

Candidate 1 evidence

Part C — The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1770–1807

Attempt questions 34, 35 and 36 **AND** question 37(a) **OR** 37(b) using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

Source A describes the experience of slaves in slave factories on the African coast.

Source A

Those being forced into slavery are forced to walk for many days to reach the coast. When captured Africans are brought from the inland areas, they are held in prison. There is a chain of 30 large stone forts along the Gold Coast of West Africa. When we buy the captives, they are all brought out together and thoroughly examined by our surgeons. Slaves are often put in punishment cells for rebellious behaviour. Slaves are often kept chained up during their time in slave factories.

34. How fully does **Source A** describe the experience of slaves in slave factories on the African coast?

6

(Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)

Source B is a letter written by a visitor to Jamaica in 1774.

Source B

Smallpox is a dreadful disease which has frequently caused many deaths here among the enslaved Africans. The latest method of vaccination practised in this island promises to put an end to such awful loss of life. I am also concerned at the deep divisions that can be seen between rich white and poor free black communities. The focus only on sugar is stopping this island from developing other businesses which will harm the island's economy if sugar prices go down.

35. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the impact of the slave trade on the development of the Caribbean islands.

5

(You may want to comment on what **type** of source it is, **who** wrote it, **when** they wrote it, **why** they wrote it, **what** they say and what has been **missed out**.)

36. Explain the reasons why resistance by slaves was so difficult on plantations.

6

[Now attempt either question 37(a) **OR** 37(b)]

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| 37. (a) How important was the role of William Wilberforce in the success of the abolitionist campaigns to end the Atlantic slave trade?
(Use recalled knowledge to introduce then present a balanced assessment of the influence of different factors and come to a reasoned conclusion .) | 9 |
| OR | |
| (b) How important was loss of population as an impact of the slave trade on African societies?
(Use recalled knowledge to introduce then present a balanced assessment of the influence of different factors and come to a reasoned conclusion .) | 9 |

34.

Source A is full in saying that they were “forced to walk for many days”. This was not nice for the slaves as as many as 50% of slaves would die on the walk to the coast as it was such a long walk in very warm weather.

Source A is full in saying that the slaves would be “thoroughly examined by our surgeons” before being bought. This was to make sure that they were fit and healthy and that if they weren't then they would be left in the slave factories until someone did want them or until they died.

Source A is full in saying that the slaves were “put in punishment cells for rebellious behaviour”. This was not nice as they didn't know what was going on and wanted to get away from the horrible people there.

Source A is also not full in saying that the slaves were “kept chained up”. This was not nice as the chains were dropped on their skin until it was red raw and bleeding which shows how uncomfortable the chains were.

35.

Source B is moderately useful as it was a letter written from someone on the island. This shows that it was probably a first hand account from someone which is more reliable unless they were being bias.

Source B is moderately useful as it is saying how lots of people are dying from the disease that the slaves brought with them from Africa. This meant that the Caribbean was further behind in developing as they had to try and stop the disease before they could start developing the islands.

Source B is moderately useful in saying that there was a divide between the wealthy white people of the island and the not so wealthy blacks of the island. This meant they would not work together to try and develop the island but rather try on their own which was a lot harder than doing it together.

Source B is moderately useful in saying that the amount of sugar being grown was stopping other industries from developing as well. This meant that if for some reason there was ever a decline in sugar that the islands would suffer as there was number other way of them gaining money.

Source B is not useful in saying that plantations took over the islands. This meant that there were no room for other things and that the island's relied completely on sugar.

Source B Is moderately useful in showing the evidence of the impact of the slave trade on the development of the Caribbean islands.

36.

A reason for it being so hard for slaves to resist on plantations was that they were watched very carefully by people. This meant that there were always eyes on them and that they could be caught easily if doing something bad.

Another reason for it being so difficult for slaves resisting on plantations was that there were very harsh punishments. This meant that the slaves were unlikely to exist as they were scared as to what the owner might do to them

A reason for it being difficult for slaves to resist on plantations was when they runaway there was nowhere for them to go. This meant they were captured easily and taken back to the plantations where they would then be punished.

Another reason for it being so difficult for slaves to resist on plantations was that they didn't always have the material need to resist against the owners this was as if they wanted to destroy something they might need something to use to destroy it but they were very limited in resources.

37 b)

There are many reasons that had an impact on the loss of population as an impact of the slave trade on African societies such as more crime under development and many more.

The first reason is the underdevelopment in Africa. This was as so many people were taking away that there were not enough people to then help develop Africa which is still an issue there now.

Another reason is that there was a lot more crime. There was now a lot harsher punishments for very little crime such as being taken away as a slave which just meant that there were even fewer people left in Africa.

A reason is that villages were scarce. The slave trade had taken so many people away that there were hardly any people left in the villages back in Africa which led to underdevelopment.

Another reason was that lots of the young strong men had been taken away by the trade. This meant that it was only the elder and unfit left in Africa which meant it was then hard to build up Africa as there were no fit people to do it.

A reason was that there were a lot of tribe leaders kidnapping people from other tribes. This shows how desperately worth money as they would be able to sell the kidnap people which means that they will just keep taking people until there is no one left to take.

Another reason was that there were now a lot more wars between the tribes. This was not good and as their strongman had all been taken it meant that it was

harder for them to win tribal wars and that they would go on for a lot longer than usual.

The last reason is that as the tribe just kept taking people it led to more and more racism. This is a reason it is still a thing today and that the ship captains believed they could treat the slaves in anyway they wanted.

The loss of people in Africa to the slave trade a very big impact on the African societies.