

Key Vocabulary...




Slave	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
Middle Passage	The middle part of the trade triangle where slaves were transported from Africa to the New World (mainly America and the Caribbean)
Auction	Process of buying or selling goods, usually to the highest bidder.
Plantation	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown
Abolition	The act of ending a system or practise for ever
Petition	A list of signatures to show how many people agree or disagree with something.
Civil Rights	The rights of all citizens to political and social freedom and equality
Abolition	The act of ending a system or practise
Emancipation	The process of giving people social or political freedom and rights
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People
Jim Crow Laws	The system of racial segregation in the South, separated blacks from whites in all aspects of public life






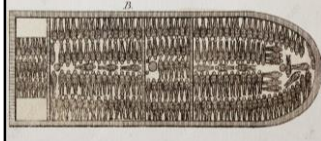



Key individuals



William Wilberforce		William Wilberforce was a British politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade.
Olaudah Equiano		An enslaved man who bought his freedom and wrote compellingly about his experiences.
Abraham Lincoln		Lincoln was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in April 1865.
Martin Luther King Jnr		Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968
Rosa Parks		Rosa Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott.'
Malcolm X		African American leader and prominent figure in the Nation of Islam who articulated concepts of race pride and black nationalism in the early 1960s.



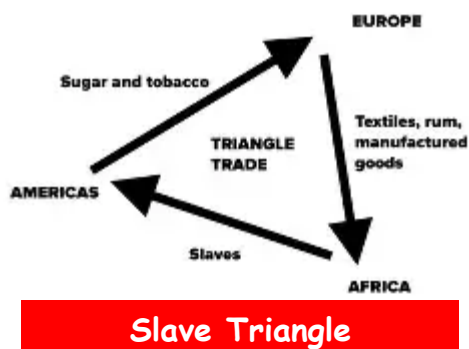
Picture this..

Liverpool Docks	
Cat o' nine tails	
Slave chains	
Plan of a slave ship	
USA Civil rights march	
Sign next to a drinking fountain	
Southern US Confederate flag	

Life in Pre-Slavery Africa



White Europeans thought that Africa was 'uncivilised' and thought that African people were no better than animals. It was this basic thinking that made them think Africans could be exploited and taken into slavery. The reality is that just because white Europeans didn't understand Africa and its people didn't mean they were uneducated. Africans had their own language, were able to build structures such as houses and canoes. They were excellent hunters and fishermen and had their own strong culture of art, textile and pottery. They also had a very strong trade with North Africa and what is today the Middle East.



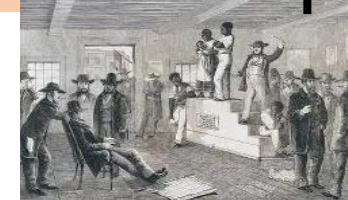
The Middle Passage

The voyage from Africa to the Americas was called the Middle Passage. Slave ships usually took between six and eleven weeks to complete the voyage. Slave ships made large profits by carrying as many slaves as possible across the Atlantic to sell at auction. There were two methods of loading the ship:



Arrival in the Americas (Auctions)

On arrival in the Americas, enslaved people were subjected to humiliating checks. They had their mouths opened to look at their teeth, and sometimes had oils put on their skin to make them look healthier after their difficult journey. Enslaved people were treated as objects and sold at auctions. They were sold to the **highest bidder** or at '**Grab & Go**' auctions and belonged to their owners for life. Following the auction, enslaved people were transported throughout the Americas. Two-thirds of enslaved people were sent to plantations in the Caribbean.



The American Civil War (1861-1865)

North (Union)

Wanted Abraham Lincoln as President.

Wanted to keep all the States together - United States of America.

Were against slavery

Industrialised - more factories, roads and railways.

Larger population

Larger army.

South (Confederacy)

Disliked Abraham Lincoln, led by General Lee.

Wanted the 11 Southern States to break away and become independent.

Wanted to keep slavery.

Less industrialised.

Smaller population, mostly slaves.

Smaller army.

- Tight pack - this method involved packing as many slaves into the hold as possible. It was expected that some would die but a large number would survive the voyage
- Loose pack - fewer slaves were loaded, giving them more space to lie out. More slaves survived the voyage, so less money was lost.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT:

Following the American Civil War slavery had ended but black people had few rights. Jim Crow laws enforced segregation and discrimination in southern states. The Ku Klux Klan also targeted black communities.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the Civil Rights Movement, led by MLK made significant progress:

- 1964 - Civil Rights Act (ended segregation)
- 1965 - Voting Rights Act (equal voting rights for all)
- 1968 - Fair Housing Act (ends discrimination in getting property).



Life on Plantations

Between 1500 and 1800, around 12-15 million people were taken by force from Africa to be used as enslaved labour (working on plantations) in the Caribbean, North, Central and South America. Some historians suggest the number of people transported may have been higher. Despite enslavement and the extreme brutality of plantation life, people found ways to empower themselves. Through religion, language, culture, music and revolution, enslaved individuals and communities resisted against plantation owners and European powers.



Abolition of slavery happened because:

- Former slaves shared their experiences in books/speeches.
- People boycotted (stopped buying) sugar, damaging slave owner's profits.
- People signed petitions to put pressure on Parliament to change the law. MPs like William Wilberforce tried to change the law to abolish slavery.
- Slaves began to resist/rebel on plantations.
- In 1807 the British Government made the buying/selling of slaves illegal. In 1833 slavery was banned completely in the British Empire.
- The Emancipation Proclamation Act of 1863 abolished slavery in America.

TASKS TO HELP YOU REVISE

1. State the three points of the Slave Triangle.
2. State three goods brought back to Britain from the Americas.
3. Describe conditions on the middle passage.
4. Explain why slavery was abolished.
5. Explain why Martin Luther King was significant in the Civil Rights Movement.