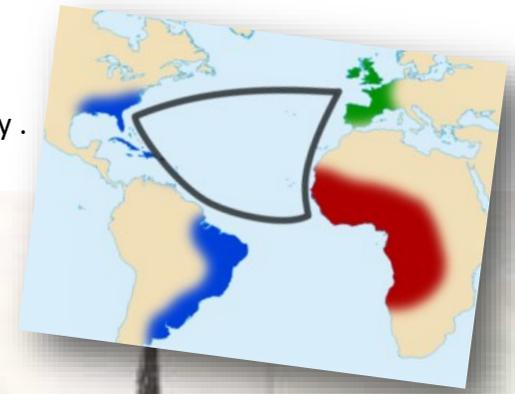


Britain and the Slave Trade



Liverpool and the Slave Trade.

Discover: how Liverpool benefitted from the slave trade **Explore:** Liverpool's part in triangular trade **Skill:** Knowledge / literacy .



_____ Trade was another name for the Slave Trade. It was called this because it involved traded goods (pottery, jewellery, clothing, small knives and axes) made in towns like Manchester and Sheffield. These goods were transported to Liverpool often using the _____ system before being shipped to Africa. When the ships arrived in Africa, the manufactured goods were exchanged for _____ African slaves. The slaves were put into the empty ships and taken across the _____ to the sugar cane, cotton, and tobacco _____ of America and the West Indies. The produce from the Americas was then shipped back to Liverpool, to be sold and transported onwards to the rest of Britain and its Empire. Few people in Britain, felt any guilt about what they were doing . Slavery had been _____ acceptable throughout Britain since 1562. The first recorded slaving ship to set sail from Liverpool was 'The Liverpool Merchant', which sold a _____ of 220 slaves in Barbados, in 1700. Huge fortunes were made for many Liverpool ship owners. In 1771 alone, 105 ships sailed from Liverpool to West Africa. Small numbers of slaves, were sold at auctions in Liverpool and they became house slaves for the more wealthy families as black servants in great houses were seen as a sign of _____. Some were paid wages and could leave their employers but most were treated as property. The legacy of the slave trade can still be seen around Liverpool today, many streets are named after wealthy shipping merchants who made their money from slavery including _____ Lane – named after James _____ and made famous in the Beatles song. There are however a number of Liverpool streets named after people who were *against* the trade. The town hall railings, built in 1754, have pineapples and elephants on them to show the type of items that were brought into Liverpool from overseas. By the time the slave trade ended in 1807 Liverpool had become one of the wealthiest and important places in the country, if not the world.

(Discover Liverpool Website Article)

1: Name three goods that left Liverpool for Africa.

2: What is a merchant ?

3: Why did most people in Liverpool not feel guilty about their role in the slave trade?

4: What type of work did slaves sold in Liverpool often do ?

5: Give one example of evidence the slave trade still visible in Liverpool today.



Captured

Cargo

Penny

Square

Farms

Wealth

Money

Triangular

Stolen

Canal

Bond

Atlantic

Plantations

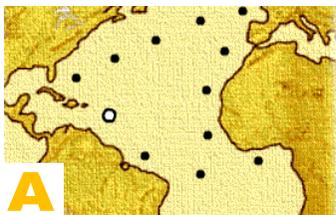
Socially

Bunch

Sea

Britain's Role in The Slave Trade.

Objective: to understand the roles of Liverpool and Bristol in the Transatlantic Slave Trade.



The precise reasons for Liverpool's dominance of the trade are still debated by historians. Some suggest that Liverpool merchants were being pushed out of the other Atlantic trades, such as sugar and tobacco. Others claim that the town's merchants were more enterprising. A significant factor was the port's position with ready access via a network of rivers and canals to the goods traded in Africa - textiles from Lancashire and Yorkshire, copper and brass from Staffordshire and Cheshire and guns from Birmingham.

