

# Year 7: Spring 2

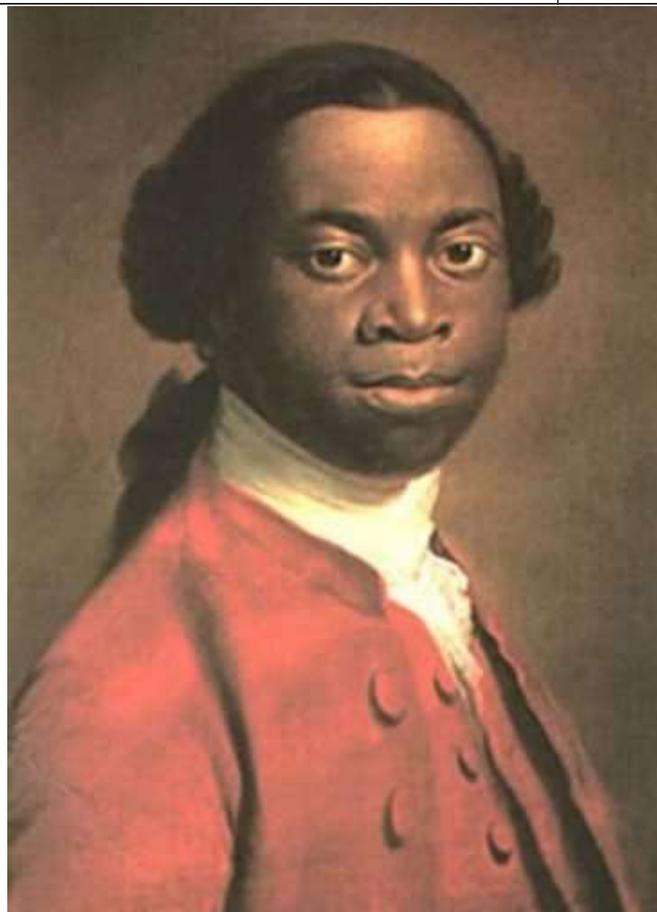
## Why was the Slave Trade Abolished in Britain in 1807?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Vocabulary

1	Abolished	<i>Abolish means stop something happening by making it illegal.</i>	17	Triangular trade	<i>A trade system importing and exporting goods and people</i>
2	Abolitionist	<i>Someone involved in public campaigning to end slavery and the slave trade</i>		<b>Key People</b>	
3	Boycott	<i>Organised refusal to purchase a particular product an act of protest</i>	18	<i>Ignatius Sancho</i>	<i>Well known 18th century black Briton , and the first to vote in an election</i>
4	Branding	<i>To mark a person or an animal with a hot iron to show their identification</i>	19	William Grenville	<i>Prime Minister of Britain from 1806-1807</i>
5	Coffles	<i>A line of animals or slaves fastened or driven along together.</i>	20	<i>Olaudah Equiano</i>	<i>Freed slave who lived in London as a prominent anti-slavery campaigner</i>
6	Labour	<i>Physical work done by people. Usually done outside.</i>	21	Thomas Clarkson	<i>Leading campaigner against slavery and the slave trade</i>
7	Member of Parliament	<i>Someone who works for the government. Votes for changes and helps the Prime Minister to run the country.</i>	22	Toussaint L'Ouverture	<i>Leader of the rebellion on St Domingue</i>
8	Middle Passage	<i>The Middle Passage was the second voyage of the Triangular Trade. It went left from Africa to the West Indies.</i>		<b>Key Dates</b>	
9	Petition	<i>A written request made to an official person such as the government asking for change</i>	23	1582	<i>First English Slavery voyage to Africa</i>
10	Plantation	<i>A plantation had many fields where crops were grown. Crops grown on plantations include tobacco, cotton and sugar cane.</i>	24	1672	<i>Royal African Company is founded</i>
11	Quaker	<i>A Christian group</i>	25	1787	<i>Thomas Clarkson set up the Abolition of Slavery Committee</i>
12	Royal African Company	<i>A group funded by Charles II to trade with the West coast of Africa</i>	26	1789	<i>Olaudah Equiano publishes autobiography.</i>
13	Shackles	<i>Iron chains used to fasten together the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner</i>	27	1791	<i>The slave rebellion on St Domingue</i>
14	Slavery	<i>A slave is a person who is owned by another person. Slaves are forced to work and are not paid.</i>	28	1804	<i>The slaves on St Domingue win the rebellion</i>
15	Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade	<i>Group formed in 1781 to campaign for an end to the slave trade</i>	29	1807	<i>The Slave Trade is abolished in Britain</i>
16	Transatlantic	<i>Going across the Atlantic Ocean</i>	30	1833	<i>Slavery abolished in Britain's Empire</i>



## Vocabulary

1	Abolished		17	Triangular trade	
2	Abolitionist			<b>Key</b>	<b>People</b>
3	Boycott		18	<i>Ignatius Sancho</i>	
4	Branding		19	William Grenville	
5	Coffles		20	<i>Olaudah Equiano</i>	
6	Labour		21	Thomas Clarkson	
7	Member of Parliament		22	Toussaint L'Ouverture	
8	Middle Passage			<b>Key</b>	<b>Dates</b>
9	Petition		23	1582	
10	Plantation		24	1672	
11	Quaker		25	1787	
12	Royal African Company		26	1789	
13	Shackles		27	1791	
14	Slavery		28	1804	
15	Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade		29	1807	
16	Transatlantic		30	1833	

## Lesson 1 Do now!

### 1. In which century is the year 1807?

20 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>
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### 2. Write in the correct name of the century next to these years:

1120	
1945	
1836	
678	

### 3. 1807 is in what period of history?

Middle Ages (Also known as the <b>Medieval</b> Period) 500- 1500	Early Modern Period 1500-1700	Industrial Period 1700-1900	Modern Period 1900-present
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### 4. What does 'abolition' mean?

