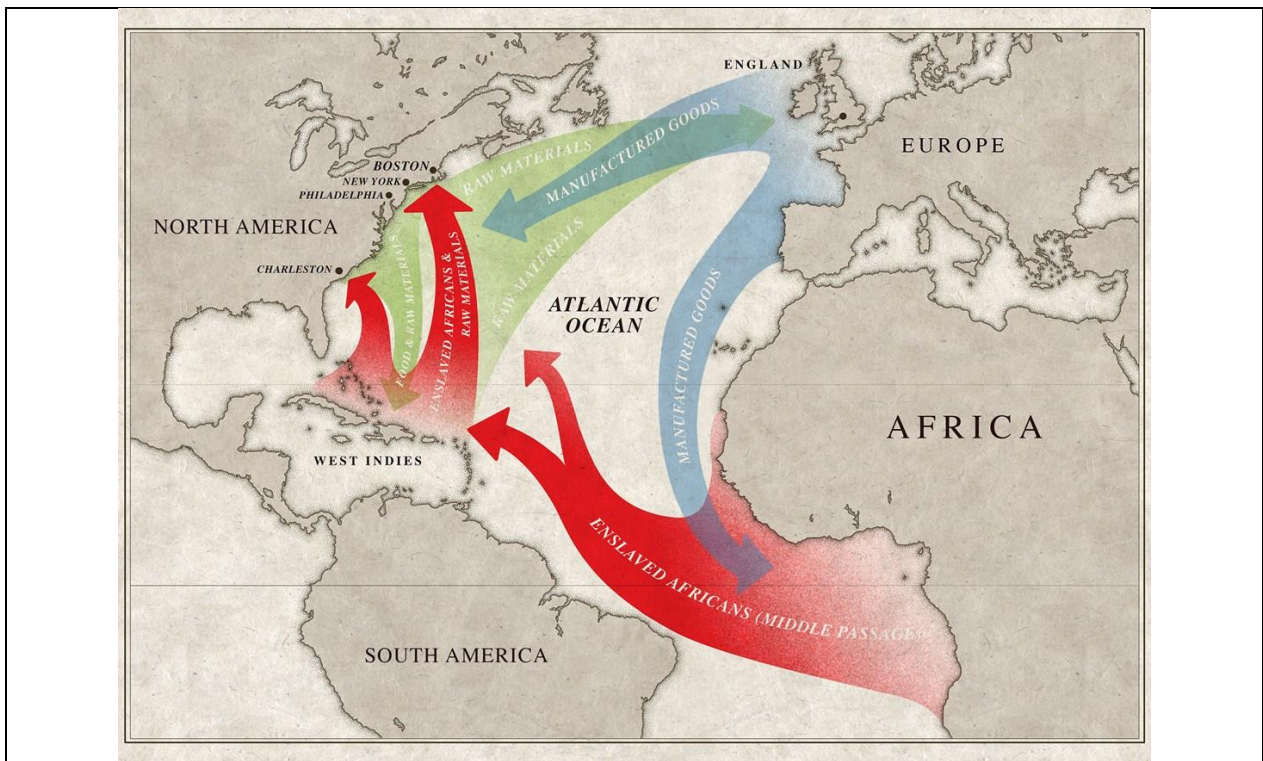


Name: _____

History

Homework Booklet



Year 8

Term 1: Empires and Transatlantic Slave Trade

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 1

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Empire	A group of states of countries ruled over by a single Country or Monarch
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power
Trade	Action of buying or selling goods
Enslaved person	A person who has been made a slave or held in bondage to land or service.
Triangular Trade	A system that relies on trade between three points of different services or products.
Middle Passage	Journey from Africa to America, usually transporting enslaved people.
Colony	An area under control of another country
Settler	A person who moves to live in a new area, usually overseas.

Homework 2 — Using the knowledge organiser and BBC Bitesize plan or practise an answer for the following question:

Explain two consequences of the Middle Passage.

You could include the following in your answer:

- High amounts of disease, such as cholera.
- Punishments
- Enslaved auctions
- Life in service

Remember to use a P.E.E.L structure and develop 2 paragraphs, each with their own reason.

