**The Slave Trade - National 5 Practice – Int 2 Past Papers 2011/2012/2013**

**Source A**

The ships which had arrived on the African coast from Europe landed armed raiders who attacked African villages and seized as many men, women and children as possible. As soon as they saw a ship the Africans left their villages and took to the forests to hide. Another way Europeans obtained slaves was simply to buy them from their African masters. As the trade increased, Europeans built forts on the coast and established factories to hold captured slaves.

**Source B**

The slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean changed the whole course of African history. The kings and chiefs of the African tribes became trading partners with European merchants. They swapped their people for European goods such as horses, guns and alcohol. As the demand for slaves grew, raiding and kidnapping spread terror deep into Africa. Frightened villagers, trying to escape the raiders, moved into remote areas which often had poor soil and produced few crops.

1. **Compare the evidence about the effect of the slave trade on Africa in Sources A and B? 4**
2. **Describe the ways in which slaves were prepared and sold in the West Indies 5**

**Source C**

Cities in the west of Britain benefited from the Atlantic slave trade. By 1800, Liverpool profited most directly from the transportation of human beings as slaves. Glasgow and Bristol developed their own specialist areas which were linked to the trade. Glasgow had the largest share of the British tobacco trade and this helped the city’s economic development. Profits from the tobacco trade also contributed to the development of industry in Glasgow. In Bristol, merchants profited from the sugar trade. All of these activities were based on Britain’s involvement in the Atlantic slave trade.

1. **How fully does Source C explain why the slave trade was important to many British cities? (Use source C and recall.) 6**

**In source D a modern historian describes the treatment of slaves on the middle passage**.

Troublesome slaves were kept in chains and only let on the deck a few at a time for exercise. To keep the slaves as healthy as possible the crew would whip them to make them dance during exercise time. In desperation some slaves tried to jump overboard. Many slaves died during the middle passage from harsh treatment, poor food and disease. So did many of the crew.

1. **Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence about of how slaves were treated on the middle passage? 6**

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out)

1. **Describe the way slave factories operated on the West African coast. 5**

**Source E**

John Newton persuaded William Wilberforce to join the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Wilberforce soon became its leader. Newton was a former slave trader who became an anti-slavery campaigner. Wilberforce used evidence gathered by abolitionists to try to persuade parliament to end the slave trade. For 18 years he introduced anti-slavery motions in parliament. However, the slave traders put their case to parliament and Wilberforce’s arguments failed to win enough support. As a consequence, Wilberforce published even more horrific accounts of the slave trade.

1. **How fully does Source E explain why William Wilberforce was an important figure in the campaign for the abolition of the slave trade? (Use source E and recall.) 6**

**Source F**

There were many reasons why it took so long to abolish the slave trade. One reason was that the slave trade had many powerful supporters. Plantation owners and merchants in British ports which relied on the slave trade were well organised and had political influence. They had enough wealth to bribe MPs to support them. They also had the support of King George III. Many people believed that the trade had helped them to make Britain wealthy and prosperous

**Source G**

The Abolitionists faced powerful opposition. The plantation owners allied themselves with important groups to promote the case for slavery and the slave trade. Their case seemed overwhelming. Dozens of British ports and surrounding areas relied on the slave trade. British consumers had become addicted to the products of the slave trade, most notably sugar. The Atlantic slave trade represented a large amount of British trade and seemed vital to the continuing prosperity of Britain and the Caribbean Islands.

1. **Compare the evidence about the reasons the slave trade continued in Britain throughout the eighteenth century in Sources F and G. 4**
2. **Explain why resistance was difficult for slaves on the plantations. 5**
3. **To what extent was the abolition of the slave trade in Britain due to the work of William Wilberforce? 8**

[Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You can position the text box anywhere in the document. Use the Drawing Tools tab to change the formatting of the pull quote text box.]