Got rid of forever	Continues to happen	Does not happen as often
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### 5. Historian Eric Williams stated that, 'the abolition of slavery came about because the system of slavery no longer had the significance it used to for the British economy'. What does this mean?

Slavery was abolished only because Britain no longer needed slavery in order to make money for the country.	Slavery was abolished because people finally realised how barbaric it was and how African people were not inferior to them.
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## 1. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- The Triangular Trade

L.O: To **describe** the three parts of the triangle trade. +To **explain** one positive feature of Africa before the slave trade

### **Africa before slavery:**

The idea of slavery is a very old one. A slave is the property of another person. For thousands of years, people have captured 'weaker' people, treated them as their own property and forced them to work. The Egyptians used slaves to help them build the pyramids and the Romans forced slaves to fight as gladiators. However, from 1500 onwards, slavery turned into a highly profitable international business that forced millions of people to move across the world. Many Europeans thought that Africa's history was not important. They argued that Africans were inferior (*not as good*) to Europeans and they used this to help justify slavery. As historians, we know that the reality was very different. A study of African history shows that Africa was by no means inferior to Europe. The people who suffered the most from the Transatlantic Slave Trade were civilized, organised and technologically advanced people. Here are some examples:

### **Kingdom of Ghana**

In the west of Africa, the kingdom of Ghana was a vast Empire that spread across a huge area of Africa. The people of Ghana traded in gold, salt and copper. It was like a medieval European empire, with a collection of powerful local rulers, controlled by one king. Ghana was highly advanced and wealthy. It is believed that the Ghanaian ruler had an army of 200,000 men.

### **Kingdoms of Benin**

The kingdoms of Benin was led by the Yoruba people. The Yoruba people made objects from bronze, brass, copper, wood and ivory. Studies of the Benin kingdoms show that they were highly skilled in making and trading ivory carving, pottery and rope.

 Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. In my own words, slavery is when....

2. People from European countries believed African people were inferior. However, they were wrong. For example many African countries were developed. More specifically ....

+more specifically this shows they were advanced because .....

### What was the Slave Trade?



African people were captured, made to be slaves and taken from their countries in West Africa and transported by ship to the West Indies. The West Indies are a group of islands also known as the Caribbean Islands. Here the African people (now slaves) would be brought by slave owners and made to work on plantations. A plantation had many fields where crops were grown. Crops grown on plantations included tobacco, cotton and sugar cane.

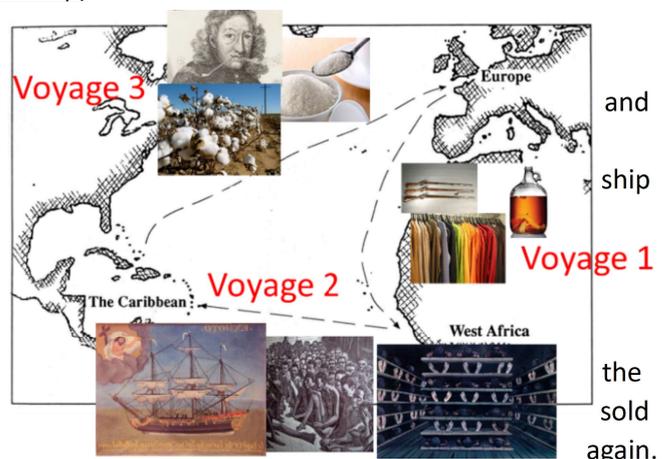
By the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century the growing British plantations of the Caribbean needed workers. Few British people were willing to work in the Caribbean. The answer lay in transporting slaves from Africa, which had already been developed by the Spanish and Portuguese who had long transported Africans to South America. In 1663 Charles II granted a charter for 'The Royal African Company' to trade with West Africa, but soon trade was open to all British merchants. Meaning anyone wanting to trade could now do so.

### The Triangular trade was three voyages (a voyage is s trip on a ship)

**Voyage 1** was from Britain to West Africa. The ship carried clothes, guns and rum to be traded in return for slaves (African people). These were old to African chief leaders the money was used to buy slaves.

**Voyage 2** was from West Africa to the West Indies. The carried slaves across the Atlantic Ocean. The slaves were then sold in the West Indies to plantation owners. The money was used to buy sugar, tobacco and cotton.

**Voyage 3** was from the West Indies to Britain. The ship carried the sugar, tobacco and cotton which was grown on plantations, worked on by the slaves. The produce was to people back in Britain. The Triangular Trade then began



At first, Britain's Caribbean islands were the main market place for slaves, but as the 18<sup>th</sup> century progressed, slaves were increasingly sold to work in Britain's North American colonies such as Virginia and Georgia. The wealth of British cities such as Liverpool and Bristol came to depend on the slave trade. Rich slave owners would return to Britain with their fortunes, and build beautiful country houses, libraries for Oxford colleges and art collections which now sit in our national galleries.



Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. The West Indies are ...

+ An example of a country from the West Indies is ...

2. The transatlantic slave trade started in the year...

3. Charles II passed the Royal African Charter. More specially ...

4. The slave trade was made up of three voyages:

Voyage 1 was from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

+What would the British trade for people?

5. Voyage 2 was from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

+What was transported?

6. Voyage 3 was from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

+What would be taken back to Britain from here?

