Describe how triangular trade was organised. (5 marks)

Explain why it was difficult for slaves to revolt on the middle passage. (5 marks)
Before reaching the Americas, ship owners would try to make the slaves look as **fit and healthy** as possible. They would sometimes cover slaves in tar to hide their scars or oil to make them look healthy.

Slaves were then sold in one of two ways:

- Slave auction
- Slave scramble
Slave auction
Slaves were inspected before being sold to the highest bidder.

Slave scramble
A fixed price was agreed for each slave. Buyers would then rush into a holding area and grab as many as they wanted.
Slaves were strictly controlled by their owners.

New slaves were often forced to change their African **name**, speak **English** and give up their **religion** (sometimes Islam).

Slaves were often given the surname of their new owner.
Make an advertisement

You are a slave trader who has arrived with a shipful of slaves from Africa.

Your task is to make an effective poster or flyer to advertise your slaves to plantation owners. (you can do this for your whole shipment or for one particular slave)

Think about

What qualities would the owners want to see in their new slaves?

What worries might they have and how will you reassure them?

How will you make your poster stand out?
Describe the living conditions that slaves had. Describe the different types of jobs that slaves did.
Life on Plantation: 6 key questions why it will answer

Where would slaves live? Were some jobs better than others?

What would slaves eat? Did slaves have any kind of freedom?

What jobs would slaves do? What would these freedoms usually depend on?
Obviously the life of a slave could be very difficult. Slaves usually lived in very poor conditions and were forced by their owners to do whatever jobs were needed.
Slaves usually lived in poor quality huts/shacks, which were overcrowded.

**Furniture** (if any) was very poor, with beds often being made of rags or straw.

However some house slaves did live in better conditions.
Slave diets were also very poor. They were usually given basic food to last a period such as a week. This would tend to consist of cornmeal (which could make bread) and cheap meat.

The poor quality of food could lead to disease.
There were a variety of slave workplaces. This could include the owner's home, factories or even mines (depending on where in the Americas they worked). However plantations were the most common workplace.
House slaves were often treated better due to their close relationship with the owner and family.

House jobs included cooking, cleaning, and looking after children.

House slaves were sometimes freed after their owner died.
Working on a plantation (field) was very hard work.

Slaves had to work long hours. They had to do all manner of farm work.

e.g. planting crops, harvesting crops, looking after animals, boiling crops such as sugar.
The treatment of slaves depended on their **owner**. Some were very cruel, others less so.

Some slaves could be given more responsibility. For instance, they might be given a **ticket** to leave the plantation and go into town.
The **slave codes** were a series of rules and laws on how slaves were to be treated.

However these rules were frequently ignored *e.g.* mothers should not have been separated from children under 10, but frequently were
Life on Plantation 6 key questions why will answer

Where would slaves live?  Were some jobs better than others?

What would slaves eat?  Did slaves have any kind of freedom?

What jobs would slaves do?  What would these freedoms usually depend on?
Was there any advantages to being a slave?

Think about the time we are studying and how poor people in Britain might have lived then.

Can you think of any things about being a slave which could be said to be good/an advantage?