

## Grade 7

### Social Sciences – History

#### Term 2 - Week 5

##### Sub-topic 3

##### Unit 1 – Slavery in the American South (Page 132 – 135)

##### **Slavery in the American South**

- During the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, sailors and explorers from Europe began to travel to different parts of the world.
- European countries soon found that they could get rich by **trading** with Africa, America and Asia.
- In some places they started **settlements**, or **colonies**, and they sent settlers from Europe to live there.
- They fought wars against the local people and took over their land.
- One of the places the settlers went to was America. They set up colonies and grew crops on **plantations**. They did this by using slave labour from Africa.
- Cotton was the main crop in the **American South**.
- The Trans-Atlantic trade formed a **triangle**: plantation crops went from the Americas to Europe, manufactured goods went from Europe to Africa, and the slaves from Africa to the Americas.

##### Activity

1. Match the word in Column A with the meaning in Column B. Write the word and its meaning in your book.

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a) Voyage	Having the ability to fight off an infectious disease.
b) Conquest	The local inhabitants or people who originally lived in the country.
c) Colonise	Journey or travel
d) Immunity	A big farm where crops are grown on a large scale.
e) Indigenous people	Something taken over by using force
f) Plantation	Crops like tobacco, rice, sugar cane and cotton are sold for money.
g) Cash crops	To take over and control a country or piece of land.

2. What was one of the places that the British government set up colonies?

3. What were these first colonies know as?
4. How did the British people colonise the indigenous people?
5. What happened to them as a result of not having immunity?
6. How did this influence slavery?
7. In what year were the colonies granted their freedom from Britain?
8. Why was this Declaration of Independence misleading?
9. What does 'Hypocrisy' mean?
10. Why were slaves bought by the wealthy farmers?
11. What is meant by a 'slave state'?
12. What is meant by a 'free state'?
13. How did the work of slaves differ in the northern parts and southern parts of America?
14. When was slavery eventually abolished in all the states?