7. As well as the Caribbean where else did slavery exist in America?

**Source 1: 1722 a slave owner speaking to the British Parliament**

'The slave trade is the foundation of our commerce, the support of our colonies, the life of our navigation, and the first cause of our national industry and riches'

**What can you infer from the source about the impact of slavery on Britain?**

I can Infer:

Detail from the source:

I can infer:

Detail from the source:



Check your understanding by answering the questions below.

1. The transatlantic slave trade started in the year...

1500	1600	1700
2. Items that were sold by Britain to those in West Africa were...		
Cotton, sugar and tobacco	Guns, alcohol and clothes	People (into slavery)
3. Items that were sold by those in West Africa to Britain were...		
Cotton, sugar and tobacco	Guns, alcohol and clothes	People (into slavery)
4. Items that were sold by the West Indies to Britain were...		
Cotton, sugar and tobacco	Guns, alcohol and clothes	People (into slavery)
5. The three areas which were involved in the Transatlantic slave trade were...		
Britain, West Africa and the West Indies	Britain, France and Spain	Britain, France and Africa

## 2. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- The life of a slave

L.O: To **explain** what is meant by 'The Middle passage' and what happened on a plantation.+ To **explain** how the work of slaves benefited the British

### **Do Now!**

1. In my own words 'abolished' means...

2. The three countries involved in the Triangle Trade were:

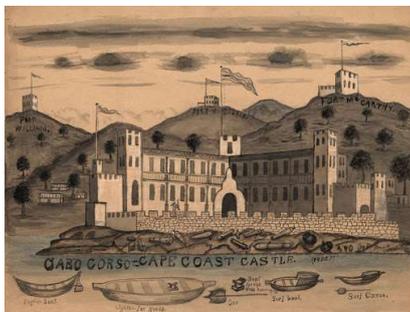
3. On voyage one the British were able to capture African people and make them into slaves by trading goods. More specifically...

4. A plantation is a large farm . Examples of crops that were grown are...

+ This benefited the British because .....

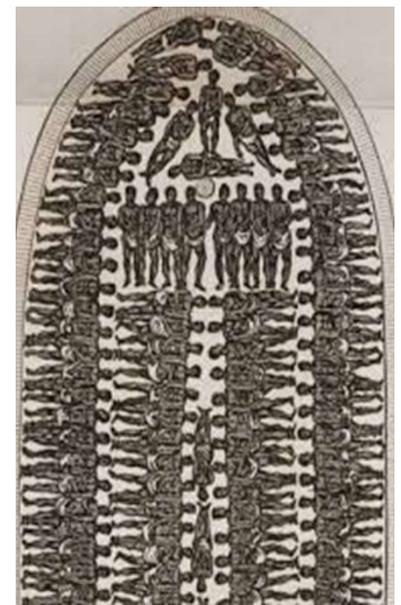
### **The Middle passage:**

The trade in slaves was all about greed. Europeans realised they could become very rich by growing cotton, sugar and tobacco in the West Indies and sell it back home. However to do this they needed lots of people to work on plantations to grow the crops and they didn't want to pay them. African men women and children were usually captured by warriors from other tribes, kept in cages until a slave trader arrived, and they were then exchanged for goods such as guns and alcohol, that the warrior would then take back to their own tribe.



Captives were joined at the neck by **shackles** and marched in lines known as **coffles** towards the coast. Here, captives were imprisoned in European fortresses known as factories, such as Britain's Cape Coast Castle in present day Ghana. When the slave ship arrived, captives were marched on board and forced below deck, where they were shackled lengthways on wooden shelves and kept in place with chains. The decks were only 1.5

meters apart, meaning the slaves would not even be able to stand. Men were loaded into the bow (front) children in the centre and women in the stern (back). Slaves developed open wounds as their legs and arms rubbed against their shackles, and sores where their exposed bodies rested on the shelves.



Unable to move, the slaves became surrounded by vomit, excrement and urine. When this combined with the stifling heat, diseases such as dysentery spread rapidly. The stench was so noxious that many claimed they could smell a slave ship before you could see it. If the weather was calm, the slaves were taken up on deck once a day to exercise. Slaves were kept in horrific conditions for two or three months during the middle passage, and many died before making it to America. It has been estimated that between 1640 and 1807, British merchants transported 3.1 million slaves across the Atlantic, 2.7 million of whom survived.

Despite the horrific death toll slave traders actually wanted slaves to be in good conditions when they arrived at their destination. As they got nearer the slaves would be taken to the top deck for air and exercise, oil was rubbed on them to make them look healthier and hot tar was rubbed into any sores or ulcers picked up while on the journey in order to disguise them.

 Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. It was known as 'the middle passage' because this was.....  
 .....  
 .....

2. African people were often captured by other African tribes and sold to slave traders. They Did this because .....

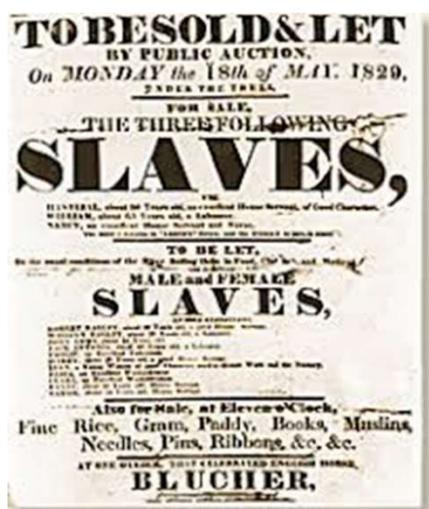
3. Many African people died during the 'middle passage' more specifically .....

4. Slave traders would try and fit more people than a ship could fit on board. They did this because..  
 .....  
 .....

5. As they approached their end destination slaves would be made to look healthier than They were. This was because .....

