SOURCE B: Cartoon published in London in May 1774. It shows Lord North, with the ‘Boston Port Bill’ forcing tea down a Native female figure. The title reads ‘The able doctor, or America swallowing the bitter draught’.
Thus, a most glorious

**INDEPENDENCY**

Commenced;
And the period of his tyrannical race being ended,
after galloping through and trampling under
foot the principles of the
Constitution,
His popularity spent, hated, despised, contemned and
justly cast off by his American subjects, he
sunk to his deserved insignificance and
obscurity; over a free people
to reign no
more.

Yet, by a fatality peculiar to himself, did this frantic,
infatuated, inflexible, pertinacious Briton pursue,
with diabolical rage and unrelenting
fury, the Ignis Fatuus of

**AMERICA,**

By sending his impotent fleets and armies to burn,
plunder, desolate, and hover round her coasts,
to gain (if possible) admittance, like the
elder Satan, who scaled the walls of
Paradise.
But, behold! in due time, (even while his hopes
and expectations were raised to the highest pitch,
from false intelligence of detestable Refugees,
those shooters of fire-brands, arrows and
death, emphatically called Vipers,
and the lying spirit of an infernal
RIVINGTON!
which had gone forth).
By the permission of kind

**PROVIDENCE,**
The directing hand of a Godlike Hero!
A mighty

**WASHINGTON!**

Thus was begun,
And by a progressive series of remarkable events,
continued and brought about,
The most wonderful Revolution
since

Noah’s Flood
SOURCE D: Extract from *The Interesting Life of Olaudah Equiano the African* (1789). Equiano was a former slave, who brought his freedom, settled in England, became an anti-slavery campaigner, and wrote his memoirs (from which this account is taken).

I was soon put down under the decks, and there I received such a greeting in my nostrils as I had never experienced in my life; so that, with the loathsomeness of the stench, and crying together, I became so sick and low that I was not able to eat, nor had I the least desire to taste anything. I now wished for the last friend, death, to relieve me; but soon, to my grief, two of the white men offered me eatables; and, on my refusing to eat, one of them held me fast by the hands, and laid me across, I think, the windlass, and tied my feet, while the other flogged me severely.

The white people looked and acted, as I thought, in so savage a manner; for I had never seen among my people such instances of brutal cruelty. The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, almost suffocated us.

The air soon became unfit for respiration, from a variety of loathsome smells, and brought on a sickness among the slaves, of which many died. The wretched situation was again aggravated by the chains, now unsupportable, and the filth of the necessary tubs, into which the children often fell, and were almost suffocated. The shrieks of the women, and the groans of the dying, rendered the whole a scene of horror almost inconceivable.
SOURCE E: James Ramsay, Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies (1784). Ramsay was a doctor in the Royal Navy who—having seen the horrific conditions of a slave ship first hand in the West Indies—changed careers to become an Anglican priest and leading abolitionist.

At four o’clock in the morning the plantation bell rings to call the slaves into the field.... About nine o’clock they have half an hour for breakfast, which they take into the field. Again they fall to work... until eleven o’clock or noon; the bell rings and the slaves are dispersed in the neighbourhood to pick up natural grass and weeds for the horses and cattle (and to prepare and eat their own lunch)... At two o’clock, the bell summons them to deliver in their grass and to work in the fields... About half an hour before sunset they are again required to collect grass - about seven o’clock in the evening or later according to season - deliver grass as before. The slaves are then dismissed to return to their huts, picking up brushwood or dry cow dung to prepare supper and tomorrow’s breakfast. They go to sleep at about midnight....

The ordinary punishments of slaves, for the common crimes of neglect, absence from work, eating the sugar cane, theft, are cart whipping, beating with a stick, sometimes to the breaking of bones, the chain, an iron crook about the neck... a ring about the ankle, and confinement in the dungeon. There have been instances of slitting of ears, breaking of limbs, so as to make amputation necessary, beating out of eyes, and castration... In short, in the place of decency, sympathy, morality, and religion; slavery produces cruelty and oppression. It is true, that the unfeeling application of the ordinary punishments ruins the constitution, and shortens the life of many a poor wretch.
Source F: ‘The Negro’s Complaint’ by William Cowper. Cowper was a well-known poet who supported the abolition of slavery. His poem was probably written for children to read.

