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**GET Term 2 Take Home Package**  
**Social Science: History**  
**Grade 7**

### Question 1: Text Input

In what year was the slave trade abolished by Britain?

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### This text refers to question: 2, 3

The following is an extract from an internet site talking about the start of slavery. Queen Elizabeth I ruled England from 1559 to her death in 1603; Hawkins was her English Naval Commander. Hawkins was the first to have profited from the British slave trade.

**"Hawkins came home with ships filled with ivory, skins, and sugar. Queen Elizabeth was furious that slaves had been taken and sold without their free consent; she criticised Hawkins for his awful behaviour. But she soon changed her opinion when she learned that the profits were so high, the religious Elizabeth created a partnership with Hawkins to organise more expeditions to gain slaves. So began the British slave trade. Hawkins was granted a title and a coat of arms. The crest included a picture of a slave."**

Source: [http://www.badnewsaboutchristianity.com/gaa\\_slavery.htm](http://www.badnewsaboutchristianity.com/gaa_slavery.htm)

### Question 2: True/False

The slave trade only began after 1559 when Queen Elizabeth I sanctioned the slave trade.

 TRUE FALSE

### Question 3: Multiple Choice

Queen Elizabeth I was a devout Christian. What swayed her from doing what was right?

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| <b>A</b> | Profit from the slave trade.                                |
| <b>B</b> | Hawkins was a friend.                                       |
| <b>C</b> | Hawkins had the ability to transport slaves with his ships. |
| <b>D</b> | Hawkins ship returned with skins, ivory and sugar.          |

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### This text refers to question: 4, 5 Trade across the Sahara

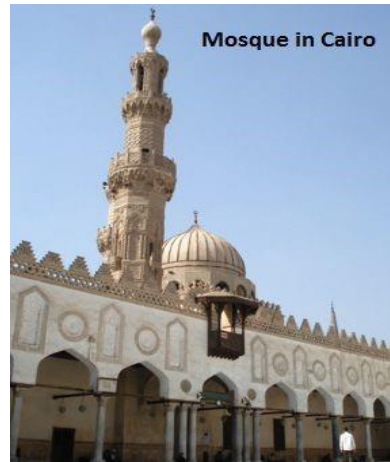
The sands of the Sahara Desert could've been a major obstacle to trade between Africa, Europe, and the East, but it was more like a sandy sea with ports of trade on either side. In the south were cities such as Timbuktu and Gao; in the north, cities such as Ghadames (in present-day Libya). From there goods travelled on to Europe, Arabia, India, and China.

Muslim traders from North Africa shipped goods across the Sahara using large camel caravans -- on average around a thousand camels, although there's a record which mentions caravans travelling between Egypt and Sudan that had 12 000 camels. They brought in mainly luxury goods such as textiles, silks, beads, ceramics, ornamental weapons, and utensils. These were traded for gold, ivory, woods such as ebony, and agricultural products such as kola nuts (which act as a stimulant as they contain caffeine). They also brought their religion, Islam, which spread along the trade routes. Nomads living in the Sahara traded salt, meat, and their knowledge as guides for cloth, gold, cereal, and slaves. Until the discovery of the the Americas, Mali was the principal producer of gold. African ivory was also sought after because it's softer than that from Indian elephants and therefore easier to carve. Slaves were wanted by the courts of Arab and Berber princes as servants, concubines, soldiers, and agricultural labourers.

**Question 4: Text Input**

African ivory was preferred above the ivory of the Indian elephants because the ivory of African elephants is ... than that of the Indian elephants.

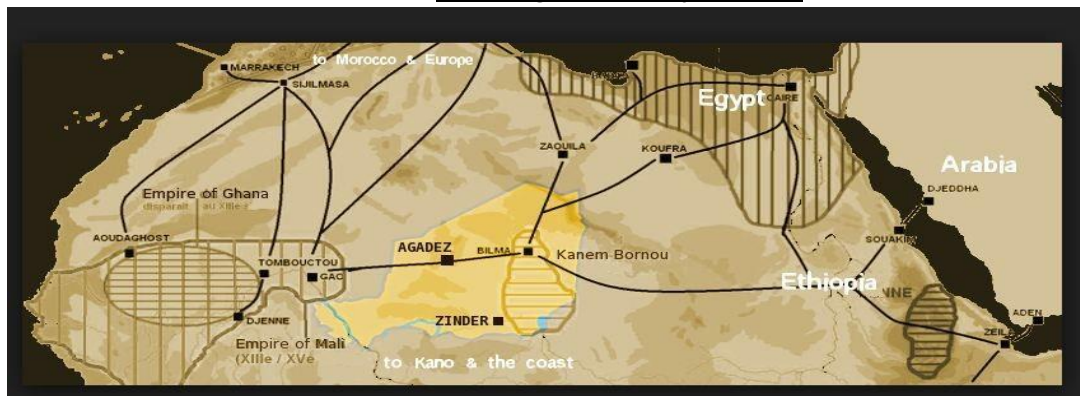
**This image refers to question: 7**



**Question 5: True/False**

Egypt became an important gateway through which Islam spread to other parts of Africa.

