

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

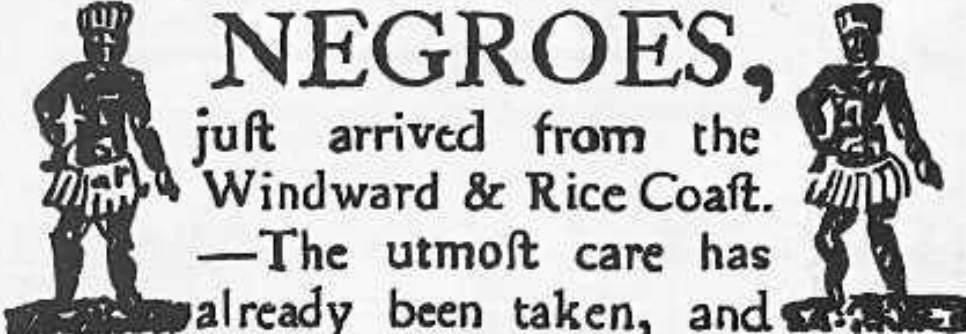
TO BE SOLD, on board the
Ship *Bance-Yland*, on tuesday the 6th
of May next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy

NEGROES,

just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.
—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Austin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country.





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

GREAT SALE
of
SLAVES
JANUARY 10, 1855

There will be offered for Sale at Public Auction at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEASNEY, LEXINGTON, AD THE SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY. On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Will All Belong to the CARTER PLANTATION at QUINN'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

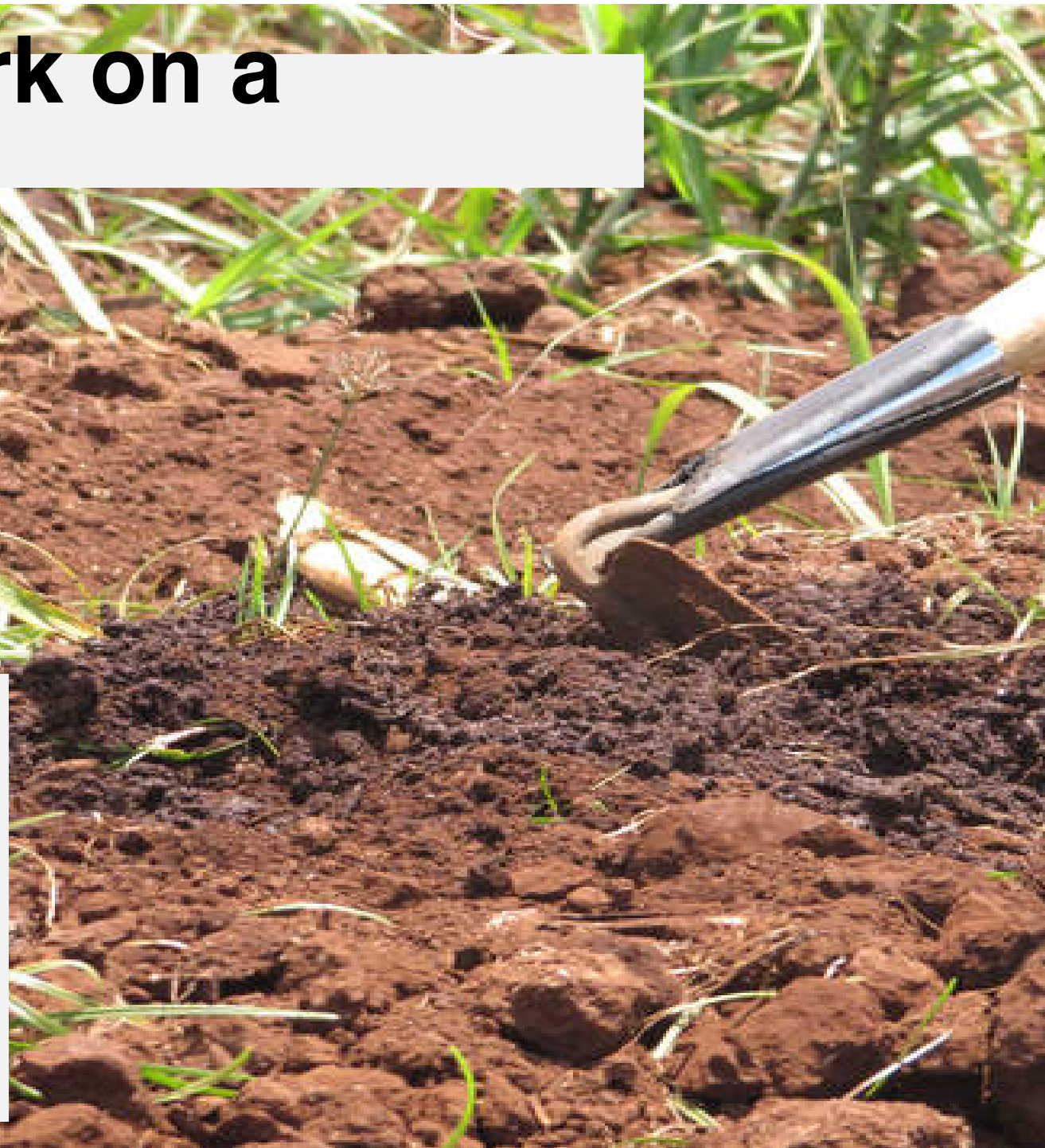
3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Able-bodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to Free State for the auctioneer will be authorized previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN CARTER, Esq.
Clarkburg, Lewis County, Kentucky

