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| W:\2018\transatlantic-slave-trade-27-728.jpg **1)Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: 10 million Africans transported to the Americas.**

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| Tudor period | 20,000 free Black people lived in England |
| 1530s | English traders started to go to West Africa where Portuguese merchants had been trading.  |
| 1562 | John Hawkins led a voyage to capture and enslave African people. Britain’s involvement in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade began.  |
| 1627 | English settlers started to farm sugar for profit in Barbados. Demand grew so they enslaved Africans to work on the sugar plantations.  |
| Middle Passage | The Journey from Africa to the Americas |
| Plantation | A huge farm growing one type of crop |
| 1807 | Trading of enslaved Africans banned |
| 1833 | Enslaved Africans freed across the British Empire |

 **2) Industrial Revolution 1750-1900** **(A time of great change for Britain)**Enlightenment: natural thinking taking a lead over religious thinkingAgricultural Revolution: a complete change in farming methodsScientific Revolution; a complete change in scientific thought Cottage Industry: manufacturing done on a small scale in people’s homesW:\2018\cycleofprosperity2.jpgIndustrial Revolution: a complete change from farming and domestic manufacturing to use of factories **Factors that caused the Industrial Revolution and led to the cycle of prosperity** Coal EnclosuresIncreasing population Great individualsProfits and products from slave trade | **3) Let’s recap the key people from Year 7**Martin Luther: put his 95 theses on the door of his Church in Wittenburg (started the Protestant Religion) in 1517**Royal Africa Company**: set up in 1672, controlled trade on West coast of Africa, set up slave forts and British involvement in slave trade grew**William Wilberforce**: leading abolitionist. **Mary Prince**: published her book of experiences in 1831**Olaudah Equiano**: bought his freedom and wrote a narrative of his life as an enslaved African in 1789**Toussaint L’Ouverture**: led a successful revolt of enslaved Africans and emancipated enslaved Africans in Haiti**Nanny of the Maroons**: organised successful plans to free over 1000 enslaved Africans in Jamaica and led a community of formerly enslaved Africans called the Windward Maroons. **4) Industrial Revolution**Jethro Tull: Invented the seed drill (1700)Richard Arkwright: Invented the water frame (1769)Robert Boyle: first modern chemistJohn Heathcoat: English inventor from Derbyshire, invented a machine that made lace, moved his successful business to Tiverton.Ada Lovelace: first computer programmer and brilliant mathematician **Timeline of Public Health**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1831: Cholera strikes1842: Chadwick Report1848: First Public Health Act1854: John Snow proves cholera is in water1858: Great Stink. Bazalgette is given money to build sewers in London1875: Second Public Health Act1889: Booth writes report on living conditions in London1901: Rowntree writes his report on living conditions in York |