

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 country</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. An estimated 12.5 million Africans were transported by European merchants between the 16th and 19th centuries.</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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transatlantic Trade Triangle—the 3 point journey between Europe, Africa and America. Slaves would be collected on the middle leg of the journey.</li> <li>•The Middle Passage- 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: A Slave Auction	Week 5: Abolition—Key events	Week 6: Abolition—key people/ themes
<p>Auction: A public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder</p> <p>Slave Auctions were advertised when it was known that a slave ship was due to arrive</p> <p>Posters would be displayed around the town.</p> <p>When the slaves arrived they were given a new name</p> <p>They were split up from friends and family</p> <p>They were banned from grouping together</p> <p>The slaves were then sold to an owner</p> <p>It was the role of the auctioneers to make individual slaves seem appealing to plantation owners</p> <p>Slaves were scrubbed and their wounds filled with hot tar before auction.</p> <p>The unsold and frail were often sold by scramble auctions, where after agreeing a flat rate, plantation owners would race to grab the best workforce.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolition— to do away with or put an end to. An abolitionist is a person who support the abolition of the slave trade.</li> <li>• 1781 Zong Massacre— The crew on an overloaded slave ship murdered 131 African captives by drowning, in order to save themselves. This raised the profile of the horrors of slavery.</li> <li>• 1787 The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was created.</li> <li>• 1789 Olaudah Equiano, an ex-slave, released his memoir <i>The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano</i> giving the abolition movement more support.</li> <li>• 1804 Haiti gains its independence after a slave revolt</li> <li>• 1807 Parliament passed an Act that abolished Britain's role in the slave trade</li> <li>• 1833— Parliament passed an Act that abolished slavery in the British Empire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Granville Sharp—the lawyer who founded the Abolition Committee</li> <li>• Thomas Clarkson—the abolitionists who dedicated his life to raising awareness of, and campaigning against slavery .</li> <li>• William Wilberforce—the abolitionist who fought for abolition in parliament, introducing a bill that helped to abolish the transatlantic slave trade.</li> <li>• Olaudah Equiano—a former slave and abolitionist who wrote a best-selling autobiography of his life.</li> <li>• Hannah More—an abolitionist who produced plays and poems, helping to win popular support against the slave trade.</li> <li>• Morality—people joined the abolitionist cause as they saw slavery as going against their Christian duty.</li> <li>• Economy— arguments for the slave trade revolved around the profits slave traders in parliament made</li> </ul>