



# Slavery worldwide worksheet

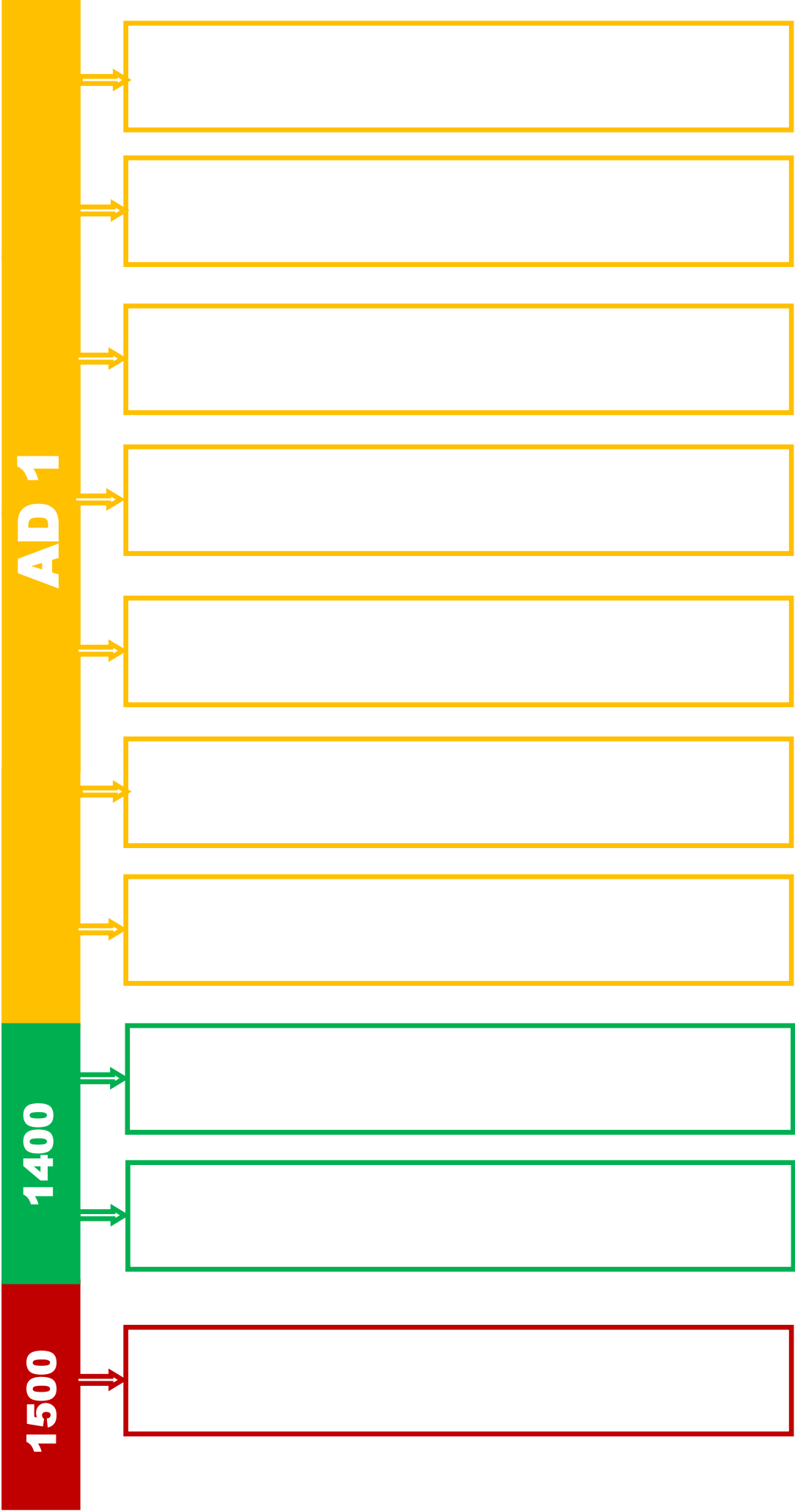
Years: c. 3000 BCE - 1888

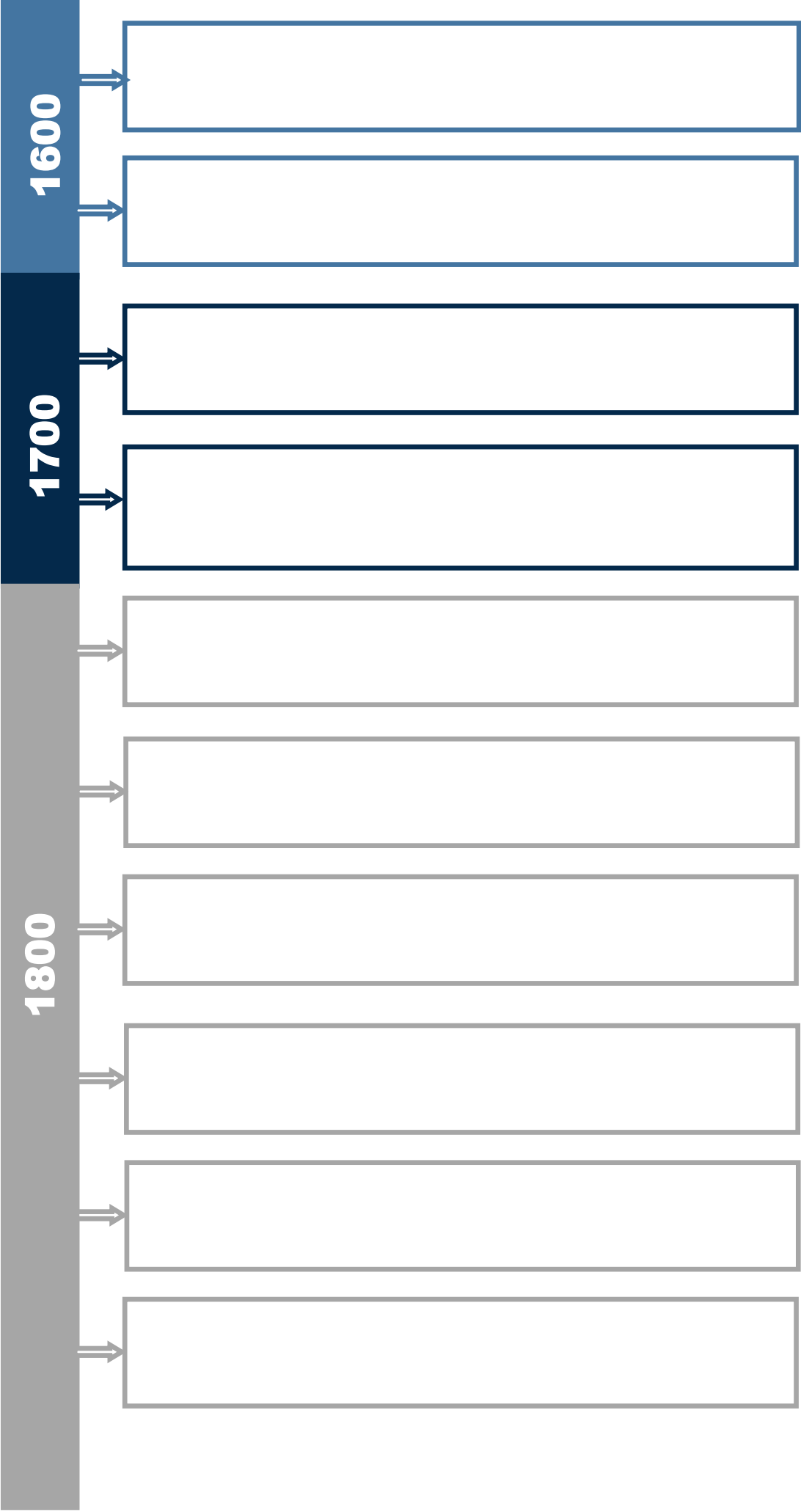
