

## History Knowledge Organiser HT3 - Was the Transatlantic Slave Trade beneficial for Britain?

### The Transatlantic Slave Trade

The Transatlantic Slave Trade was a period in world history, between the 16th and the **19th** century, when millions of Africans were forcibly enslaved and transported to the **NEW WORLD**. They faced life working on a plantation for no remuneration.

### Africa before the Transatlantic Slave Trade

**EUROPEANS** held racist views about Africa and their lack of education. But, Africa was a continent rich in history and culture. The **ANCIENT EGYPTIANS** demonstrate that Africa was just as advanced as Europe.

### The Triangular Trade Route

The Slave Trade operated on the Triangular Trade Route. This operation involved ships sailing from Britain to Africa to pick up slaves, selling them in the Americas before taking lucrative **CASH CROPS** back to Britain to sell on for huge profits.

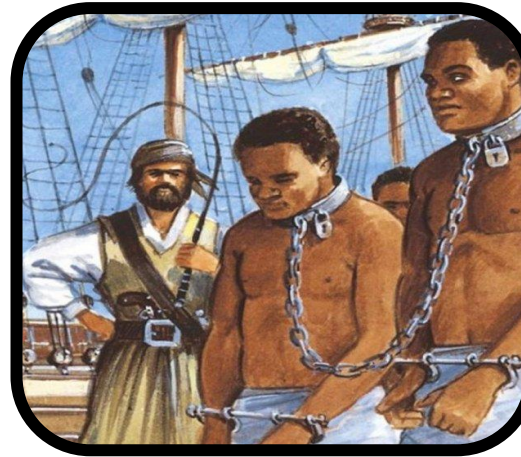
### The Middle Passage

The Middle Passage was the alternative name for the **SECOND LEG** of the Trade Route which involved a 12-week journey across the Atlantic Ocean. Slaves were kept in appalling conditions below deck, with many succumbing to their illnesses and injuries.



### Slave Auctions

Slaves were sold in cattle-like auctions to Europeans looking for labour to work on their plantations. A strong, healthy male could fetch up to \$500 whilst the ill, infirm and children would be sold for discount at a **SCRAMBLE AUCTION**.



### Plantation Life

Slaves faced the prospect of working for free on plantations growing cash crops like cotton, tobacco and sugar forever. Conditions were tough and punishments could be severe if you were brave enough to stand up to your master.

### Slave Resistance

Resistance took many forms One of the most famous incidents was the Southampton Insurrection in Virginia, North America. Its leader Nat Tyler stood up for the rights of his fellow slaves but the revenge for his actions was brutal.

### Britain and the Transatlantic Slave Trade (I)

Britain benefitted in many ways from its people's participation in the Slave Trade. The government, banks, factories and the Great British public were all benefactors.

### Britain and the Transatlantic Slave Trade (II)

**LIVERPOOL** was at the forefront of the Slave Trade with many of its most famous landmarks having their origins in the city's history. It acted as one of Britain's leading port cities where the triangular trade began.

### Abolition in Britain

Britain finally abolished slavery in 1833. Religious outcry, economic concerns about rising costs of operating plantations and political reform all play their role in the story of abolition.