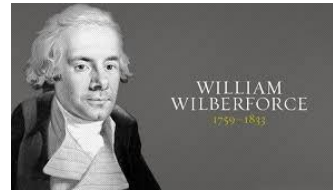


Slavery knowledge organiser



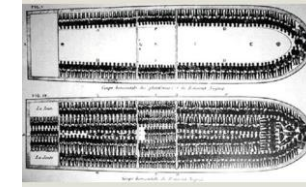
William Wilberforce was a Yorkshire MP who campaigned to end slave trade and slavery in the British Empire



Olaudah Equiano was a slave but managed to buy his freedom. He wrote a book about his experience as a slave.



Cape Coast Castle slave factory was captured by the English in 1662. Slaves would be held here until being shipped to the Caribbean and the Americas



The Brookes was a slave ship that was allowed to carry 454 slaves but regularly carried 609



Thomas Clarkson worked with William Wilberforce. He went on many trips to see what the experience for slaves was like. He would report back to Wilberforce.



Diagram of the triangular trade.

Britain and the Transatlantic Slave Trade 1562-1833

Enslavement: To make slaves of your captives.

Royal African Company: A company set up to trade along west coast of Africa.

Independence: To be free from the control of others.

Chattel: A personal possession.

Abolition: The act of getting rid of something.

Revolt: To rise up against authority in an act of rebellion.

1562: English slaving begins.

1672: Royal seal of approval.

1804-07: End of Triangular Trade.

1833: Abolition of Slavery across British Empire.

First English slaving expedition by Sir John Hawkins to the African west coast.

Elizabeth I lent Hawkins her own ship in 1564 to capture slaves.

Royal African Company granted charter to carry Africans to the Americas as chattel.

Ships sailed from Bristol, Liverpool and London to West Africa.

Enslaved rise up in revolt against French and declare independence on Haiti in 1804.

Act to Abolish Transatlantic Slave Trade passed in Parliament in 1807.

The Abolition of Slavery Act is passed by Parliament, abolishing the practice of slavery in all British territories.

Final captives released in 1840.



Slavery Key words

Abolition - to get rid of something	Branding - burning a symbol into skin	Middle Passage - the leg of the Triangular trade from Africa to America/Caribbean	Slavery - to own a person and make them work without pay
Abolition - The end of something	Caribbean - a tropical region between North and South America.	Migration - the movement of people from different countries and regions	Sugar cane - the plant from which sugar comes from
Abolitionist - Someone who campaigns to bring something to an end	Harvesting - taking crops in when they are ready to use	Muzzle - a tool to control someone by covering their mouth	Thumb screws - a torture device to break the thumbs of slaves that broke the rule
Abolitionists - people who campaign to get rid of something	Inference - the message you can work out from reading a source.	Plantations - large farms in the Caribbean that grew tobacco, coffee, sugar and cotton	Triangular Trade - trade goods would be sent to Africa to be traded for slaves. Slaves would be sent across the Atlantic to the Americas. Produce grown by slaves would be sent back to England
Americas - North, South and Central America where Europeans had setup colonies	Leg shackles - metal restraints for the legs	Slave factories - prisons where slaves were held before they were shipped to the Caribbean. Wooden yokes - a tool made from wood which was designed to stop captured slaves running away.	West Indies - a series of tropical islands in the south of the Caribbean