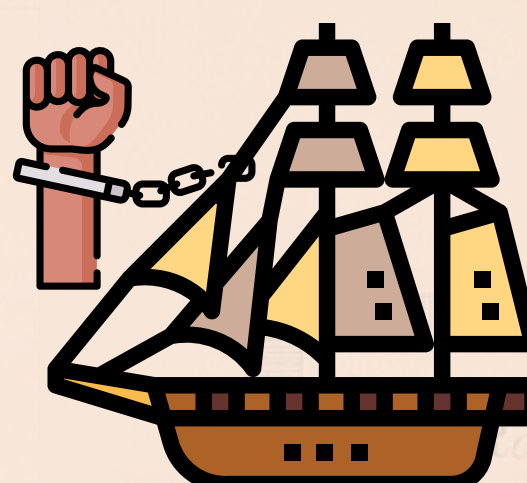
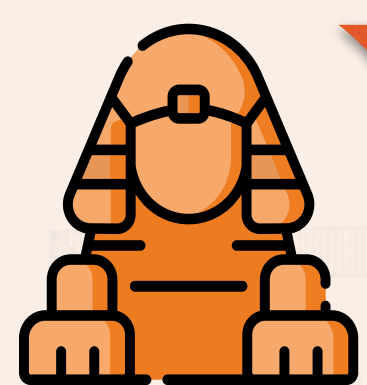




KEY VOCABULARY

transatlantic slave trade

enslaved Africans

Atlantic passage

plantation

abolitionists

responsible for the **forced migration of millions of people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere** from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century

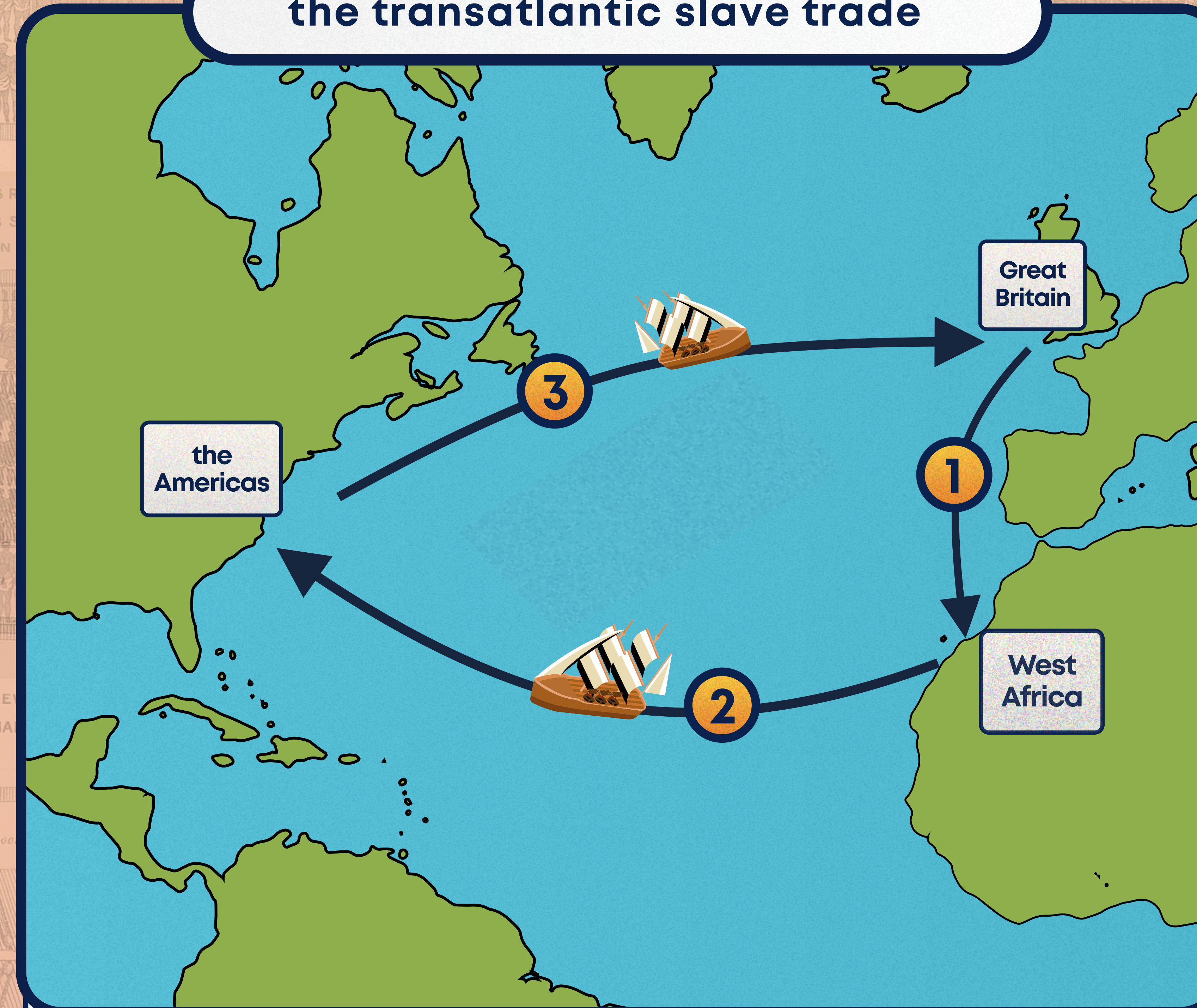
a **human being classed as property**, who is **owned by another person** and who is **forced to work for nothing** (to refer to a person who was enslaved as a 'slave' strips them of their identify - therefore, the term 'Enslaved Africans' should be used)

