

# Cycle 1 Homework— History

**Subject: Empire and  
Slavery**



**Yr 8**

**The British Empire**

**Lessons 1-6**

**Slavery**

**Lessons 7-14**

## **Expectations**

**Complete 3 homework tasks per cycle (or the equivalent time if doing a longer project).**

**Complete 1 week of revision based homework per cycle ready for week 8.**

**Your homework will be marked by a mix of peer, self and teacher assessment.**

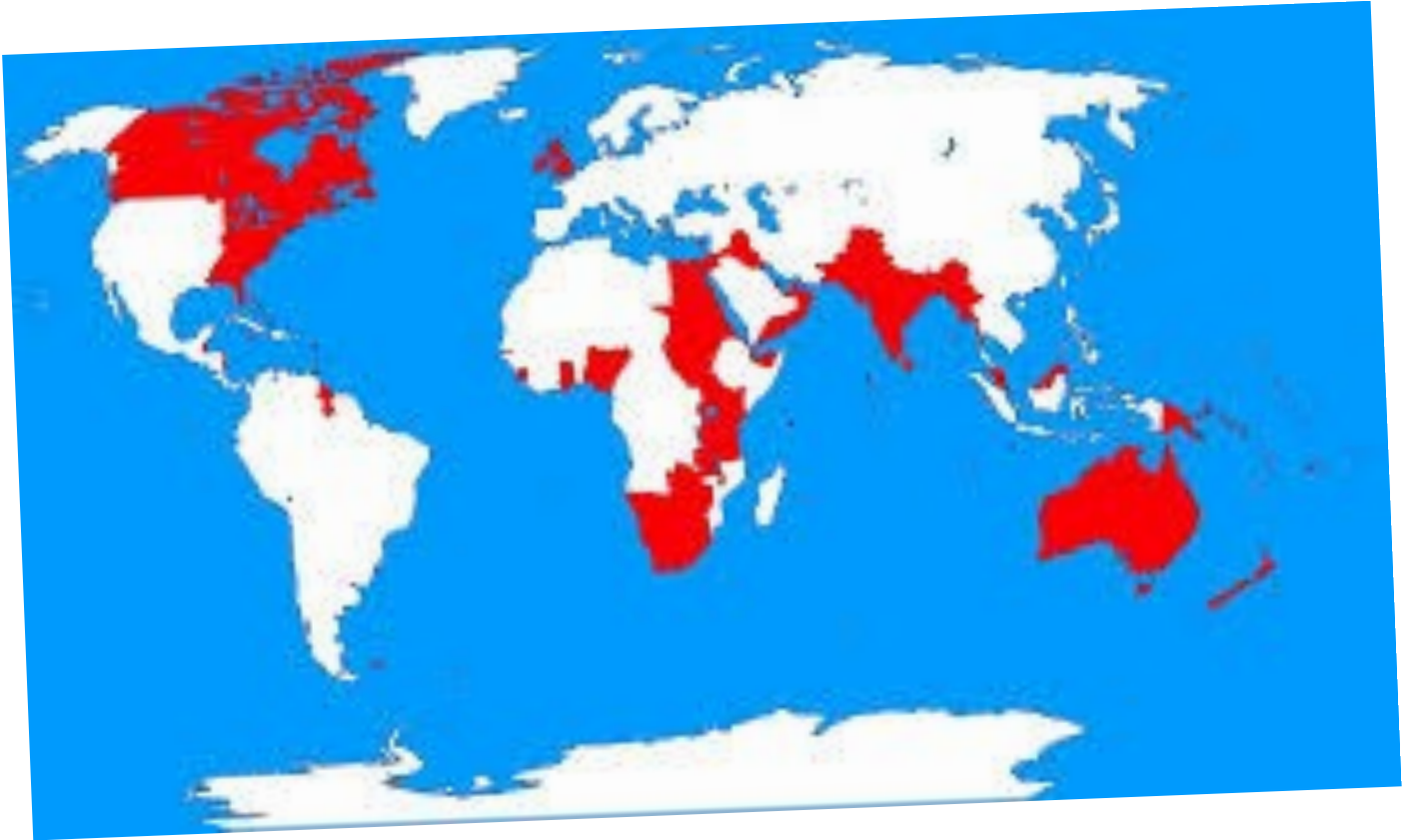
**It must be handed in on the due date or you will receive an automatic detention**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Teacher** \_\_\_\_\_

# Task 1—Understanding where the British Empire was.

Due in:



List as many countries as you can that were a part of the British Empire:. You must have at least 5 countries noted down.

