

Slave Rebellions

Slave Rebellions - Game Board

1441	1460	1522	1526	1655	1660 onwards
1684	1729	1731	1750	STARTER CARD 1750 onwards more and more Black servants arriving STARTER CARD	1764
1772	STARTER CARD Late 1700s Slave ships sail directly from Africa to America STARTER CARD	1780	STARTER CARD 1786 Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in Britain is set up STARTER CARD	1788	1791
1792	Early 1800	1807	1820	1831	1833
1842	1850	1850	1854	1857	1863

missionaries

People who have travelled to spread the Christian religion.

Slave Rebellions - Information Sheet

African slaves who were taken to the Americas never accepted the fact that they died young and lived in a land where they believed that they could be free. Sometimes slaves ran away or have their toes cut off, or remained free they were called 'COCKPIT COUNTRY'.

In many cases slaves attacked plantations called a 'REBELLION'. Usually the government and the landowners were against them.

Slaves were made to work on cotton and sugar. These plantations would sometimes have Maroons who would sometimes attack in small groups. This type of fighting is called 'MARRONAGE'. The Maroons were seen as 'MISSIONARIES' who spread the Christian message. Many slaves offered them a happy life here and now, becoming Christians.

All slaves in British colonies were freed in 1833. This was called 'EMANCIPATION'. The British government called this the 'British Empire's' 'COLONISATION'.

Britain was the first world power to also gain slaves.

10,000 Black people living in London after 10 years after people who had been kidnapped being brought to the country.

Many Black people were Charitable during the early part of the 19th century.

This Connection activity will study the two forces working towards the end of slavery: the resistance of the slaves and the political action of abolitionists and will explore the events in United States and Europe during the 18th and 19th century.

Suitable for pupils aged 10+

The Learning Outcome will be that students will have learned about the resistance of the slaves and the political action of abolitionists towards the end of slavery.

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Slave Rebellions

Developed by Sharon Boyle at Willesden High School
Illustrated by Peter Bennett

Theme: Slavery
Age range: 10+

Context:

This Connection activity will study the two forces working towards the end of slavery: the resistance of the slaves and the political action of abolitionists and will explore the events in United States and Europe during the 18th and 19th century.

If you develop your own activities around this topic please share them by sending them to the address below in order to expand our library of resources.

Preparation:

Print out the A4 sheets.

If possible, laminate the game boards and cover the pages of the cards with 'clear pvc self adhesive film'. Then cut along the dotted lines and make the cards.

HOW TO PLAY:

The game can be played in small groups of three or four players. To consolidate the spelling and meanings of new vocabulary, all the groups have to work together to match the "word" cards with their meanings ("meaning" cards).

Each group will have a Game board, an Information sheet and a set of "Connection" cards.

Within each group players turn all the "Connection" cards face up and take it in turns to read their content. They should place the Starter Card first. Players then take it in turn to pick a card and try to work out where on the Game board it should be placed. This is a collaborative task and the players can help each other by discussing possible solutions.

The position of the cards can and may change as the game progresses.

The game is finished when all the squares are covered.

Each group can give feedback to the class in order to explain their findings.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will have learned about the resistance of the slaves and the political action of abolitionists towards the end of slavery.

If you have found further learning outcomes please share them by emailing collaborate@mantralingua.com.

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(You can purchase a professionally printed, sound-enabled version of this activity with pre-cut cards from www.mantralingua.com. Students can use PENpal to record and re-record aurally onto the pages and cards. Recordings can be saved and used for assessment, or shared with other classes and schools via "ShareLINK".)

African slaves who were taken to the Caribbean Islands and the Americas never accepted their position as slaves. Although many of them died young and lived in very bad conditions they never lost their belief that they could be free.

Sometimes slaves ran away. If they were caught they would be beaten, or have their toes cut off, or even be killed. If the Caribbean slaves remained free they were called MAROONS. Maroons lived in the hills in the area called COCKPIT COUNTRY.

