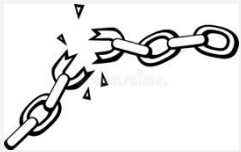






Term 2 - Year 8 Abolition & Civil rights.

 <p>Term 2 Year 8 Abolition & Civil rights.</p> 	<p align="center">Key information</p> <p>William Wilberforce – William Wilberforce was an abolitionist who campaigned for the abolition of slavery. Wilberforce made speeches and campaigned in parliament for the abolition of slavery. He was one of the leaders of Clapham Section, an organisation designed to reform the morality of Victorian England.</p> <p>Nat Turner – A slave who led a rebellion against his plantation owner, Turner along with a group of slaves he led killed the owner and his family and destroyed the plantation before going onto other plantations in Virginia, USA. Turner was caught and hanged for his actions. It did represent a changing attitude toward slavery, people began to view it as wrong.</p> <p>Haitian Rebellion – Rebellion of slaves against plantation owners on the island of Saint Dominque, a French colony in 1791. Led by Toussaint Ouveure Slaves overran the plantation and liberated other slaves across the whole island. It lasted until 1804 when the French army tried to recapture the island but lost to the rebel (Slave) forces. Drew yet more attention to the nature of slavery.</p> 	<p align="center">Key information</p> <p>Economic Factors – Following the rebellions and heightened awareness of the nature of slavery it became far less profitable for those involved. This meant that the incentive to continue with slavery became less and less. Economist Adam Smith suggested publicly that paying workers made them work harder to gain the reward. This not only condemned slavery but also offered the slave owners a way to maximise their profits again.</p> <p>Walter Tull – Third Black footballer to play in the English top division, suffered great racism. Omitted from history until rediscovered by football historian, gave up his career to fight in the army during the First World War. Became known as the first Black Officer of the British Armed Forces. Died in military service in 1918.</p>  <p>Martin Luther King Jr – Fought against racism and for civil rights in the USA. Made the famous ‘I have a dream’ speech. Pushed for equality in America. Events such as; The Montgomery Bus Boycott, Greensborough sit in and the Little Rock high school.</p> 	<p align="center">Key events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1833 Abolition of slavery in the Europe. • 1865 Abolition of slavery in the USA. • Nat Turner’s Rebellion 1831 – Nat Turner’s rebellion in Virginia USA. • Haitian Rebellion 1791-1804, French colony overran by slaves that manage to defend the rebellion. • Montgomery Bus Boycott – Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a public bus. • Greensboro Sit in 1960 – Group of students staged sit in after being denied service at a lunch counter. • Little Rock high School 1957 – Nine students enrolled in school refused entry to the school publicly.
		<p>Key people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walter Tull 1888-1918: First black officer in the British Army. • William Willberforce 1759-1833: British politician who campaigned for the abolition of slavery. • Olaudah Equiano: A slave who wrote about his journey to America, managed to save enough money to buy his freedom. • Nat Turner: A slave who led a rebellion against his slave owners in 1831. • Toussaint Ouveure 1743-1801: Leader of the Haitian rebellion. • William Knibb 1803-1845: Abolitionist/ missionary to Jamaica who was well known for his work in the abolition of slavery. Born in Kettering! 	
	<p>Key Words</p> <p>Empire: An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single Monarch.</p> <p>Monarch: King or Queen, Head of sovereign state.</p> <p>Colony: An area under rule of another country occupied by its settlers.</p> <p>Settler: Someone who settles/lives in another country.</p> <p>Abolitionist: Someone who campaigned for the abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Equality: Equal rights for all people, regardless of their background and origin.</p>	<p>Key Words</p> <p>Slave: Someone who is ‘owned’ by another person. Forced to work without pay.</p> <p>Slave Auction: Where slaves were bidden on and sold to the highest bidder.</p> <p>Sugar Plantation: A place where sugar was grown and harvested, often by slaves who were forced to work in very poor conditions.</p> <p>Overseer: A promoted slave who ‘oversaw’ other slaves on a plantation and made sure they worked.</p> <p>Protest: An event designed to raise awareness of an event of situation. Often protest are against something.</p>	
		<p>Skills</p> <p>Identify – pick out and use key information.</p> <p>Describe - give a description of what something is or how something happened/changed.</p> <p>Explain – giving a detailed description of why something occurred using causes and effects.</p> <p>Evaluate – identifying the importance / significance of an event, looking both short- and long-term effects of an event.</p> <p>Analysis – looking at the ‘WHY’ something has change or is different considering all possibilities and linking it back to the importance/significance.</p>	

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