**A Slave Sale:**

Once the ships reached the West Indies plantation owners would gather to try to get as many slaves as they could. After all once brought the slaves would work for you for life with no pay. There were two ways to buy a slave, auction and scramble.



Auction: slaves were paraded in front of buyers and examined like cattle. They were then made to stand on a box and the buyer would bid for them. They were sold to the person who paid the most. Unhealthy, unsold slaves were left to die without food or water.

Scramble: The slave trader would set a fixed price for his slaves. At a given signal, usually a horn the buyers would rush to the cage and grab the slave they liked the look of best.

Once brought the slaves became the property of their owner. They were given European names to try to make them forget their past. Then like cattle, they were branded with their owners initials on their chest, face or back.

**Working on a plantation:**

Plantation owners knew that the more memories a slave kept of Africa the more likely they were to rebel. For this reason, slaves from different African Kingdoms were grouped together so that they did not share a common language, and families were deliberately split up.

Working in the Caribbean sugar cane plantations was exhausting. The tough cane had to be cut and transported to a mill, where it would be crushed to release the sugar juice. The juice was then boiled in vats, leaving a residue of solid sugar. Slaves were organised into 'gangs' and overseen by a slave driver. Armed with a whip. The slave driver provided a constant threat of violence to ensure that the slaves kept working.

A slave would be expected to work for most of his or her life. Children would work in 'trash gangs' (weeding) or as water carriers. Nine to twelve year olds would start to work in the field with the adults. Here they were forced to plant, look after and harvest crops that would then be sold for big money in Europe. Older slaves would do less tiring jobs such as gardening, driving and cooking. Being a house slave meant a more comfortable existence, though female house slaves were at risk of being sexually exploited by their owners. Hard work, lack of food and tough punishments meant that few made it to live to any great age. The average life expectancy was 26 years old. The slave population in the Caribbean was still only 300,000 in 1750, despite total of 800,000 Africans being shipped to the islands.



a

Slaves had no legal rights. They were not allowed to learn how to read and write, marry or own property. Some slaves did of course try to run away but this was risky as you could easily be caught. Any run away slaves were severely punished. Some slaves tried to rebel by working slowly, setting fire to crops and damaging plantation machinery. In response, slave owners used extreme violence to discourage rebellion and to keep slaves working hard. Slaves caught resisting were whipped, imprisoned, starved and tortured. Some slaves would be placed in spiked shackles to stop them from running, others put in iron muzzles to stop them speaking or eating. One slave owner in Jamaica recorded that he would whip his slaves, and then rub lime, salt and pepper into the open wound. Slave labour depended upon violence, intimidation and fear.

 Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. A slave auction was when .....

2. Once slaves were brought they were branded. More specifically ...

3. Plantation owners wanted to stop rebellions by stripping slaves of their previous identities. More specifically....

4. Some slaves did try to rebel. For example they would...

5. In order to make sure no one rebelled slave owners would ...

6. The life expectancy of a slave was \_\_\_\_\_ this was so low because .....

7. Slaves had no legal rights. This meant they were not allowed ...



Challenge! Answer these questions in your books.

1. Why did slave owners use so much violence against their slaves?
2. Why would a slave owner want to brand his slaves?



Check your understanding by answering the questions below.

1. Which voyage did the 'middle passage' take place on?		
Voyage 1	Voyage 2	Voyage 3
2. Cape Coast Castle was..		
Where the British stayed when trading with West African countries	A place slaves were kept before they were transported	A British fort used in times of war
3. Between 1640-1807 how many slaves had been transported across the Atlantic?		
1 million	2.5 million	3.1 million
4. How many of those transported at this time survived?		
2.7 million	2.8 million	1.5 million

### **3. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Political Factors**

L.O: To **explain** how the work of Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce led to the abolition of the Slave Trade

#### **Do Now!**

1. The three products taken from the West Indies to Europe were ....

2. A 'scramble' for slaves was when...

3. A plantation is...

+More specifically ...

4. Abolition means ...

5. The three countries involved in the Triangle Trade were:

**What is the difference between these two Acts?**

1807

**BRITISH SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED**

The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act is passed. The slave trade is finally abolished in the British Empire. Any British captain caught with slaves on board will be fined £10 for every slave on the ship. The new Act was a major achievement for the anti-slavery movement but the law does not go far enough. It does not outlaw slavery completely. Enslaved Africans on British-owned plantations will not be set free. Only the **trade** has been abolished.

1833

**SLAVERY ABOLISHED**

Slavery itself is abolished throughout the British Empire. Altogether, slave owners are paid compensation of £20 million. Enslaved Africans

The 1807 Act was when the slave trade was abolished. More specifically...

The 1833 Act was when slavery itself was abolished. In my own words, this means ...

**Abolitionist: Thomas Clarkson**

From the 1780's a growing number of British people started to campaign for the abolition of the slave trade. They were known as abolitionists.

One of the most famous was an evangelical Christian called Thomas Clarkson. In 1787, Clarkson helped form the **Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade**. He hoped that by increasing awareness amongst British people about the reality of slavery, the public would place enough pressure on parliament and outlaw the trade.



Clarkson led the abolitionist campaign with enormous energy. He claimed to have ridden 35,000 miles in seven years, travelling across the country to build support. In particular, Clarkson visited British ports such as Portsmouth, where he collected objects used by slave traders. Such as shackles and whips. He used the objects to shock his audiences in public talks. While at Cambridge University, Clarkson wrote an essay called "Slavery and commerce of the human species, particularly the African" this persuaded many people that slavery was wrong and should be abolished.