Both the internet and the school library will help you to do this

# Task 2—Slavery key words

Due in:

Your first task will help you to learn and spell key words that you will need to help you with the activities in this unit. They will also help to improve your understanding.

**Learn the spellings** and find out the **meanings**. Your teacher will test you during a lesson. Can you find the words in the word search?

## Deadline:

Part 1: keywords:

1. slave
2. plantation
3. dehumanisation
4. culture
5. freedom
6. campaign
7. resistance
8. equality
9. cargo
10. trade
11. boycott
12. Voyage

D	C	Z	N	D	V	E	D	A	R	T	N	Z	R	S
X	E	H	K	X	P	A	P	A	G	J	E	E	V	L
U	G	H	N	G	I	A	P	M	A	C	S	P	E	A
A	Y	Z	U	I	R	M	Z	Q	Z	I	G	L	R	V
C	H	T	K	M	O	Z	Z	L	S	M	L	A	U	E
W	G	B	I	D	A	B	I	T	L	F	P	N	T	R
O	Q	F	E	L	C	N	A	M	L	F	G	T	L	K
V	X	E	U	A	A	N	I	A	K	A	D	A	U	H
V	R	Z	R	K	C	U	R	S	X	Z	H	T	C	V
F	O	G	E	E	Z	A	Q	Q	A	Z	X	I	H	D
B	O	Y	C	O	T	T	D	E	B	T	L	O	D	S
P	G	P	A	Z	I	S	O	J	O	D	I	N	B	R
J	R	U	S	G	Z	X	E	X	P	O	T	O	M	F
A	T	P	W	K	E	W	W	E	F	L	H	X	N	M
Q	A	A	Q	E	U	U	A	A	M	K	N	O	Q	N

## Task 3 —Case Study

Due in:

# Deadline:

### Case Study : The Enterprise

The accounts book of the third voyage of the Liverpool ship the Enterprise 1794 - 1795 lists the costs and money made on one triangular journey.

Costs of fitting and preparing the ship £2,500

The cost of the cargo for Africa £4,500

Wages of the crew £1,300

Costs on the voyage £950

Agents' commission (money) for the slaves £3,000

Money made from the sale of 356 Africans £22000



Calculate the answers to the following questions. Show your working out.

- ◆ How much was paid on average for each of the enslaved Africans?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- ◆ The captain of a slaving vessel was usually paid part of the profit - what was the total profit ?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- ◆ How much did the captain make if he received 5% of the profit?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- ◆ What was the final profit that the owners Thomas Leyland and Thomas Molyneux made?

