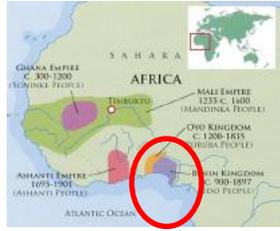
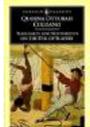


# History—Benin & Slavery in the British Empire —Autumn Term

Section A: Key vocabulary	
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
Ife-Ife (n)	The sacred (holy) town of the Yoruba peoples.
Ooni (n)	The Divine Ruler of Benin—a God-like figure.
Oba (n)	This means 'King'. There were many Obas or Kings of Benin (modern day Nigeria).
Cowrie (n)	A type of flattened, yellow shell used as currency (money) in Benin.
Council of Elders (n)	Senior people in villages who gave advice to the head of the village.
Middle Passage (n)	The middle section of the Triangular Trade from West Africa to the Americas.
Triangular Trade (n)	A trade system importing (buying) and exporting (selling) goods to and from three locations.
Royal African Company (n)	A group founded (created) by King Charles II of England to trade with the West Coast of Africa.
Tier 2 Vocabulary	Definition
Province (n)	A part of a country or empire, normally outside the capital city.
Meritocracy (n)	A society where people are given jobs or roles based on merit (how well they do).
Slave Trade (n)	The buying and selling of humans as slaves. Particularly Africans traded by Europeans from c. 16th-19th centuries.
Colony (n)	A country or region under control of another country. E.g. England was a colony of the Roman Empire.
Transatlantic (adj.)	Going across the Atlantic Ocean.
Empire (n)	A group of countries or states ruled over by one monarch.
Monopoly (n)	A company having exclusive or complete control to trade in a particular area.
Enslave (v)	To make someone a slave.
Abolition (v)	To get rid of or ban something e.g. slavery.

Section B: People and Places
<p>The <b>Kingdom of Benin</b> existed from circa (around) 1200 to 1897 when the British Empire took Benin as a colony. It is located in Western Africa, in what is now known as Nigeria.</p> 
Abolitionists
<p><b>Ottobah Cuguano:</b> An African man from the Gold Coast. Taken to Grenada in the Caribbean to work as a slave. He was the first African to demand <b>abolition</b> of the slave trade.</p> 
<p><b>Olaudah Equiano:</b> He was captured from Benin in 1756 and <b>enslaved</b>. He bought his freedom for £40 in 1766. He travelled and spoke at public meetings, calling for the abolition of slavery.</p> 
<p><b>Mary Prince:</b> Born in 1788 to a slave family in Bermuda. Travelled to England in 1822, and joined the <b>Anti-Slavery Society</b>. First black woman to write and publish her own <b>autobiography</b> about her life as a slave.</p> 
<p><b>Phillis Wheatley:</b> Born in Africa in 1753 and captured at 8 years old. Published a book of poems in 1773. First black woman in Britain to have her book published. She spoke at public meetings against slavery.</p> 

**Concepts you have seen before:** monarch, Catholic, Pope, archbishop, heir, succession, Rebellion, Parliament, trade, economy, society, politics, expansionism, monarch, taxation, population, protest.

Section C: Timeline	
Timeline for the Kingdom of Benin (c.1500-1750)	
C.1200	Oba Eweka is crowned the first Oba (king) of Benin.
C.1440	Oba Ewuare becomes King of Benin and transforms parts of Benin.
C.1481-1504	Oba Ezuola expands (increases) the territory or land that is part of Benin.
1485	The Portuguese arrive in Benin and begin trading.
1510	Traders from São Tomé (at this time a Portuguese island) begin travelling to Benin for slaves.
1516	Separate slave markets are created for male and female slaves by Oba Esigie.
1550	Benin's borders are expanded to Lagos.
1608	Oba Ohuan dies and a succession crisis begins. This is the start of the decline of Benin.
Timeline for Slavery in the British Empire	
1661	<b>Barbados Slave Code:</b> Made slavery legal on the island of Barbados in the Caribbean.
1772	<b>James Somerset Case:</b> A legal case represented by lawyer Granville Sharp. <b>Somerset</b> escaped slavery in Virginia (America) but was captured in London to be returned to his slave owner Charles Stuart. <b>Sharp</b> and <b>Somerset</b> won the case— English law said <b>Stuart</b> could not capture Somerset in England. Somerset was now a free man.
1807	<b>First Abolition of the Slave Trade Act.</b> This banned the <b>trading of slaves</b> across the Atlantic.
1833	The <b>Slavery Abolition Act</b> gave all slaves in the British Empire their freedom. The British government paid <b>compensation</b> (money) to British slave owners.
1871	The ' <b>Scramble for Africa</b> ' begins as European countries take over African countries for their empires. Britain is looking for alternative trade to slavery.