A

LiverpoolMuseum.Org

B

The first recorded slaving ship to set sail from Liverpool was 'The Liverpool Merchant', which sold a cargo of 220 slaves in Barbados, in 1700. Then, in 1737, Liverpool began to invest seriously in the Triangular Trade. Vast fortunes were made for many Liverpool ship owners and, in 1771 alone, 105 ships sailed from Liverpool to West Africa, and from there transported 28,200 slaves to the West Indies. **Discover Liverpool.com**

C

There was no single reason for Liverpool's dramatic growth. By 1700, ties with the American colonies had been firmly established -- the port was importing shiploads of sugar and tobacco in exchange for white indentured servants. Also, early in the 18th century, the areas surrounding Liverpool saw an extensive rise in the manufacturing of textiles, iron, and firearms and gunpowder -- tempting items for the black slave traders of Africa. Another reason for the growth was the availability of capital. Landowners and merchants hoping to increase their wealth began funneling their money into shipping ventures.

PBS.org

The Slave Trade Triangle

Liverpool to West Africa - Traders carried textiles from Lancashire and firearms from the midlands to West Africa. These were exchanged for captured African people.

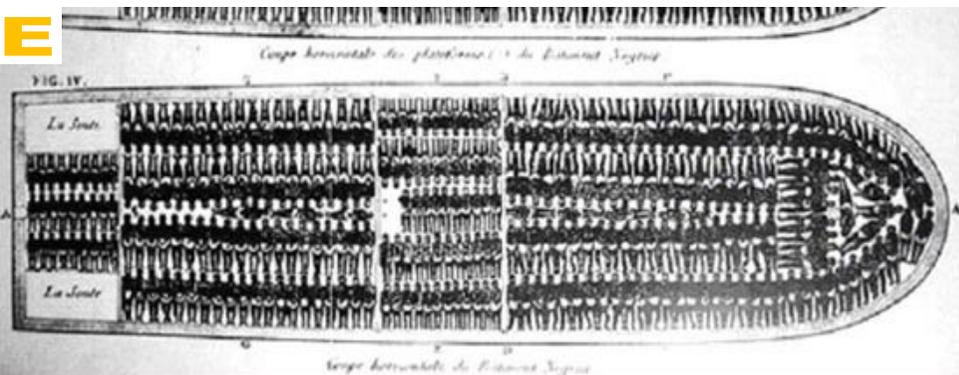
D

West Africa to America - The enslaved Africans were shipped across the Atlantic Ocean to America. The journey usually took six to eight weeks. Conditions onboard were terrible and many Africans died.

America to Liverpool - Once the ships reached America the captains sold them as slaves. The ships returned to Liverpool with goods such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton and tobacco.

Liverpool Fluxtime.com

G

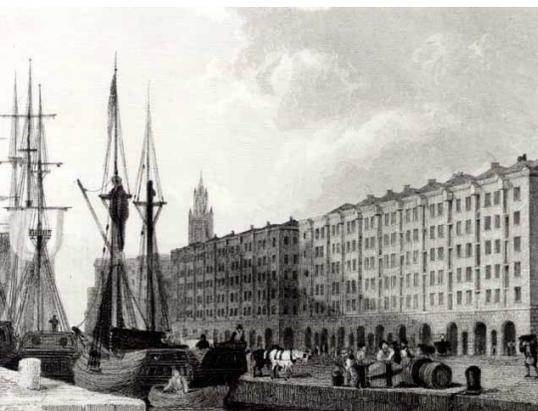


F

The city of Bristol in the west of England is situated on the River Avon and the River Frome. The Avon flows into the River Severn and from there into the Bristol Channel before joining the North Atlantic Ocean. Bristol has a long trading history due to its position on the River Avon. The Roman army had a port here 2,000 years ago. Bristol developed into one of the major trading ports in Britain. From at least the 14th century, Bristol was the second English city after London. The city held this position because of the economic importance of the port of Bristol. Trade at this time was based mainly on the woollen cloth produced in the surrounding counties of Somerset, Gloucestershire, Devon and Dorset. Bristol's merchants were trading with Europe from at least the 11th century. To support the expansion of trade, Bristol had a shipbuilding industry and a financial industry, as well as a network of merchants with contacts in different countries. The surrounding area produced goods to trade. Bristol's merchants were keen, and always looking for new areas of trade. When the opportunity came to join the developing trade to Africa and the Americas, they seized the chance.

