

Key Vocabulary...

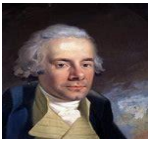







Slave	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
Middle Passage	The middle part of the trade triangle where slaves were transported from Africa to the New World (mainly America and the Caribbean)
Auction	Process of buying or selling goods, usually to the highest bidder.
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	
Black students attending college in Little Rock 1957	

Think!

What makes an individual significant in History?

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:

- 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.

Deeper Learning

Southern and Northern states in the US disagreed about the role of slavery in society, which ultimately led to the civil war. As more people from both the North and the South were moving west, the issue of slavery started to create problems. Settlers from the South wanted to move to the West and take their slaves with them, whilst Northerners wanted to stop the spread of slavery.

Did you know?

The Black Power movement argued they should focus on creating economic, social and political power of their own and did not discount the use of violence



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 very 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. They 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.



Early timeline for racial equality

1863	Emancipation Proclamation made by President Lincoln
1865	Civil Rights Act of 1866 guaranteed equal rights under law for all people who lived within the jurisdiction of the United States
1868	Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the United States
1870	Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted African American men the right to vote
1875	Civil Rights Act of 1875 guaranteed African Americans equal treatment in public accommodations, public transportation, and prohibited their exclusion from jury service

Tasks

Red: What was the Little Rock Crisis of 1957?

Amber: Describe the experience of slaves during the Middle Passage

Green: Explain how the Montgomery Bus Boycott started and what impact it had?

Purple: Evaluate who had a bigger impact on the lives of African Americans; Abraham Lincoln or Martin Luther King?

Abraham Lincoln had an impact on the lives of African Americans because...

However, Martin Luther King also had a big impact on the lives of African Americans because...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...