sometimes known as the 'Middle Passage', refers to the **part of the trade where enslaved Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the Atlantic** to the West Indies

usually **a large farm or estate**, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, or the like is grown

an abolitionist was **someone who wanted to end slavery**

the transatlantic slave trade

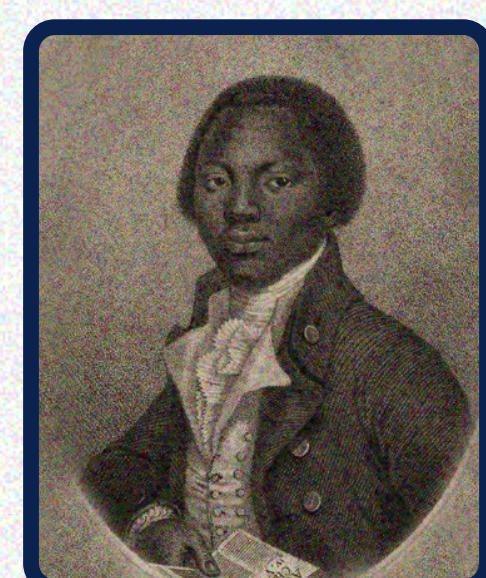


the transatlantic slave trade is sometimes known as the 'Triangular Trade', since it was three-sided, involving voyages: from Europe to Africa, from Africa to the Americas, from the Americas back to Europe



Thomas Clarkson

Thomas Clarkson was a prominent eighteenth-century anti-slavery campaigners: in 1787, he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee



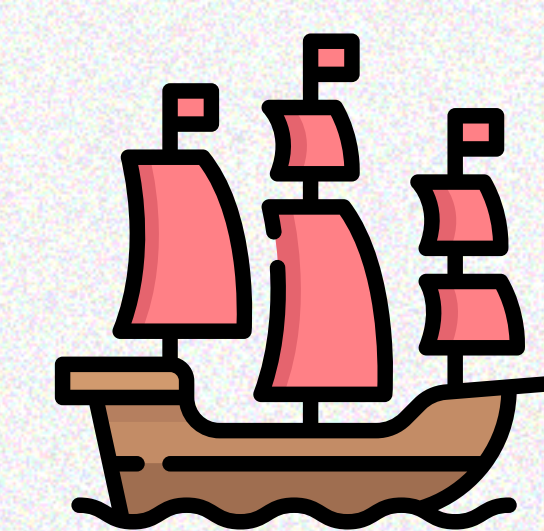
Olaudah Equiano

Equiano was one of the most prominent black campaigners in the anti-slavery campaign: he was an ex-slave who, by the 1780s, lived as a free man in London, and is mostly remembered for his 1789 autobiography.



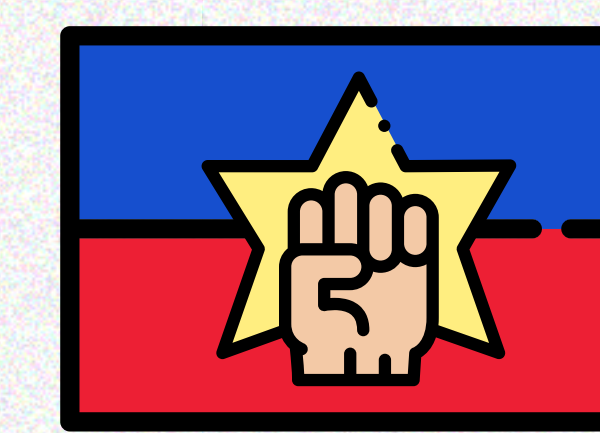
William Wilberforce

William Wilberforce was the main figurehead in British Parliament for the abolitionist campaign



the first slave ships depart from Africa to Americas

early 1500s



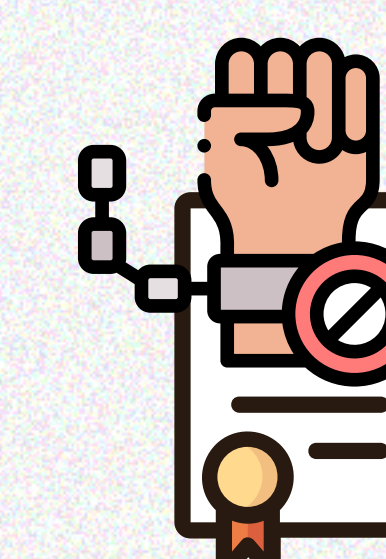
the Haitian Revolution begins

1791



the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act

1807



the Slavery Abolition Act

1833