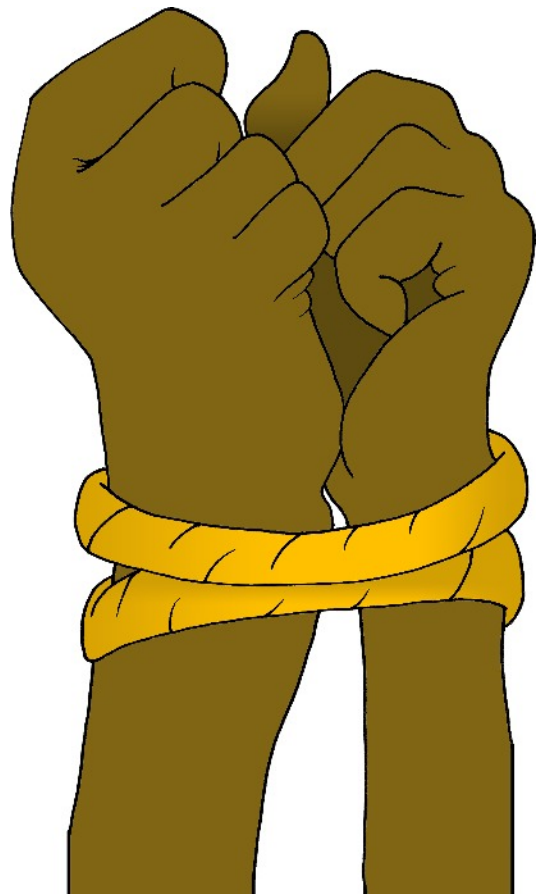
In many cases slaves attacked their owners by using violence. This is called a REBELLION. Usually these rebellions were easily stopped by the government and the leaders were executed.

Slaves were made to work for no pay on large farms growing tobacco, cotton and sugar. These large farms were called PLANTATIONS. Maroons would sometimes attack plantations and try to free the slaves. They would attack in small groups, by surprise, and then run off. This type of fighting is called GUERRILLA WARFARE (or Little War in Spanish). The Maroons could not easily fight the army openly.

MISSIONARIES were sent from England all over the world to spread the Christian message. Many slaves became Christians because Christianity offered them a happy life in heaven. It also made some of them want to be free here and now. Many slave owners did not like the slaves becoming Christians.

All slaves in British colonies were freed in 1833. This was called EMANCIPATION. British colonies were countries ruled by the British government as part of the British Empire. Colonies became part of the British Empire through COLONISATION.

Although Britain was the first world power to end slavery, it had also gained a lot from slavery in the past.



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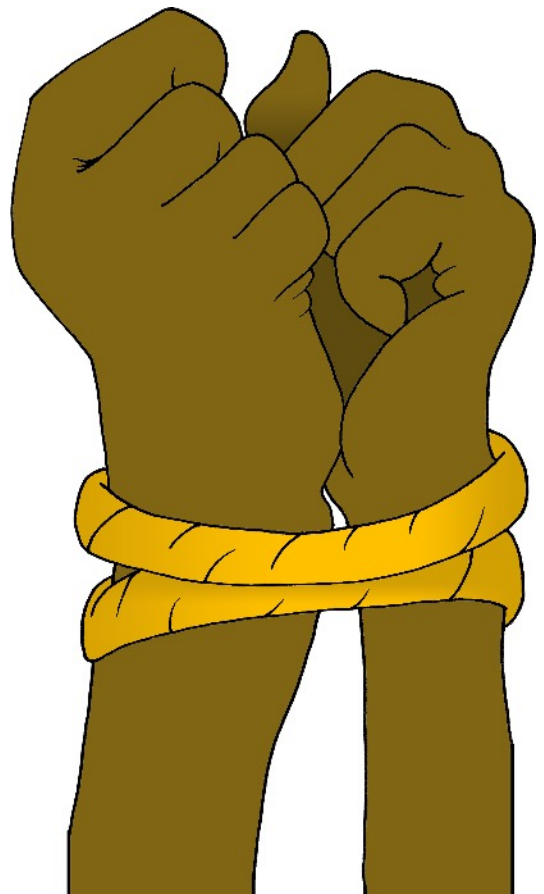
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missionaries