**This image refers to question: 6**



**Question 6: Please Fill In The Blanks**

The gold-salt trade took place along the (1) and (2) trade routes.

(Give your answers in alphabetical order.)

Possible Answers: Mali-Tunisia-Egypt | Morocco-West African | Morocco-East African | Mali-Tunisia-West African

1	<input type="text"/>
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2	<input type="text"/>
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**Question 7: Multiple Choice**

Arab traders, who first helped to spread Islam in North Africa, gradually gained ... control of North Africa from the indigenous populations.

- A** political
- B** religious
- C** economic
- D** military

**This image refers to question: 8**



**Question 8 Text Input**

Slaves in the American South worked on plantations. This picture shows them working on a ... plantation.

**Question 9 True/False**

West Africa had a wide variety of religions, cultures and languages. This led to much fighting amongst the people living there.

TRUE

FALSE

**Question 9: Please Fill In The Blanks**

Match the main goods with the places from where they came in the north: (1) Europe; (2) Sus in southern Morocco; (3) Fez; (4) Marrakech

Possible Answers: textiles | sugar | leather-bound books | brass and copper vessels | salt

<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>	

**This text refers to question: 10, 11**

## **SLAVERY IN AFRICA**

Slavery existed in Africa, but it was not the same type of slavery that the Europeans introduced. The European form was called chattel slavery. A chattel slave is a piece of property, with no rights. Slavery within Africa was different. A slave might be enslaved in order to pay off a debt or pay for a crime. Slaves in Africa lost the protection of their family and their place in society through enslavement. But eventually they or their children might become part of their master's family and become free. This was unlike chattel slavery, in which enslaved Africans were slaves for life, as were their children and grandchildren.

The treatment of slaves in Africa varied widely. Ottobah Cuguano, a former slave, remembered slaves as being 'well fed ... and treated well'. Olaudah Equiano, another former slave who wrote an account of his life, noted that slaves might even own slaves themselves. In larger states some slaves worked in government administration, and might become an important state or royal official with wide ranging powers. Other slaves in Africa might work within their master's household as domestic servants or as agricultural labourers. Others were sent to work in the gold mines of West Africa. Mining for gold was hard and dangerous work, and many died.

Africans usually enslaved 'other' people, not their own particular ethnic, or cultural, group. Slaves were taken as prisoners of war, or enslaved in payment for debt or as punishment for crime. This enslavement was usually on a small scale. It was enough to supply the demand for slaves within Africa, but not enough to supply the demand from outside.

As the demand from outsiders such as Arabs and Europeans grew, warfare and raids to get slaves and the kidnapping of individuals increased. Europeans wanted to buy enslaved Africans to work on the land they owned on the Caribbean islands and in America. They chose Africans for a number of reasons, one being because they were used to farming. <http://www.discoveringbristol.org.uk/slavery/people-involved/enslaved-people/enslaved-africans/africa-slavery/>

**Question 12: Text Input** *African slaves were popular because they were ...*

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### **Question 13: Multiple Choice**

Because Africans could not meet the demand for slaves by the Arabs and Europeans, they ... . They then traded them with the Arab and European traders.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>A</b> | bought young women and men from their parents enticed      |
| <b>B</b> | young women and men to a bright future raided villages and |
| <b>C</b> | abducted young women and men                               |
| <b>D</b> | paid young women and men to become slaves                  |

### **Question 14: Please Fill In The Blanks**

The people in West Africa traded with the (1) traders and with (2) through merchants in North Africa.

Possible Answers: Arab Muslim | Indian Muslim | India | Europe

<b>1</b>	<input type="text"/>
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<b>2</b>	<input type="text"/>
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### **Question 15: Text Input**

The fact that the citizens of Timbuktu had many slaves at their service, tells us that they were ... people.

This text refers to question: 16

## How did indentured servitude differ from chattel slavery?

Indentured servitude differed from chattel slavery because indentured servants are people who were willing to work to get transportation, land, clothes, food, or shelter instead of money. In chattel slavery, people are considered property instead of workers or servants. They can only be free when they purchased themselves or when their master(s) allowed them to be. Indentured servants get to be released when they have worked their part of the deal. Slaves don't get much in return for their work. Something that they do get is shelter, but most of the time, the shelter is small and is shared with other slaves.

Most indentured servants died before meeting the end of their working terms. In order to become an indentured servant, the person or their relatives would create a contract with someone who was willing to fulfill the indentured servants' wants. Indentured servants usually have a contract to work for 5-7 years to work off their debt.

