

Year 8 KO5: Empire and Slavery

Explain how the sources are useful for an enquiring into empire building & Explain 2 consequences of empire building

Key Vocabulary	
Colony	A country or area under the political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
Empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch/country.
Triangular Trade	Transatlantic Slave Trade, was the trading of goods between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. The trading system was a general exchange of manufactured goods, labour, and raw materials through shipments crossing the Atlantic.
Middle Passage	The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies.
Plantation	an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown/harvested by slaves.
Underground Railway	The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early to mid-19th century, and used by enslaved African-Americans to primarily escape into free states and Canada.
Abolitionist	A person who fought against the practice of slavery to have it abolished.
Petition	a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority (usually the government)
'Jewel in the Crown.'	Something that is the most valuable, important, or admired. The British referred to India in this way due to the rich natural resources it contained.
East India Company	Formed in 1600 by a group of merchants, they were the only ones who were allowed to trade in India.
Mughal empire	An early modern empire in South Asia that lasted from the 16 th to the mid-19 th century. It controlled India.
Sepoys	An Indian soldier serving under British army in India
Lee Enfield Rifle	A rifle introduced in the British army. It was contentious since loading the gun required biting the end of a greased cartridge, which was lubricated with beef/pork fat. Hindus saw cows as sacred and Muslims saw pigs as unclean.

Key Dates	
New York City Revolt (1712)	An uprising in New York City where 23 enslaved Africans killed nine whites and injured another six before they were stopped.
The Slave Trade Act (1807)	The act made it illegal for British subjects to buy or sell slaves – it became illegal to carry slaves in British ships. Those who had owned slaves, however, could keep them.
Nat Turner Rebellion (Aug. 1831)	A rebellion of enslaved Virginians that took place in Southampton County and was led by Nat Turner. The rebels killed between 55 and 65 people.
Slavery Abolition Act (1833)	Officially abolished slavery in Britain and its colonies. This freed more than 800,000 enslaved Africans in the Caribbean and South Africa.
Fugitive Slave Act of (1850)	The act required that slaves be returned to their owners, even if they were in a free state. The act also made the federal government responsible for finding, returning, and trying escaped slaves.
Sepoy Rebellion (1857)	A group of Sepoys decided to march to Delhi (the capital of Indian) to encourage others to speak out against British rule and the injustices taking place. It was brutally put down.
13 th Amendment (1865)	This abolished slavery in the U.S. in all states – southern and northern
Land Acquisition Act (India, 1886)	A law that allowed any British commander to snatch away a piece of land by claiming that it would be used for 'public purposes' and for the betterment of society. Thousands of farmers across India lost their land because of this act.

KEY PEOPLE:

- Nat Turner
- Harriet Tubman
- William Wilberforce
- Granville Sharp
- Olaudah Equiano
- Mangal Pandey