In 1792, the Society organised for 519 **petitions** to be sent to Parliament asking for the end of the slave trade, the largest petition to be submitted for a single issue. Abolitionists also organised a **boycott** of sugar from the West Indies, in which an estimated 300,000 people took part. They published a flood of books and pamphlets describing the horrors of the slave trade. The most powerful being written by former slaves such as Olaudah Equiano.



Josiah Wedgwood, a wealthy industrialist produced a distinctive badge for the society, so that members of the public could show their support for the abolition. The motto on the badge emphasised one of the abolitionists' key arguments: that enslaved Africans should be treated like fellow human beings. It asked 'Am I not a man and a brother?'

Abolition gained widespread public support in Britain, but supporters of slavery fought back. Plantation owners argued that if Parliament outlawed slavery in British colonies, then the British Sugar exports would become too expensive.



Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. Clarkson would visit British ports in order to strengthen his campaign. More specifically...

2. Objects used to inflict violence on slaves shocked the British public. More specifically...

3. The abolitionists boycotted ....

+This would have had an impact on the ending of the slave trade because ...

4. The abolitionists were able to gain support for the anti-slavery movement. They did this by ...

5. Some plantation owners disagreed with the ending of slavery. More specifically ....

++ What factor would their argument fall under?



Challenge! Answer these questions in your books.

3. Thomas Clarkson travelled 35,000 in 7 years. Why would this have helped to end slavery?

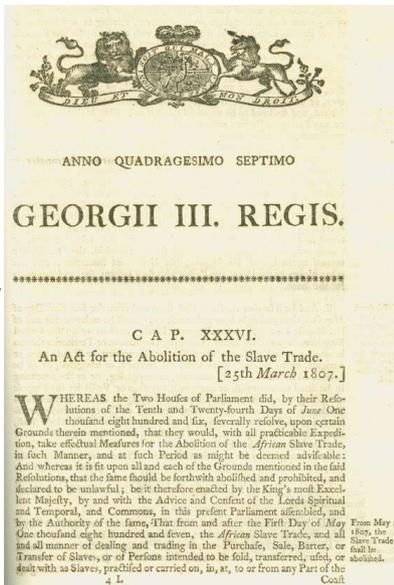


### Political Success: William Wilberforce

The abolitionist cause led by Thomas Clarkson gained important support in Parliament from another evangelical Christian, William Wilberforce. He agreed with the cause and aims of the *Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade*. Wilberforce became a member of parliament (MP) in 1780 and repeatedly proposed Bills in Parliament to abolish the slave trade, but the Bills struggled to gain the support and therefore become a law.

Minister called Lord abolition. Grenville January 1807. At 4am debate in the House passed with 283 votes

However, this Act only 26 more years to British Empire (This 1865).



In 1806, Britain gained a new Prime Grenville, who strongly supported introduced a new Bill to Parliament in on the 24<sup>th</sup> February, after a ten-hour of Commons, the Slave Trade Act was to 16.



outlawed the Slave Trade. Abolitionists had to campaign for achieve the outright abolition of slavery throughout the did not include America where slavery was abolished in



Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. It can be argued that William Wilberforce wanted to pass a Bill to end slavery because of the work of Thomas Clarkson. More specifically ...

2. In 1806 Britain gained a new Prime Minister, Grenville. This change helped to pass the Slave Trade Act because ...

3. On the 24<sup>th</sup> February 1807 the Slave Trade Act was passed. This meant....



Challenge! Answer these questions in your books.

1. Why do you think William Wilberforce struggled to get the Slave Trade Act passed?

**Source A: Thomas Clarkson, in his History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade (1808), concludes with the following optimistic view**

*'Thus ended one of the most glorious contests, after a continuance for twenty years, of any ever carried on in any age or country. A contest, not of brutal violence, but of reason'*

**What can you infer from the source about Clarkson's View of the Slave Trade Act being passed?**

I can Infer:

Detail from the source:

I can infer:

Detail from the source:



Check your understanding by answering the questions below.

1. Clarkson helped to abolish the slave trade by..		
Speaking to plantation owners and asking them to stop using slaves	Putting forward Bills to Parliament to end the Slave Trade	Forming the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade
2. Wilberforce helped to abolish the slave trade by...		
Speaking to plantation owners and asking them to stop using slaves	Putting forward Bills to Parliament to end the Slave Trade	Forming the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade
3. Grenville was...		
A Planation owner	The Prime Minister of England	A former slave
4. The Slave Trade was abolished in Britain in ...		
1806	1807	1808
5. The abolition of the Slave Trade meant....		

The transportation of slaves was now illegal	All slaves were given their freedom across the British Empire	The transportation of slaves and good made by slaves was not illegal
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#### 4. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Political Factors

L.O: To **explain** how the work of Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce led to the abolition of the Slave Trade

**Source A: From a speech by William Wilberforce in 1789**

‘The grand object of my parliament existence is the abolition of the slave trade. Before this great cause all other dwindle in my eyes. If it pleases God to honour me so far, may I be the instrument of stopping such a course of the wickedness and cruelty as never before disgraced a Christian country’

**What can you infer from source A about why the Slave Trade was abolished in Britain?**

I can infer:

A detail from the source:

I can also infer:

A detail from the source:



The work of Thomas Clarkson and the *Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade* led to the abolition of the slave trade in Britain in 1807. In other words,

For example, Thomas Clarkson would travel around Britain, visiting ports and giving public speeches about the atrocities of the slave trade. More specifically...+Furthermore...+ This meant that..

This led to William Wilberforce putting forward anti slave trade Bills in Parliament. More specifically...  
+Furthermore...+ This meant that..

This meant that the actions of Thomas Clarkson led to the abolition of the Slave Trade, because... more specifically,  
it allowed..

5. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Cultural and Social

L.O: To explain how ex-slaves contributed to the abolition of the Slave Trade

Do Now!

1.Thomas Clarkson helped to abolish slavery by appealing to MP’s. More specifically.....

2.William Wilberforce helped to abolish the slave trade by ...

3.Abolition means...

+Political factors helped to abolish the slave trade. More specifically...

It is estimated that by the late 1700’s, there were 10,000 black people living in Britain as free citizens. This played a central role in the campaign for abolition.

Olaudah Equiano

Equiano was a slave on the Caribbean island of Montserrat who brought his own freedom in 1766. He moved to London in 1767, married an English women called Susanna, and became a prominent anti-slavery campaigner.



Equiano had worked as a slave on a ship. Here he learnt to read and write (something many people in Britain could not do at the time). He was eventually sold again in North America, through incredible hard work and patience, he was able to buy his freedom (for the right price some slave owners would allow slaves to buy their freedom but this was extremely difficult). In 1789, Equiano moved back to Britain and published his autobiography. He recalled being born in present day Nigeria, and sold into slavery at the age of 11. Equiano described the horrors of the Middle Passage

in great detail “the shrieks of the women, the groans of the dying, rendered the whole scene of horror almost inconceivable”. His book was widely read and turned many people in Britain against slavery. The fact that he was clearly intelligent and articulate made a nonsense out of claims that Africans were inferior and only good for manual work.

Thomas Clarkson used Equiano’s story of slavery in his public talks, as well as in the pamphlets that the abolition movement published to make the British public aware of how slaves were being treated. For most British people, this was their first encounter with a slave, as although the cotton, sugar and tobacco were widely brought throughout Britain, slaves themselves were in the West Indies, working on the plantations.

 Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. Equiano was able to become free by....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. Equiano’s autobiography helped to make people aware of what it was like to be a slave. More specifically....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Equiano’s actions led to the abolition of the slave trade. More specifically....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Ignatius Sancho**

Ignatius Sancho was born in 1729 on a slave ship bound for the Caribbean. Orphaned at the age of two, he was taken to Britain where he was given to three sisters in Greenwich. A chance meeting with the Duke of Montagu changed the young Sancho’s life. Sancho was encouraged to read and write by his employer, The Duke of Montagu. Sancho became a published author, and was friends with some of the most famous actors, writers and artists of the period.



Sancho is believed to be the first black man to have participated in a British election, placing his vote in 1774. When he died in December 1780, he was the first African in Britain to receive an obituary.

**St Dominique**

In 1791 there was a slave rebellion on St Dominique. A slave rebellion was when slaves tried to fight for their freedom. St Dominique is an island in the West Indies. The slaves rebelled by killing the white plantation owners and set fire to the sugar cane fields. The leader of the slave rebellion was Toussaint L’Ouverture. They managed to keep control of the island even though the British and French sent soldiers to try to put the rebellion down.



In 1804 the leaders of St Dominique changed the name of the island to Haiti and outlawed slavery. Plantation owners throughout the West Indies were terrified that the rebellion would spread to other islands and their crops too would be in flames. White slave owners had argued that Africans were inferior and would always follow commands. The rebellion on Haiti proved this to be wrong.



Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1.Sancho was the first black man to....

+Additionally...

2.Sancho was able to read and write, this meant he could change British people’s ideas about slaves because .....

3.The slaves on St Dominique rebelled. More specifically ....

4. The slaves in St Dominique were able to secure freedom. This worried other plantation owners because.....



Challenge! Answer these questions in your books.

1. Why did the actions of free slaves help the abolition movement?
2. What helped the abolition of slavery more, the actions of Thomas Clarkson or Equiano? Why?



Source A: The slaves of St Dominique revolting against their French masters. It was soon renamed Haiti by the former slaves who took control of the island

What can you infer from source A about how the slaves themselves contributed to the abolition of the slave trade in Britain?

I can Infer:

Detail from the source:

**Source B: Part of a speech made by François-Dominique Toussaint**

*“My brothers and friend. I am Toussaint L’Ouverture; maybe you heard my name before. I undertook my race’s revenge. I want freedom and fraternity to rule in St-Domingue. I work to make them exist. Unite, brothers, and fight with me for the same cause. Help me unroot the tree of slavery”.*

What can you infer from the source B about how the slaves themselves contributed to the abolition of the slave trade in Britain?

I can Infer:

Detail from the source:

 Check your understanding by answering the questions below.

1. Who was Olaudah Equiano?		
A member of parliament trying to end slavery	An Ex-Slave who wrote an autobiography of his life	A slave who was part of the St Dominique uprising
2. Who was François-Dominique Toussaint?		
A member of parliament trying to end slavery	An Ex-Slave who wrote an autobiography of his life	A slave who was part of the St Dominique uprising
3. Ignatius Sancho was the first black man to ....		
Come to England	Vote in an election	To become a member of parliament
4. St Dominique was later named ....		
Haiti	Jamaica	Barbados
5. Olaudah Equiano worked with ....		
	arkson	Ignatius Sancho

**6. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Cultural and Social**

L.O: To **explain** how ex-slaves contributed to the abolition of the Slave Trade



**Source A: 200,000 of these seals were made and given away to try and convince people that slavery was evil and wrong.**

**What can you infer from source A about why the Slave Trade was abolished in Britain?**

I can infer:

A detail from the source:

I can also infer:

A detail from the source:



**Source B:**  
**Equiano's tales**  
**of cruelty and**  
**inhumanity**

**What can you infer from source B about why British public opinion changed on slavery?**

I can infer:

A detail from the source:

I can also infer:

A detail from the source:



Changing ideas of slaves led to the abolition of the slave trade in Britain in 1807 . In other words,

For example, Olaudah Equiano's autobiography changed the attitudes of many people in Britain. More specifically...+Furthermore...+ This meant that..