Slaves are enslaved against their will and usually don't get anything in return for their service. Slaves are sold by African kings and can be gathered from people who were captured from war or were imprisoned. Unlike indentured servants, slaves had fewer/no rights. Indentured servants had more rights than slaves and were still free by law. Slaves, however, weren't free and were instead owned by people. [<https://doslavery.weebly.com/1difference-between-indentured-servitude-and-chattel-slavery.html>]

**Question 16: True/False**

TRUE

FALSE

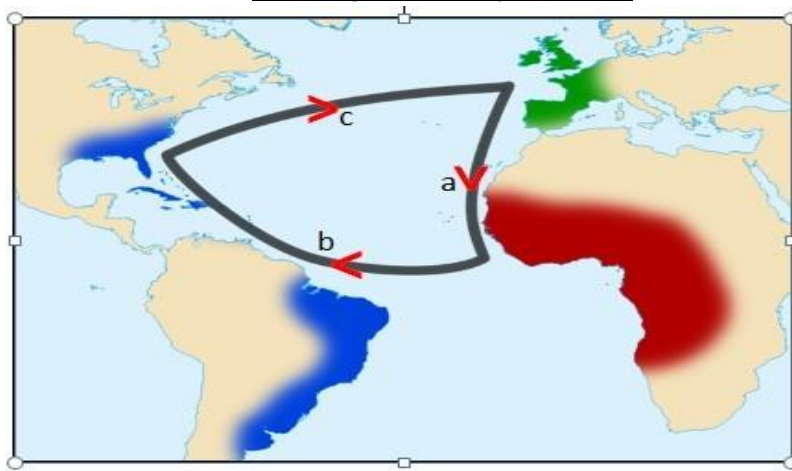
**Question 17: True/False**

Mansa Musa gave away and spent so much gold on his way to Mecca that he had to borrow money for his journey back home.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 18



**Question 18: Please Fill In The Blanks**

Match the words with the letters on the map.

(a) represents (1) . (b)  
represents (2) . (c)  
represents (3) .

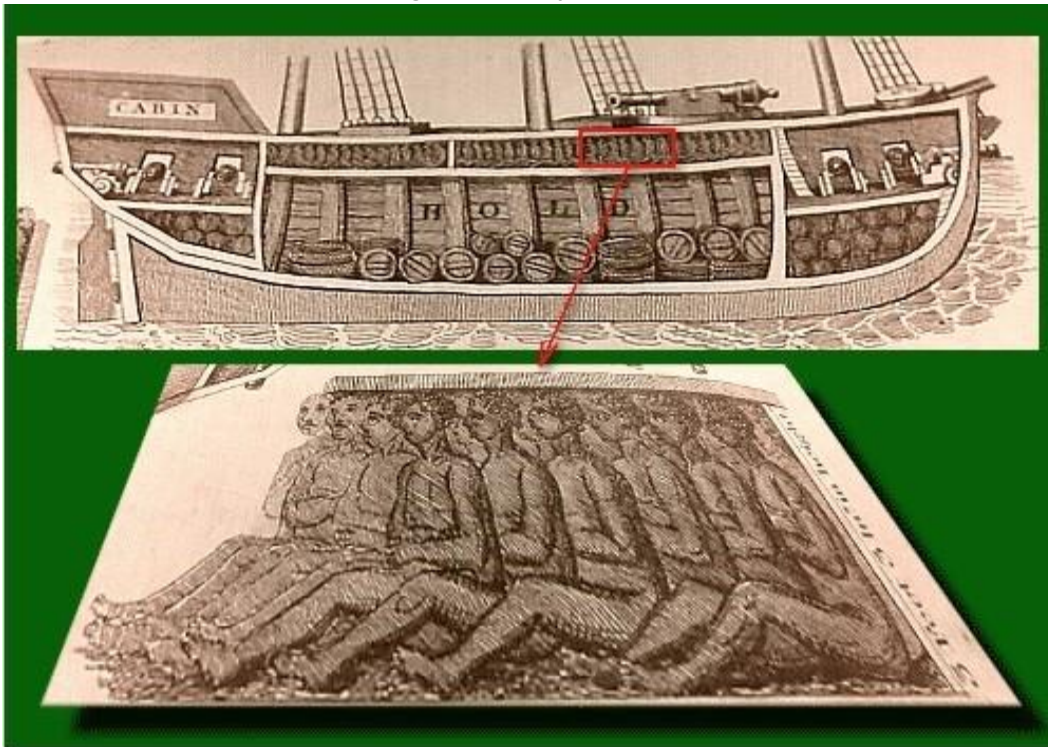
Possible Answers: enslaved Africans | manufactured goods | raw materials

1		2	
3			

**Question 19 Text Input**

Products like tobacco, rice, sugar cane and cotton were called ... crops, because they were sold for profit.

**This image refers to question: 20**



Cross-section of a slave ship used in the Atlantic slave trade

**Question 20 True/False**

The slaves on the ships were well fed, so that they would be strong enough to do hard work once they arrived in the American South.

TRUE	FALSE
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