DicoveringBristol.org

H



How far does source B support D ?

Point of support / corroboration

P1 :

P2 :

Point not supported / corroborated

P1 :

P2 :

Mostly supports Does not support

How reliable is source H ?

The content (what) is / is not reliable because ..

The provenance (who) is / is not reliable

Mostly reliable Mostly unreliable

Quick Questions

Which source is the most reliable ?

Which source is the most useful ?

Slavery was more important for Bristol than Liverpool

Agree :

Disagree

Describe The Slave Triangle

What Makes A Great Speech ?

 **Task** : create a speech to persuade British MP's to bring and end the slave trade.

Starter : watch listen to the speeches outlined. List what makes them effective or powerful speeches.

Persuasive				

Main : read the Abolitionist speeches and record your thoughts on them



William Wilberforce

What you like about this speech : _____

The best line : _____

Rate this speech : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Ann Yearsley

What you like about this speech : _____

The best line : _____

Rate this speech : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



James McCune Smith

What you like about this speech : _____

The best line : _____

Rate this speech : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Follow up : prepare to write, record or deliver a speech to help end slavery.

The aspects of slavery I will focus on .

Key message

Overall tone

A powerful, original line from my speech

Why was Slavery Abolished in Britain ?

 **Task :** colour code the images and information below (2) Insert the statement into the basic essay plan on the right.



Barbados and Jamaica revolts.

With the growth and importance of new technology man / slave power was less needed or important.

The Industrial Revolution

William Wilberforce.

Slave fought against their captivity in 1816 and 1831



Worked hard to persuade others to ends slavery

This made slavery less profitable and less safe for those involved with it.

He helped put pressure on MP's to change the laws on slavery .



I ntro

P oint

E xample

E xplain

L ink

P oint

E xample

E xplain

L ink

P oint

E xample

E xplain

L ink

C onclude

Slavery was abolished for a number of reasons such as ... (date abolished ?)

Change of economic interest

Actions of Slaves

Abolitionists

What was the most important factor?
Do the factors connect in any way ?

Why was Slavery Abolished in Britain ?

Task : (1) colour code the images and information below (2) Insert the statement into the basic essay plan on the right.



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I ntro

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L ink

C onclude

Slavery was abolished for a number of reasons such as ... (date abolished)

What was the most important factor? Do the factors connect in any way ?



'The opinion that the number of slaves were said to be crowded in them is groundless (untrue). On the voyage from Africa to the West Indies, the Negroes are well fed, comfortable and have every attention paid to their health, cleanliness and convenience. When upon deck they amused themselves with dancing. In short, the voyage from Africa to the West Indies was one of the happiest periods of a negro's life.'

In 1778 British Members of Parliament met to talk about the conditions on board the slave ships. Slave trader , Robert Norris was called to give his views.

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: ____ Century: ____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

Firstly the source says: _____

Furthermore it reveals: _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Why was the source created. Is there a special reason or motive ? _____

Use the bias indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or not. Think about 1:**Provenance**, the origins or where the source came from . 2:**Content**, what the source says 3: **Corroboration**, is the content supported by other sources or your own knowledge?

C O N T E N T	What		P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	Why
	Unreliable	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Not Corroborated		Reliable Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Corroborated	Could the person know things others do not? Do they have an important job? Is the person trustworthy? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using information that was not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: Source provenance may may not make the source reliable because: _____

Example from the source : " _____ "

2: The source content may may not make the source reliable because: _____

Example from the source : " _____ "

3: Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

[WWW.ICHistory.COM](http://www.icHistory.com)