Another free slave who helped to change the attitudes of the British public was Ignatius Sancho. More specifically...+Furthermore...+ This meant that..

Additionally white slave owners had argued that Africans were inferior and would always follow commands. The rebellion on Haiti proved this to be wrong. More specifically...+Furthermore...+ This meant that..

Thomas Clarkson used the work of Equiano as part of his abolition campaign. This meant that .....More specifically.....This allowed ....This links to....

## 7. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Economic Factors

L.O: To **explain** how economic factors in Britain lead to the abolition of slavery.

### **Do Now!**

1. Toussaint L'Ouverture helped to abolish the slave trade by...

+More specifically ...

2. William Wilberforce helped to abolish the slave trade by appealing to MP's. More specifically....

3. Abolition means...

4. Plantations in the West Indies grew three main types of crops. These were ...

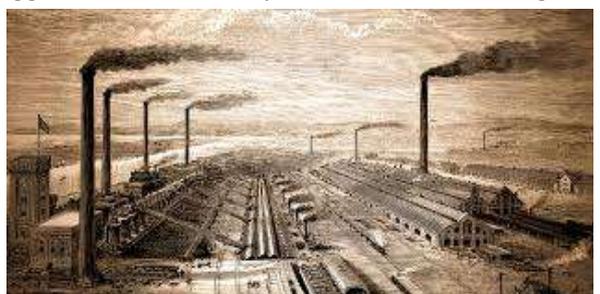
+Ex-slaves helped to abolish the slave trade. More specifically....

### **Decline in the economic importance of slavery:**

A decline in the economic importance of slavery meant Britain's economy was no longer dependent on the triangular trade. Additionally a new source of wealth was created by the growth of new industries and factories. In economic terms the slave trade had become less important. There was no longer a need for large numbers of slaves to be imported to the British colonies. There was a world over-supply of sugar and British merchants had difficulties re-exporting it. Sugar could be sourced at a lower cost from Britain's other colonies e.g. India.

The Industrial Revolution (a process when machines replaced humans and factories were built in towns and cities in order to manufacture more) and advances and improvements in agriculture were benefiting the British economy. Since profits were the main cause of starting a trade, it has been suggested, a decline of profits must have brought about abolition because:

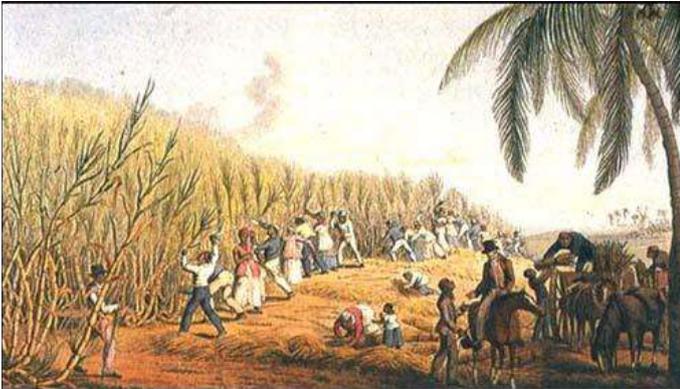
- The slave trade ceased to be profitable
- Plantations ceased to be profitable



- The slave trade was overtaken by a more profitable use of ships (used in other British colonies)
- Wage labour became more profitable than slave labour

At various times plantations that provided the market for slave ships struggled to make profits. Prices and costs went up and down as war interrupted trade.

However, evidence of temporary problems with profits is not enough to draw any strong conclusions that the slave trade stopped because of this. Planters struggled to profit throughout the period of the Atlantic slave trade. Historians have not made a convincing link between the abolition act of 1807 and trends in profits.



Evidence that economic considerations were not a direct factor to prompt abolition includes:

- The Atlantic slave trade continued for many years after 1807 without Britain
- Slave plantations continued profitably for many years after 1807

- The use of slave labour continued until it became illegal in 1833

There is no evidence that plantation owners decided that wage labour was more profitable than slave labour. In 1807 the MPs who had passed the Bill were still in essence in the same position in relation to the vested interests, as they had been throughout the 18th century. The majority did not have direct interests – they did not rely on the profits made from slavery.

By the early 19th century MP's were more inclined to listen to the anti-slavery voices than the pro-slavery voices. The arguments had been put effectively and unrelentingly.

 Check your understanding by answering the following questions.

1. Britain had undergone an industrial revolution, which some have argued meant the slave trade was no longer needed. More specifically ...

2. Britain had an oversupply of sugar. This meant that ...

3. However the economic argument has been criticised by historians. For example, the plantations continued after 1807. This shows that ...

4. Additionally MP's who passed the Bill would not have had a direct interest in the slave trade. More specifically ...



Challenge! Answer these questions in your books.

4. Why could it be argued that economic factors could have led to the abolition of the slave trade?
5. Why do some historians view economic factors as not being a strong enough argument?
6. What is your view on economic factors being the main cause for the abolition of slavery?

**Interpretation 1: Written by Historian Eric Williams**

*'The abolition of slavery came about because the system of slavery no longer had the significance it used to for the British economy'*

Interpretation 1 suggests:

A quote from the source to support this is:

Check your understanding by answering the questions below.