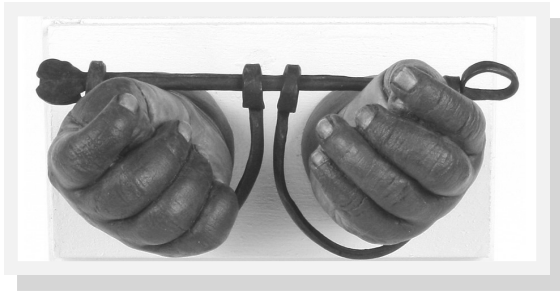
# Task 4—Revision

Due in: Week 8

Triangular slave trade

Middle passage

Edward Colston



Plantation life

The British Empire

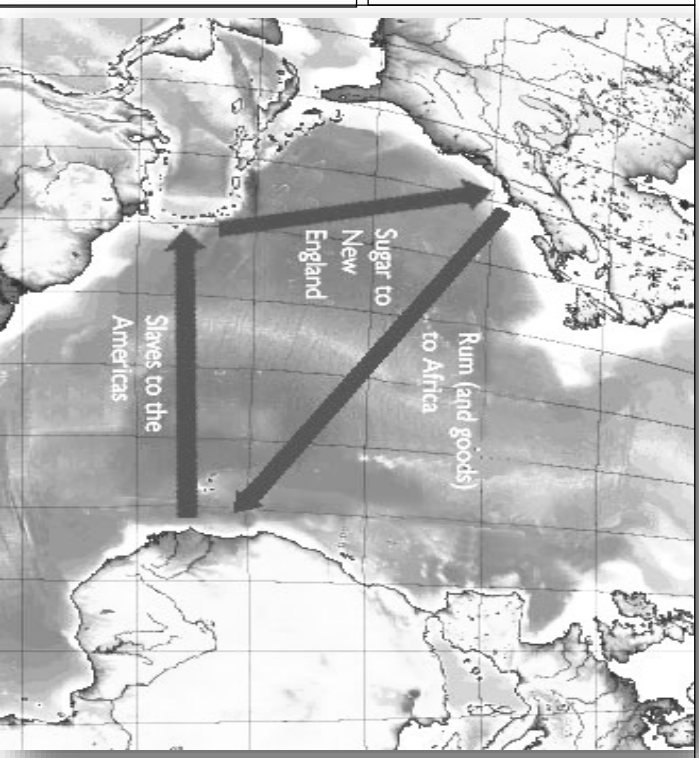
Groups that protested against slavery

## Year 8 cycle Knowledge organiser: Empire and Slavery

In this unit you will learn about how the British Empire expanded around the world and eventually moved into slavery. There will be a particular focus on the transatlantic slave trade, also known as the triangular trade, which was prominent during the late 16th century to the early 19th century. You will also learn how different groups fought for the abolition of slavery and how, despite, their success, slavery continues to be a problem in the world today.

### Key knowledge:

- The British Empire began to colonise overseas by the late 16th century.
- The reasons for empire are largely to make money and to have power and influence over others.
- Slavery occurred before this time period—but the West African slave trade began towards the late 16th century.
- The history of slavery spans many cultures, nationalities, and religions from ancient times to the present day.
- The triangular (transatlantic) slave trade was a trading system carrying slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods between West Africa, Caribbean or American colonies and European colonial powers.
- Slaves were sold at auction and made to work on large plantations (farms) growing cotton, tobacco and sugar.
- Edward Colston was a merchant who gave money to schools and almshouses for the poor and his name is commemorated in several Bristol landmarks, streets and schools. However, he is controversial because he made his money from the slave trade.
- Political leaders, black activists, women and the wider public all protested against slavery.



- The United Nations published a Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 to protect individual freedoms.
- In America the North and South went to war over slavery resulting in its abolition.
- Even though slavery is illegal it still occurs in many countries across the world in different ways.

**Key words:**

Colony— A country which is occupied by settlers from another country

Empire— A group of countries ruled by one single monarch

Scramble for Africa — European countries racing to colonise Africa before the others

Slave - a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.

Profit - Money made through the sale of slaves after the deduction of expenses.

Agent—someone who arranges the capture and sale of slaves.

Transatlantic slave trade - The trading system carrying slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods between Europe, Africa, USA and Caribbean

Middle Passage - The route on which slaves were transported.

Conditions - factors affecting the way in which people live or work, especially with regard to their well-being.

Plantations –Large farms in America and the Caribbean which used slave labour.

Anti-slavery movement— those that protested against slavery.

Dehumanisation— treatment that degrades human beings.

Campaign- organised protests against slavery.

Resistance - The refusal of slaves to accept their own enslavement and cooperate with slave owners.

**Key dates:**

1562: British sailors are given permission to expand sailing routes to West Africa and begin participating in the slave trade.

1672 Royal Africa Company granted charter to carry Africans to the Americas

1790 The first bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade fails.

1791 Slave rebellion on the island of St Domingue (later Haiti).

1792 House of Lords reject an Abolition Bill passed by the House of Commons.

1804 Slave rebellion on the island of St Domingue successful and the first independent black state outside Africa - Haiti - is established

1807 On 25 March, transatlantic slave trade abolished by the British Parliament.

1833 The Abolition of Slavery Act is passed by the British Parliament, abolishing the practice of slavery in all British territories.

1833 Death of William Wilberforce

1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1962 Bill of Rights in USA ends segregation.

**Key individuals:**

Cecil Rhodes— An explorer leading Britain to expand its empire

Edward Colston - a merchant who participated in the slave trade.

Thomas Clarkson - English abolitionist, and a leading campaigner against the slave trade in the British Empire.

John Newton - After working on slave ships he became a Christian and worked to end slavery. He wrote the hymn 'Amazing Grace'.

William Wilberforce— British politician and leader of the movement to abolish the slave