



Key Vocabulary:

- **Kinship** - Kinship is the most universal and basic of all human relationships and is based on ties of blood, marriage, or adoption
- **Slave** - a person who is forced to work for and obey another and is considered to be their property; an enslaved person:
- **Raid** - a rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft, or other armed forces:
- **Trade** - the buying and selling of goods and services
- **Plantation** - A plantation is a word that is used to describe a large farm that produce crops.
- **Transatlantic** - crossing or extending across the Atlantic Ocean
- **Auctions** - a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder
- **Abolitionist** - a person who wants to abolish or get rid of something
- **Overseer** - a person who supervises others, especially workers.
- **Abolition** - the action of abolishing a system practice, or institution.
- **Branding Iron** - a metal stamp with the initials of a slave owner used to show that the slave was their property.
- **Colony** - A colony is a group of people from one country who build a settlement in another territory, or land

Core Four

African Civilisations

Africa had many wealthy and powerful civilisations ruled by different Kings and leaders before the 1500s. E.g. the Benin Civilisation and the Mali. These kingdoms were run like other societies often with elders in charge. Great systems were developed in terms of maths and science and farming and medicine. Trade relationships also existed successfully.



The Transatlantic Slave Trade

The Transatlantic Slave Trade was established to provide slave labour to work on plantations in the Americas. The 'middle passage' was the journey taken in slave ships from West Africa to America. Enslaved Africans were packed below deck and chained together side by side in unspeakable conditions. One in ten would die.



Bolton and the Slave Trade

Of all the goods associated with the transatlantic slave trade, cotton was the most important in the Greater Manchester region. With the availability of cotton grown by enslaved Africans in the Americas, and the invention of the Spinning Mule by Samuel Crompton, cotton processing and production soon became the most important local industries and led to the regional development and wealth of Bolton at this time.



James Watkins

James Watkins was a former enslaved African who came to the Northwest of England following his escape from slavery in America. He was an abolitionist who preached against slavery around Greater Manchester.



HISTORY – THE SLAVE TRADE

WHAT IMPACT DID THE SLAVE TRADE HAVE IN BOLTON?



Key facts/stats:

- An estimated 11 million Africans were transported across the Atlantic between 1500 and 1867.
- Slaves developed important forms of resistance to enslavement including plotting rebellions; escaping, and keeping alive African cultures, stories, beliefs, forms of worship, and languages.
- Life as a slave was harsh and the enslaved were treated cruelly on the plantations.
- Bolton's former enslaved African, James Watkins, was a leading abolitionist lecturing around the Northwest in the 1800s.
- On 1 August 1834, the Abolition of Slavery Act, made the purchase or owning of slaves illegal in parts of the British Empire.



Link to previous or current units

How much did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?
Why did the cotton mills industry experience huge growth during the industrial revolution?