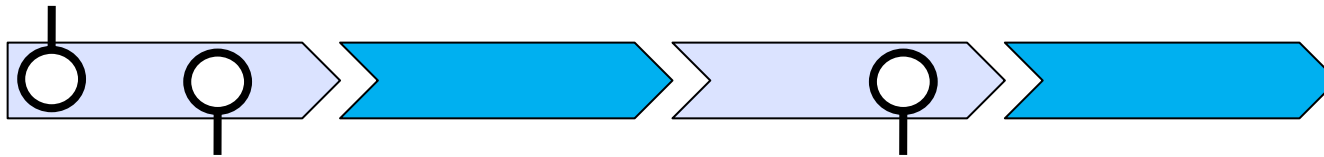


- The transatlantic slave trade began in the 15th century, initiated by Portuguese and Spanish explorers who needed labor for their colonies in the Americas.
- It involved the forced transportation of African people across the Middle Passage to the Americas, where they were sold as enslaved people.
- The trade was driven by the demand for labor to work on plantations producing sugar, tobacco, cotton, and other cash crops, which fueled the economies of European colonial powers.

What were the origins and key features of the transatlantic slave trade?



How did people resist the transatlantic slave trade (1501-1867)?

- Enslaved people often resisted through uprisings, such as the Haitian Revolution, which successfully ended slavery and established Haiti as an independent nation.
- Both enslaved and free Africans, along with sympathetic Europeans and Americans, organised abolitionist movements, campaigning for the end of the slave trade and slavery itself.

What were the main factors that led to the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade (1807)?

- Growing opposition to slavery, led by figures like William Wilberforce and groups such as the Quakers, highlighted the inhumanity of the slave trade.
- The Industrial Revolution shifted economic interests towards industrial manufacturing, reducing the economic reliance on slave labor.
- Abolitionist movements pressured political leaders leading to the British Slave Trade Act (1807)

abolitionist

Someone involved in the public campaign to end slavery or the slave trade.

rebellion

Opposition to authority or an organisation.



arson The illegal burning of a building or property.



Suffragette A woman seeking the right to vote through militant actions.



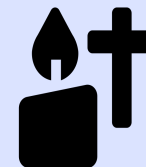
economic Relating to money, finances or the economy.



Suffragist A woman seeking the right to vote through peaceful petitions.

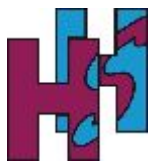


martyr A person who is willing to die for their beliefs, often religious.



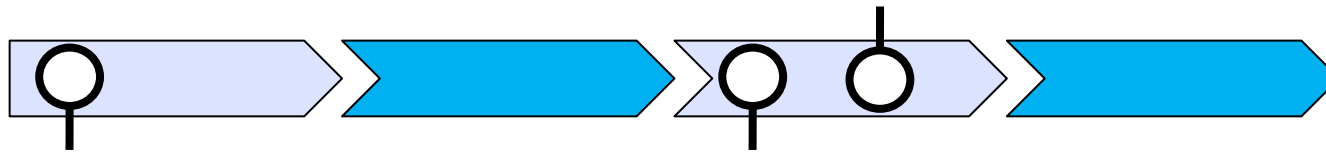
Triangular Trade A trade system importing and exporting goods to and from three destinations.





- Women took on roles traditionally held by men, working in factories, offices, and farms to support the war effort and keep the economy running.
- Many women served as nurses and volunteers in medical units, providing essential care to wounded soldiers both on the front lines and in military hospitals.

How did women contribute to the First World War (1914-1918)?



How did democracy evolve in the 19th century (1801-1900)?

- The 19th century saw the gradual expansion of the right to vote (suffrage) to those who previously had not been allowed to vote such as working class men who didn't own property.
- Various social movements, including labor rights and women's suffrage, emerged to demand more inclusive and representative democratic systems.

What role did protest play in the suffrage movement (1903-1918)?

- Protests and marches raised awareness of the demand for voting rights for women, drawing attention to the cause.
- Suffrage organisations like the suffragists lobbied politicians, circulated petitions, and used the media to demand legislative changes granting women the right to vote.
- Suffragettes used hunger strikes and chaining themselves to railings to provoke a response from authorities.

abolitionist

Someone involved in the public campaign to end slavery or the slave trade.

rebellion

Opposition to authority or an organisation.



arson The illegal burning of a building or property.



Suffragette A woman seeking the right to vote through militant actions.



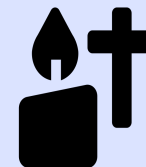
economic Relating to money, finances or the economy.



Suffragist A woman seeking the right to vote through peaceful petitions.



martyr A person who is willing to die for their beliefs, often religious.



Triangular Trade A trade system importing and exporting goods to and from three destinations.

