ouverture	Leader of the largest and most successful slave revolt in 1791 in the French colony of Saint-Domingue.
Josiah Wedgewood	Created a piece of jewellery that was worn by fashionable ladies and showed their support for abolition.
Adam Smith	Argued that slavery ended because it was no longer profitable – people worked harder if they were free and were paid.

7 – Evidence about the Slave Trade

Number of African slaves taken across the Atlantic each year in 1800	80,000
Number of African slaves carried in British ships	40,000
Number of slaves transported in total (approximately)	11 million
Number of slaves to survive the journey (approximately)	9.6 million
William Wilberforce, speech to the House of Commons in 1791.	<i>'You may choose to look the other way but you can never say again that you did not know.'</i>

1 - The Triangular Trade

Location	Product being moved
Britain to Africa	British-made industrial goods such as cloth, metal, guns and alcohol.
Africa to the Caribbean	African slaves, sold by rival African leaders.
Caribbean to Britain	Raw materials such as tobacco, cacao, sugar and cotton which could only be grow in the colonies.