## **Instruction**

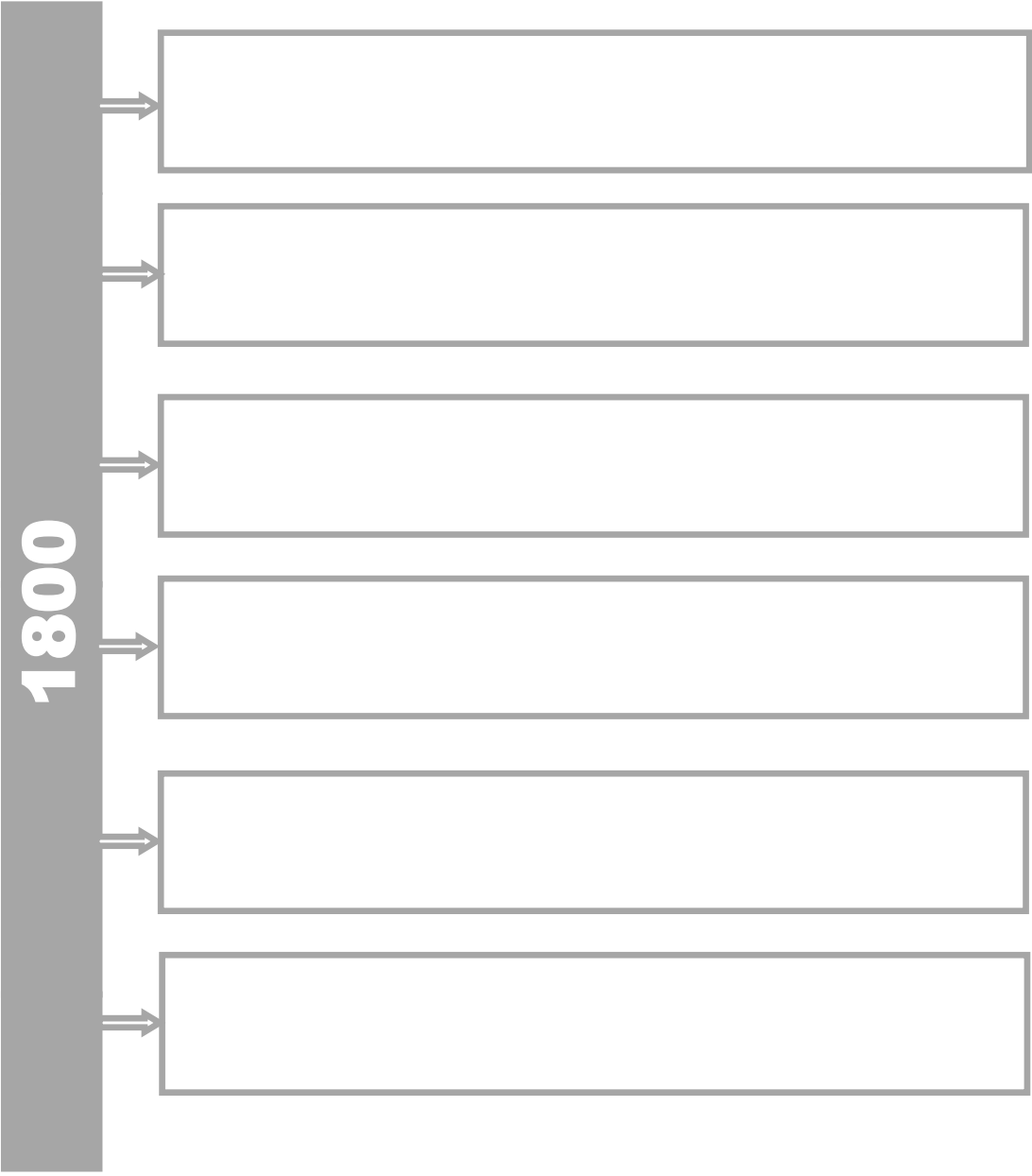
This activity contains one worksheet and 26 cards with the most important events related to slavery worldwide.

Print out the cards and the worksheet.

Order the cards in the chronologic order on the worksheet.







