

Week 1 : What is an Empire?	Week 2: The Atlantic Slave Trade	Week 3: The Middle Passage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Force is the main method used by a country to build an empire.</li> <li>•Some countries went empire hunting to take resources like grain, cattle, gold, silver, tin or iron.</li> <li>•By 1900 Britain controlled 1/3 of the world</li> <li>•It ruled over 450 million people in 56 different places. Places such as India, Canada, Australia, Africa. Singapore and New Zealand.</li> </ul> <p><b>Keywords</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Empire: when a country takes over other countries</li> <li>•Colonisation: the action of settling among and establishing control over the native people</li> <li>•Colony: an area that is taken over by another</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Atlantic Slave Trade began in the 16th century</li> <li>•The peak decade for slave trading was the 1780s</li> <li>•78 000 slaves were transported each year in the 1780s</li> <li>•Britain transported about 60% of slaves</li> <li>•The main methods of capture were raids of African villages, use of criminals, kidnapping young Africans and re-selling slaves.</li> </ul> <p><b>Keywords</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Slavery: forcing someone to work for free, usually in horrific conditions</li> <li>•Capture: taking someone by force</li> <li>•Raid: a rapid surprise attack</li> <li>•Abolished—formally put an end to a system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Middle Passage refers to the part of the trade where Africans were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies.</li> <li>•The voyage took three to four months and, during this time, the enslaved people mostly lay chained in rows on the floor of the hold or on shelves that ran around the inside of the ships' hulls.</li> <li>•The shelves were under a metre high and often the enslaved Africans could not sit up. There could be up to more than six hundred enslaved people on each ship</li> <li>•Some captive Africans refused to be enslaved and took their own lives by jumping from slave ships or refusing to eat or just giving up and dying in despair</li> <li>•Over 50 major mutinies occurred on slave ships in the Middle Passage between 1699 and 1865.</li> </ul>
Week 4: Keywords	Week 5: A Slave Auction	Week 6 : Rebellion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Voyage: a long journey by sea</li> <li>•Atlantic: belonging or relating to the Atlantic Ocean</li> <li>•West Indies: a region of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean</li> <li>•Rebellion: when a group go against something/ someone they disagree with</li> <li>•Mutiny: a rebellion against authority like when sailors refused to obey their captain</li> <li>•Auction: A public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder</li> <li>•Empathy: the ability to share and understand someone else's feelings</li> <li>•Memoir: a historical account or biography written from personal knowledge</li> <li>•Freedom: the power to think, act and speak as you want</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Slave Auctions were advertised when it was known that a slave ship was due to arrive</li> <li>•Posters would be displayed around the town.</li> <li>•When the slaves arrived they were given a new name</li> <li>•They were split up from friends and family,</li> <li>•They were banned from grouping together</li> <li>•The slaves were then sold to an owner</li> <li>•It was the role of the auctioneers to make individual slaves seem appealing to plantation owners</li> <li>•Slaves were scrubbed and their wounds filled with hot tar before auction.</li> <li>•The unsold and frail were often sold by <b>scramble auctions</b>, where after agreeing a flat rate, plantation owners would race to grab the best workforce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Slaves tried to escape all the time. They might make it on their own, but many did not</li> <li>•Many used the 'underground railroad, which was a secret organisation of black and white people who took escaping slaves to freedom in the North of America</li> <li>•The people who ran the stations took big risks, especially black people in slave states.</li> <li>•3,200 people worked on the railroad</li> <li>•75,000 slaves escaped on it between 1830 and 1860</li> <li>•John Jones and Harriet Tubman were two of the key people involved in rescuing slaves on the Underground railroad</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Dates:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•1833: Slavery was abolished in the British Empire</li> <li>•1849: Harriet Tubman and two of her brothers escaped north</li> <li>•1865: Slavery was abolished in the USA</li> </ul>