Life and work on a plantation

Describe the living
conditions that
slaves had
Describe the
different types of
jobs that slaves did



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?
Depend on?

What would these freedoms usually



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 slave** 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 work) was very hard work.

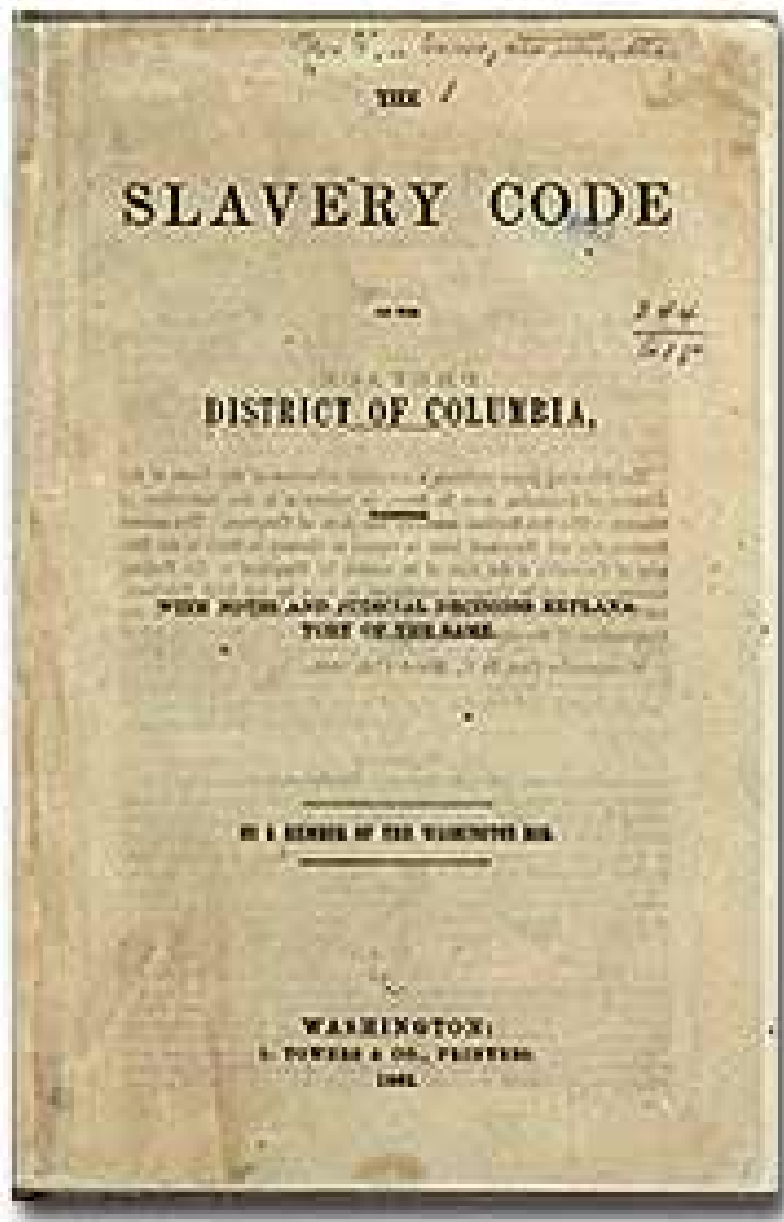
Slaves had to work long hours. They had to do all manner of farm work.

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?
How long would they
end on?

What would these freedoms usually

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?

