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| W:\2018\transatlantic-slave-trade-27-728.jpg  **1)Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: 10 million Africans transported to the Americas.**     |  |  | | --- | --- | | 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 thinking  Agricultural Revolution: a complete change in farming methods  Scientific Revolution; a complete change in scientific thought  Cottage Industry: manufacturing done on a small scale in people’s homes  W:\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 Enclosures  Increasing population Great individuals  Profits 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 chemist  John 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 strikes  1842: Chadwick Report  1848: First Public Health Act  1854: John Snow proves cholera is in water  1858: Great Stink. Bazalgette is given money to build sewers in London  1875: Second Public Health Act  1889: Booth writes report on living conditions in London  1901: Rowntree writes his report on living conditions in York |