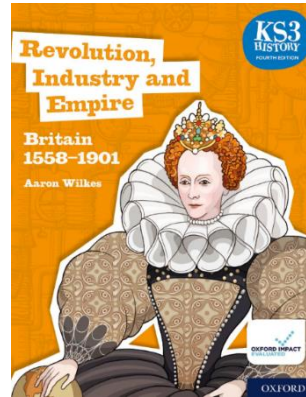
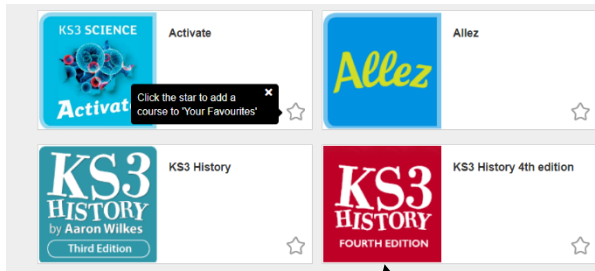


Year 8 History

Week beginning 6th July 2020



Using the KS3 History (4th Edition) link and the Revolution, Industry and Empire book on Kerboodle.

Read pages 172-173 (Chapter 9: The Slave Trade).

On page 172, click on **'Resources'** at the bottom left of the screen.

1. Watch the 9.1A animation and then order the statements.
2. Complete the 9.1A worksheet (foundation or core. Foundation is an easier version)

Then read pages 174-175 and complete:

1. 9.1B History Skills: Source Analysis
2. 9.1B Worksheet (core or foundation)

Resources

Filter by type: [x]

Displaying: 1 - 3 of 3

TITLE	TYPE	SOURCE
RIE 9.1A Animation	Animation	Oxford
RIE 9.1A Worksheet (Core) Knowledge and understanding	Worksheet (Core)	Oxford
RIE 9.1A Worksheet (Foundation) Knowledge and understanding	Worksheet (Foundation)	Oxford

9.1A What was the slave trade?

During the 1500s and 1600s, Britain became a powerful trading nation. Goods such as sugar, cotton and tobacco flooded into the country and items made in Britain were shipped abroad. Many British people became rich as a result. But there was a dark side to this trade – the trade in human beings. This was known as the **slave trade**. So how exactly did the slave trade work? How and why did it start? And to what extent was Britain involved?

Objectives

- Explain how the slave trade was organised.
- Assess Britain's role in the slave trade.

What is 'trade'?

'Trade' means to buy and sell goods. Goods are things that can be bought and sold – anything from pots and kettles, to clothes, horses and homes. And it's possible for people (traders) to make a fortune from 'trading'. Trading had been big business across the world for many thousands of years – but in the eighteenth century, Britain became the world's leading trading nation. British ships carried British goods (like wool, corn and cheese) to other countries and sold them. Then traders loaded their ships with goods that were popular in Britain (like tea, sugar, tobacco and cotton) and sold them to the British.

So what was the 'slave trade'?

The slave trade is when human beings are bought and sold, instead of goods. The idea of slavery is a very old one. For thousands of years, people have been captured, treated as someone's property and forced to work. From around 1500 onwards, slavery turned into a profitable international business that earned some people millions, while others were forced to move to the other side of the world and live their lives as slaves.

Why were the slaves wanted?

In the 1500s, lots of people left Europe to settle in the newly discovered continents of North and South America. Many were farmers who grew crops that were very popular in Europe – like cotton, tobacco, sugar and coffee – and they sold them for high prices. To begin with, some farmers forced local native people to do the farming for them, but some ran away, and others died out from disease or cruel treatment (see A). When they ran out of local slaves, the European settlers went to find new ones elsewhere: Africa.

Earlier on...

From around 270c to 400c, Romans forced slaves (both male and female) to fight in gladiator arenas for entertainment.

The slave trade triangle

African slaves ended up in North and South America and the West Indies as a result of a three-legged trading journey known as the slave trade triangle (see B).

Over to You

- 1 Define the following:
 - a trade
 - b slave
 - c slave trade
- 2 Why did European settlers in North and South America and the West Indies want slaves?
- 3 The slave trade is often referred to as 'triangular trade' or the 'slave trade triangle'. Why do you think it got these names?

Fact

It is estimated that around 12 million people were transported as slaves from Africa to the Americas and the West Indies between the 1500s and the early 1800s.

Conclusion

- 1 Why was the slave trade so profitable?
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses how and why the slave trade triangle operated.

Revolution, Industry and Empire: Britain 1558-1901