**c. 3000 BC**

Slavery arrives as part of the package of civilization, along with armies, public works and social hierarchies

**c. 1720 BC**

The Code of Hammurabi is the first surviving document to record the law relating to slaves

**c. 1700 BC**

The biblical account suggests that around this period the Hebrews are a captive tribe in Egypt

**722 BC**

The Assyrians overwhelm the north of Israel and the ten northern tribes vanish from history - the majority of them probably dispersed or sold into slavery

**416 BC**

The Athenians, capturing Melos, kill all the males of the island and sell the women and children into slavery

**c. 700**

The African slave trade through the Sahara is so extensive that a new town, Zawila, is established as a trading station

**c. 850**

The caliphs in Baghdad begin to employ Turkish slaves, or Mamelukes, in their armies

**1446**

Portugal claims ownership of the region of Guinea, subsequently the centre of their slave trade on the west African coast

**1466**

The Portuguese settlers on the Cape Verde islands are granted a monopoly on the new slave trade

**c. 1550**

Africans, bought in the Portuguese trading posts of west Africa, are shipped across the Atlantic as slaves

**1850**

The US Congress passes the Compromise of 1850, designed to defuse the growing crisis over slavery

**1858**

Abraham Lincoln comes to national prominence through his debates on slavery with Stephen Douglas, his rival for an Illinois seat in the Senate

**1862**

President Abraham Lincoln frees all slaves in the Southern States.

**1865**

The United States congress officially bans all slavery in the 13th amendment to the United States Constitution.

**1875**

Slavery is finally made illegal in the Portuguese empire

**1888**

The emperor Pedro II frees all the remaining slaves in Brazil without compensating their owners

**1655**

The British, settling in Jamaica, soon turn the island into the major slave market of the West Indies

**1657**

The Dutch in South Africa purchase slaves to do domestic and agricultural work

**1787**

A British ship lands a party of freed slaves as the first modern settlers in Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa

**1793**

The US Congress passes Fugitive Slave Laws, enabling southern slave owners to reclaim escaped slaves in northern states

**1807**

Legislation abolishing the slave trade is passed in both Britain and America

**1820**

The Missouri Compromise, admitting Maine and Missouri to the union, keeps the balance between 'free' and 'slave' states in the US senate

**1821**

The American Colonization Society buys the area later known as Liberia to settle freed slaves

**1833**

Under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison a society is formed in the USA calling for the immediate abolition of slavery

**1850**

The slave trade, but not slavery itself, is banned in Washington and the district of Columbia

**1850**

Brazil, historically the world's second largest importer of slaves from Africa, finally bans the slave trade

AD 1

c. 3000 BC

Slavery arrives as part of the package of civilization, along with armies, public works and social hierarchies

c. 1720 BC

The Code of Hammurabi is the first surviving document to record the law relating to slaves

c. 1700 BC

The biblical account suggests that around this period the Hebrews are a captive tribe in Egypt

722 BC

The Assyrians overwhelm the north of Israel and the ten northern tribes vanish from history - the majority of them probably dispersed or sold into slavery

416 BC

The Athenians, capturing Melos, kill all the males of the island and sell the women and children into slavery

c. 700

The African slave trade through the Sahara is so extensive that a new town, Zawila, is established as a trading station

c. 850

The caliphs in Baghdad begin to employ Turkish slaves, or Mamelukes, in their armies

1446

Portugal claims ownership of the region of Guinea, subsequently the centre of their slave trade on the west African coast

1466

The Portuguese settlers on the Cape Verde islands are granted a monopoly on the new slave trade

1500

c. 1550

Africans, bought in the Portuguese trading posts of west Africa, are shipped across the Atlantic as slaves



1600

1655

The British, settling in Jamaica, soon turn the island into the major slave market of the West Indies

1657

The Dutch in South Africa purchase slaves to do domestic and agricultural work

1700

1787

A British ship lands a party of freed slaves as the first modern settlers in Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa

1793

The US Congress passes Fugitive Slave Laws, enabling southern slave owners to reclaim escaped slaves in northern states

1800

1807

Legislation abolishing the slave trade is passed in both Britain and America

1820

The Missouri Compromise, admitting Maine and Missouri to the union, keeps the balance between 'free' and 'slave' states in the US senate

1821

The American Colonization Society buys the area later known as Liberia to settle freed slaves

1833

Under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison a society is formed in the USA calling for the immediate abolition of slavery

1850

The slave trade, but not slavery itself, is banned in Washington and the district of Columbia

1850

Brazil, historically the world's second largest importer of slaves from Africa, finally bans the slave trade