FORCED from home and all its pleasures
    Afric’s coast I left forlorn,
To increase a stranger's treasures
    O’er the raging billows borne.
Men from England bought and sold me,
    Paid my price in paltry gold;
But, though slave they have enrolled me,
    Minds are never to be sold.
Still in thought as free as ever,
    What are England's rights, I ask,
Me from my delights to sever,
    Me to torture, me to task?
Fleecy locks and black complexion
    Cannot forfeit nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
    Dwell in white and black the same.
Why did all-creating nature
    Make the plant for which we toil?
Sighs must fan it, tears must water,
    Sweat of ours must dress the soil.
Think, ye masters iron-hearted,
    Lolling at your jovial boards,
Think how many backs have smarted
    For the sweets your cane affords.
...Deem our nation brutes no longer,
    Till some reason ye shall find
Worthier of regard and stronger
    Than the colour of our kind.
Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
    Tarnish all your boasted powers,
Prove that you have human feelings,
    Ere you proudly question ours!
**Task:** Link the dates below to the correct events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>The first fleet of 11 convict ships reaches Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606</td>
<td>Parliament passes the Stamp Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>Thomas Clarkson forms the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>The Battle of Plassey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1757</td>
<td>British Parliament votes to end war in America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Treaty of Paris brings major gains for the British Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>East India Company granted a Royal Charter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Captain Cook claims Australia for the British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Parliament passes the Slavery Abolition Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Parliament passes the Slave Trade Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>The Seven Years War begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>Congress approve the Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Treaty of Allahabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Virginia Company granted a Royal Charter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>The American Revolution begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Royal African Company is founded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheet I

ASSESSMENT
Book 3, Unit 2, The Americas
Duration: 50 minutes; Total Marks: 25

Answer ALL of the following THREE questions.

1. Explain what was meant by the ‘no taxation without representation’ slogan of the colonists during the American Revolution? [8 marks]

2. Study Source A

What can a historian learn about the transatlantic slave trade from the account of Reverend Robert Walsh? Use the source and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [10 marks]

3. Study Source B

‘The building of the British Empire during the eighteenth century was motivated by a desire to make money.’ To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [12 marks]

SOURCE A:

An account by Reverend Robert Walsh of boarding a Portuguese slave ship, written on 23 May, 1829. As a priest, Walsh served aboard a British ship in the Royal Navy, assigned to stop European slave ships trading off the coast of West Africa.

When we mounted her decks we found her full of slaves... She had taken in, on the coast of Africa, 336 males and 226 females, making in all 562, and had been out seventeen days, during which she had thrown overboard 55. The slaves were all enclosed under grated hatchways between decks. The space was so low that they sat between each other's legs and [were] stowed so close together that there was no possibility of their lying down or at all changing their position by night or day. As they belonged to and were shipped on account of different individuals, they were all branded like sheep with the owner's marks of different forms. These were impressed under their breasts or on their arms, and, as the mate informed me with perfect indifference 'burnt with the red-hot iron.' Over the hatchway stood a ferocious-looking fellow with a scourge [whip] of many twisted thongs in his hand, who was the slave driver of the ship, and whenever he heard the slightest noise below, he shook it over them and seemed eager to exercise it. I was quite pleased to take this hateful badge out of his hand, and I have kept it ever since as a horrid memorial of reality, should I ever be disposed to forget the scene I witnessed.
SOURCE B:
Cartoon by famous cartoonist Isaac Cruickshank, published in London in 1792. It was published in response to the alleged murder of a slave girl by the British slave ship captain John Kimber. The caption reads: ‘The abolition of the slave trade Or the inhumanity of dealers in human flesh exemplified in Captain Kimber’s treatment of a young Negro girl of 15 for her virjen (sic) modesty.”