## **Unit 2 – Reasons for using slave labour (Page 136 - 139)**

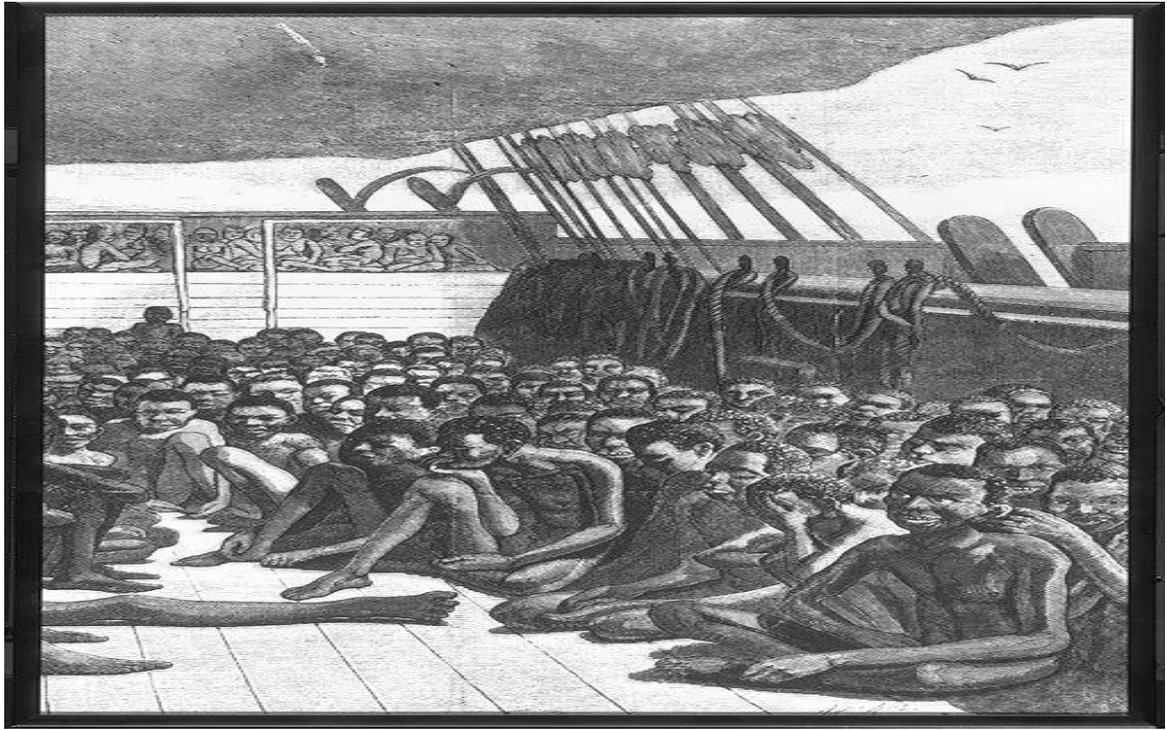
### **Reasons for slave labour**

- Spain, Portugal and France also started colonies in South America and the West Indies.
- They set up plantations to grow crops and needed a lot of workers.
- The best and cheapest workers were slaves from Africa.
- From the 15<sup>th</sup> century, millions of slaves were taken from Africa to work on the plantations in the Americas.

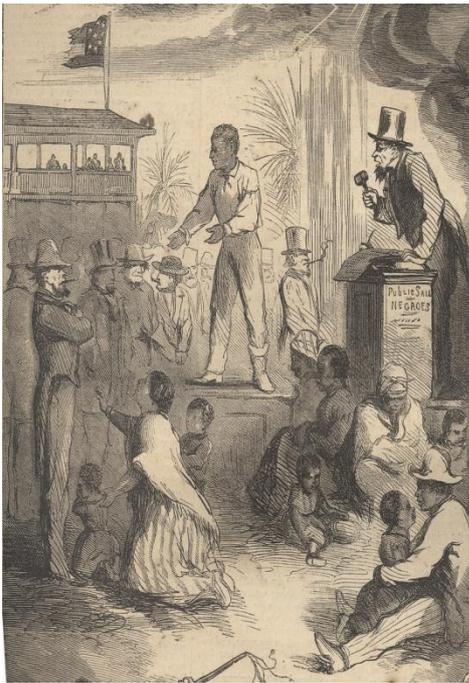
### **Activity**

1. What is meant by 'chattel slavery'?
2. How were these slaves treated?
3. Name 3 ways the slaves were captured and sold.
4. What were the captives exchanged for?
5. Where were the captives kept before they were sold?
6. What happened to these slaves next?
7. What happened to the slaves once they reached America?
8. The actual number of slaves traded over the years will never be known. What do Historians estimate the number to be?
9. Once the cash crops were harvested and sent to Europe, they were made into products in factories. What products did the following items become?
  - Cotton
  - Sugar cane
  - Tobacco





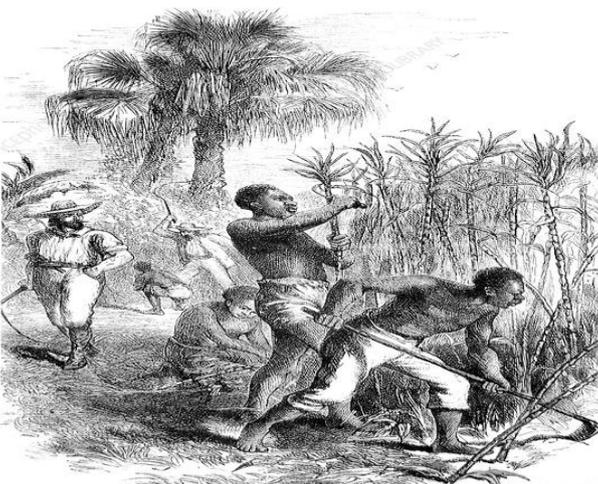
*Slaves on the slave ship*



*Slaves sold at an auction at the slave market*



*Slaves picking cotton*



*Slaves working in a sugar plantation*