Homework 3 — Revise and prepare for your end of topic assessment using Seneca and other online resources such as BBC Bitesize.

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to revise the content from Term 1 lessons below are a few of the topics to focus on:

- Empires around the world
- British Empire
- The Transatlantic Slave Trade
- Middle Passage
- Enslaved Auctions
- Plantations
- Enslaved rebellions

Create a revision mind-map of Term 1 to help with your preparation for the upcoming end of topic assessment. This should be done on either A4 or A3 paper and brought into your lesson on the deadline for the Homework.



"Slavery is such a dirty word"

Term 1 Year 8 British Empire and Slavery



Key information

The British Empire – The British Empire was at its height the largest Empire the world has ever seen, consisting of 22% of the Earth’s total land mass! Historians argue that the Empire can be split into two distinct categories:

- *The ‘First’ British Empire (1583-1783)*
- *The ‘Second’ British Empire (1783-1924)*

Main Differences between the ‘Empires’:

- Control over the United States of America, the first Empire controlled the USA, the ‘Second’ did not. **American independence in 1776** secured this.
- The **First** Empire was formed by small individual groups of British Seamen and was not led by a unified government.
- The **Second** Empire was led by a unified government aim for Britain to dominate the waters of the world.



Key Words

Nationalism: loyalty or devotion of a group of people to their country
Imperialism: Imperialism is a policy or ideology of extending a country's rule over foreign nations.
Empire: An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single Monarch.
Monarch: King or Queen, Head of sovereign state.
Colony: An area under rule of another country occupied by its settlers.
Settler: Someone who settles/lives in another country.

Key information

Transatlantic Slave Trade – The trading of slaves across the Atlantic Ocean, The British and French Empires both participated in the trading of slaves from Africa to America where they were forced to work under very harsh conditions. The Slave trade led to ‘**Triangular Trade**’.



Triangular Trade was the trading of goods in a cycle between Europe, Africa and America. It consisted of 3 passages the First, Middle and Final passages. Each carried different ‘goods’ as seen in the map above.

The Middle Passage – Was the journey from Africa to America where slaves were transported aboard ships. The journey took up to **60 days** and **2 million** slaves would die on the journey from the terrible conditions. **The Trial of the Slave ship Zong 1781** highlights how slaves were treated, also the attitudes towards slaves at this time.

Slave Auctions – Places where the slaves from Africa were sold to rich men in America. Often to work on Sugar plantations.

Key Words

Slave: Someone who is ‘owned’ by another person. Forced to work without pay.
The Middle Passage: The journey from Africa to America where slaves were transported, the second/middle journey in the ‘triangle’ of trade.
Slave Auction: Where slaves were bidden on and sold to the highest bidder.
Sugar Plantation: A place where sugar was grown and harvested, often by slaves who were forced to work in very poor conditions.
Overseer: A promoted slave who ‘oversaw’ other slaves on a plantation and made sure they worked.

Key events

- The ‘First’ British Empire (1583-1783) Including the USA.
- The ‘Second’ British Empire (1783-1924) Not including the USA. Did include both India and China.
- American War for Independence: USA gained independence on 4th July 1776.
- Formation of the East India Trading Company 1600.
- Slave Ship Zong massacre 29th November 1781. (Trial in 1783)
- 1833 Abolition of slavery in the Europe.
- 1865 Abolition of slavery in the USA..

Key people

- **Captain Luke Collingwood:** The Captain of the Slave ship Zong.
- **Olaudah Equiano:** A slave who wrote about his journey to America, managed to save enough money to buy his freedom.
- **Queen Victoria, Queen of Britain from 1837-1901:** Led the British Empire for these years.
- **Nat Turner:** A slave who led a rebellion against his slave owners in 1831.
- **Christopher Columbus:** Italian explorer who discovered the ‘new world’ (America) 1492. It paved the way for the colonisation of America.

Skills

Identify – pick out and use key information to identify points that can help answer a question.
Describe - give a description of what something is or how something happened/changed.
Explain – giving a detailed description of why something occurred using causes and effects.
Evaluate – identifying the importance / significance of an event, looking both short- and long-term effects of an event.
Analysis – looking at the ‘WHY’ something has change or is different considering all possibilities and linking it back to the importance/significance.