colonisation

plantation

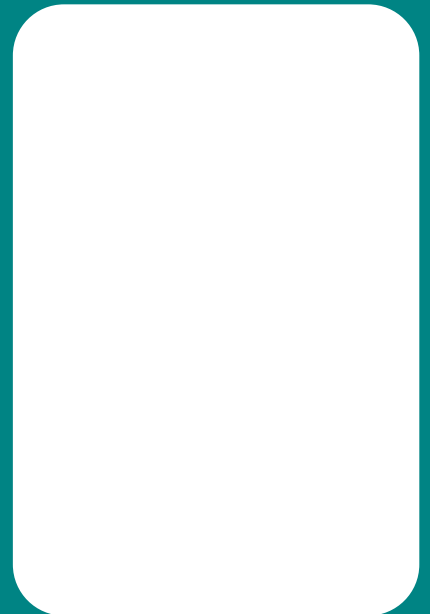
rebellion

'cockpit
country'

emancipation

maroons

guerrilla
warfare



People who have travelled to spread the Christian religion.

When one country takes over other countries.

A large farm which uses slaves to grow sugar or tobacco.

Violent attack on a government by the people.

An area of hills and valleys which was a favourite place for Maroons to hide.

Freedom for people - they are no longer slaves.

These people are slaves who have run away.

A way of fighting which does not use large armies or battles. People fight in small groups and in secret.

Slave Rebellions - "Connection" Cards

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(Cut along the dotted lines and make the cards.)

The Afro-European Slave Trade was started by the Europeans.

600 slaves were entering Portugal each year after the Europeans started the Slave Trade.

Santo Domingo rebellion took place in the first year of the 16th century on the timeline.

Carolina slaves rebelled against the Spanish, 4 years after slaves rebelled on Santo Domingo.

England gained Jamaica from Spain near the middle of the 17th century.

From the middle of the 17th century most Black people in Britain were from Africa.

Almost 100 years before 1786, New York recognised slavery as legal.

An English judge decided that baptism did not mean freedom.

Black people in London were stopped from being apprentices two years after the law said baptism did not mean freedom.

10,000 - 15,000 Black people were living in London 19 years after Black people were stopped from being apprentices.

STARTER CARD
-1760 onwards-
more and more Black servants escape
STARTER CARD

About the middle of the 1760 a free Black community existed in London.

The case of James Somerset took place 8 years before the Gordon Riots.

STARTER CARD
Late 1700
Slave ships sail directly from Africa to America
STARTER CARD

Black people in London took part in the Gordon Riots 51 years after the 1729 law on baptism.

STARTER CARD
1786
Committee for the Relief of the Black Poor in Britain is set up
STARTER CARD

100 petitions were sent to Parliament. 500 more petitions were sent four Years after this.

William Wilberforce introduced an Abolition Bill Between the two lots of petitions.

6 years after 1786, 500 petitions against slavery were sent to Parliament in support of Wilberforce.

Many Black people were Chartists during the early part of the 19th century.

27 years after the Gordon Riots. the Slave Trade is banned all over the world.

In Kansas, Nebraska, slavery was prohibited 13 years before it was in the British Empire.

Nat Turner's revolt took place 19 years before California became a free state.

Slavery was banned in the British Empire 26 years after the end of the Slave Trade.

Slave Rebellions - "Connection" Cards

12 years before the Missouri Compromise is revoked. The Supreme Court rules that slaves cannot be returned by Government officers if they run away.

Washington D.C. banned the Slave Trade in the same year as California became a free state.

California became a free state 13 years before the emancipation of slaves in the USA.

In this year the Missouri Compromise was revoked. Four years after Washington D.C. banned the Slave Trade.

6 years before U.S. emancipation, Scott, a runaway slave, sued his former master for his freedom.

30 years after Britain abolished slavery, the U.S.A. emancipation of slaves took place.

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1460

1522

1526

1684

1729

1731

1750

1772

Late
1700

1780

1786

1792

Early
1800

1807

1820

1842

1850

1850

1854

Board

1655

1660
onwards

1760
onwards

1764

1788

1791

1831

1833

1857

1863



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