1. Arguably a decline in profits brought on the abolition of slavery because .....		
Slave ships were needed for more profitable use	There was a global over supply of sugar	Wage labour was more profitable than slave labour
2. Britain under went a huge transformation from 1700-1900. This was ...		
World War One	The Slave Trade	The industrial Revolution
3. There is evidence to suggest that economic reasons did not bring about the abolition of slavery because ...		
Slave plantations continued post 1807	The Atlantic slave trade continued for many years after 1807	The use of slave labour continued until it became illegal

**Class Discussion: First answer the questions below on your own:**

Think about Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, Olaudah Equiano, Ignatius Sancho, Toussaint L'Ouverture and the economy

**Who raised the most awareness?**

+Give an example:

**Who appealed to the hearts of the people?**

+Give an example:

**Who convinced MPs to pass laws?**

+Give an example:

Why do you think people opinions changed at this time?

+Give an example

Overall, who/what do you think played the biggest role in abolishing the slave trade?

Complete post side 5 of the PowerPoint:

The most important person/event in ending slavery was ...

Because ...

The person/event who contributed greatly to ending slavery was.....

Because ...

The person/event who had a dramatic impact on ending slavery was.....

Because..

The person/event that had limited impact on ending slavery was.....

Because...

The person/event that contributed the least to ending slavery was.....

Because...

+ The factor that lead to the abolition of the slave trade in Britain was (*political, social. economic*)....

More specifically...



## **8. Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Economic Factors**

L.O: To **explain** how economic factors in Britain lead to the abolition of slavery.

**Source A: Glasgow port in 1800** - Glasgow's port had become important by 1800, largely because of trade in slaves or plantation-grown products. Glasgow became the United Kingdom's main tobacco port.

**What can you infer from source A about why Britain relied on the slave trade?**

I can infer:
A detail from the source:
I can also infer:
A detail from the source:

**Interpretation 1: By an economic historian:**

*By the end of the 18th century the slave trade had become less important in economic terms. It has been argued that only a small percentage of the profits from the slave trade were directly invested as capital in the industrial revolution.*

**What can you infer from interpretation 1 about why the slave trade was abolished in Britain?**

Interpretation 1 suggests:
I know this because it says:



Economic factors led to the abolition of the slave trade in Britain in 1807 . In other words,
For example, the industrial revolution meant that Britain was no longer focused on agricultural work but on machines and factories. By the 1800 there was a world over-supply of sugar. More specifically...+Furthermore....+ This meant that..

This meant that .....More specifically.....This allowed .....

Some historians have argued that it was not due to economic factors, as the slavery continued after the 1807 Act. In other words....

Overall, I agree/ disagree that economic factors lead to the abolition of slavery. More specifically...+Furthermore...  
+ This meant that.. This meant that.....This allowed .....

## Why was the slave trade abolished in Britain in 1807?- Revision

L.O: To **explain** why the Slave Trade was abolished in Britain in 1807

**Do now: Circle the correct answer**

1. The transatlantic slave trade started in the year...		
1500	1600	1700
2. Items that were sold by Britain to those in West Africa were...		
Cotton, sugar and tobacco	Guns, alcohol and clothes	People (into slavery)
3. Items that were sold by those in West Africa to Britain were...		
Cotton, sugar and tobacco	Guns, alcohol and clothes	People (into slavery)
4. Items that were sold by the West Indies to Britain were...		
Cotton, sugar and tobacco	Guns, alcohol and clothes	People (into slavery)
5. The three areas which were involved in the Transatlantic slave trade were...		
Britain, West Africa and the West Indies	Britain, France and Spain	Britain, France and Africa
6. Which voyage did the 'middle passage' take place on?		
Voyage 1	Voyage 2	. Voyage 3
7. Cape Coast Castle was..		
Where the British stayed when trading with West African countries	A place slaves were kept before they were transported	A British fort used in times of war
8. Between 1640-1807 how many slaves had been transported across the Atlantic?		
1 million	2.5 million	3.1 million
9. How many of those transported at this time survived?		
2.7 million	2.8 million	1.5 million
10. Clarkson helped to abolish the slave trade by..		
Speaking to plantation owners and asking them to stop using slaves	Putting forward Bills to Parliament to end the Slave Trade	Forming the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade
11. Wilberforce helped to abolish the slave trade by...		
Speaking to plantation owners and asking them to stop using slaves	Putting forward Bills to Parliament to end the Slave Trade	Forming the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade
12. Grenville was...		
A Planation owner	The Prime Minister of England	A former slave
13. The Slave Trade was abolished in Britain in ...		
1806	1807	1808
14. The abolition of the Slave Trade meant...		
The transportation of slaves was now illegal	All slaves were given their freedom across the British Empire	The transportation of slaves and good made by slaves was not illegal
15. Who was Olaudah Equiano?		
A member of parliament trying to end slavery	An Ex-Slave who wrote an autobiography of his life	A slave who was part of the St Dominique uprising
16. Who was François-Dominique Toussaint?		
A member of parliament trying to end slavery	An Ex-Slave who wrote an autobiography of his life	A slave who was part of the St Dominique uprising
17. Ignatius Sancho was the first black man to ....		
Come to England	Vote in an election	To become a member of parliament
18. St Dominique was later named ....		
Haiti	Jamaica	Barbados
19. Olaudah Equiano worked with ....		
François-Dominique Toussaint	Thomas Clarkson	Ignatius Sancho

20. Arguably a decline in profits brought on the abolition of slavery because .....		
Slave ships were needed for more profitable use	There was a global over supply of sugar	Wage labour was more profitable than slave labour
21. Britain underwent a huge transformation from 1700-1900. This was ...		
World War One	The Slave Trade	The industrial Revolution
22. There is evidence to suggest that economic reasons did not bring about the abolition of slavery because ...		
Slave plantations continued post 1807	The Atlantic slave trade continued for many years after 1807	The use of slave labour continued until it became illegal

**Score: /22**