

# Slavery



## Part 1

Answer the following multiple-choice questions by filling in the blanks with the correct term:

1. The transatlantic slave trade is often described as the . . . as this describes the movement of goods from Britain to West Africa, then across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas and finally back to Britain.
  - a. Circular trade
  - b. Triangular trade
  - c. Rectangular trade
2. Copper, cloth, glassware, ammunition, pots, pans, horses and alcohol were shipped from Britain to West Africa; then people were transported as . . . from Africa to the Americas.
  - a. slaves
  - b. dancers
  - c. holidaymakers
3. Sugar, cotton, rum, rice, coffee and tobacco were shipped from the American plantations to . . .
  - a. Japan
  - b. Australia
  - c. Britain
4. From 1690 to 1807 British ships transported about . . . enslaved Africans.
  - a. 2.8 million
  - b. 280
  - c. 2,800
5. The growing of tobacco in Virginia and of . . . in Barbados and Jamaica meant that labour was continually needed.
  - a. Chocolate
  - b. Flowers
  - c. Sugar
6. Many Europeans began making African slaves work in their colonies and while many European countries had helped to establish the transatlantic slave trade, Britain had become the biggest slave-trading country by the . . .
  - a. 1730s
  - b. 1420s
  - c. 1980s
7. African captives were often marched across the country, tied together in . . . with yokes around their necks and put on ships to be taken away from their homeland.
  - a. Ribbons
  - b. Chains
  - c. Paper
8. Many people died as they were being transported. It is believed that as many as . . . died as they crossed the country, even before they reached the ships. The routes to the coast were littered with skeletons.

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- a. 75%
- b. 25%
- c. 50%



9. The transatlantic slave trade brought great . . . to traders and plantation owners. The triangular trade meant that money was made all round – more ships were built and more exports and imports were traded.
- a. wealth
  - b. sadness
  - c. rocks
10. Slaves who survived the journey by ship (they were shackled in chains below decks for weeks) were sold at . . .
- a. Slave markets
  - b. Bookshops
  - c. Shopping malls
11. By 1780, over . . . slaves were being taken each year in Liverpool-owned ships alone.
- a. 200
  - b. 4,000
  - c. 300,000
12. As the number of cotton plantations grew in America, so did the demand for slave labour. By 1861, there were approximately . . . slaves born in the USA.
- a. four million
  - b. 4,000
  - c. 30,000

## Part 2

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What happened next? In your group, research how the slave trade was abolished and investigate:

- The main turning points in the struggle to abolish the slave trade
- Crucial people in the abolition of the slave trade
- How long it took to abolish the slave trade
- Why it took so long
- How eventually the slave trade was abolished in Britain.

In your exercise book, make detailed notes on each of the above.

## Homework

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Write three paragraphs explaining how the slave triangle worked and why those who profited by it did not want slavery abolished, using the following headings:

1. First stage: 'Ships left a British port loaded with goods made in England . . .'
2. Second stage: 'This part of the ship's journey was known as the 'middle passage'. The ships, now packed with Africans chained to each other below deck . . .'
3. Third stage: 'The Africans would be sold in the Americas to be slave labourers. The ship's captains used the money from the sale to . . .'