

THE SCAR GATHERER

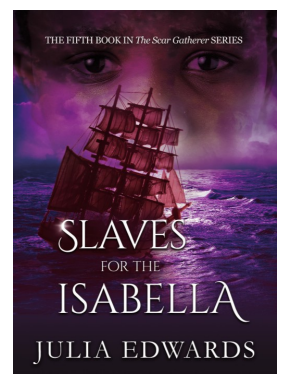
WORKSHEET I

THE TRIANGULAR TRADE

‘ “The slaving ships sailed from Bristol to Africa with goods to trade, exchanged them for slaves, and sailed directly to the West Indies. When they came back to Bristol, they were carrying sugar and tobacco produced by the slaves, but not the slaves themselves. It’s called the Triangular Trade because the route makes a triangle on the map. The middle section of the route, where the slaves were transported, was called the Middle Passage.” ’

Chapter 6

Look again at all of chapter 6. Then, with the help of an atlas or the internet, draw a map of the triangular route sailed by slaving ships. Mark each section of the route with what was carried on the ship, using the explanations Joe’s dad gives him in chapter 6 to help you.



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WORKSHEET 2

AMOS' STORY

Lucy's father tells his household about the treatment of slaves.

‘ “I haven't seen the very worst,” William said, “the galleys of the ships where the slaves are crowded together in darkness, closer than you stand, shackled to each other. But I've stood on the quayside watching just such a ship approach after months at sea, and I have smelled the stench carried on the wind. You cannot imagine a fouler smell!

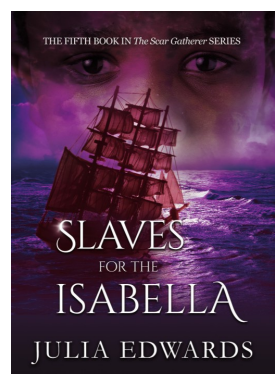
“A doctor I met told me how he had to go aboard the ship, and try to make the slaves look healthy before any buyer could see them – how their sores were covered with iron rust and gunpowder, and rum was dropped into their eyes. Those suffering from the flux were subjected to the indignity of a cork to prevent blood and faeces from leaking out. When this was done, they were made to jump and dance to show how fit they were, though many were so sick and starved, they were little more than skeletons.”

Joe found he was scarcely breathing. Beside him, Lucy was pale.

William went on, “I was told that one in ten slaves dies on the ship before it even reaches the West Indies. Another three will die of tropical diseases in the first three years. The remaining six will suffer from malnourishment, exhaustion, and brutal punishments for the smallest mistakes. I heard of hands cut off, ears nailed to trees, hot ashes rubbed into the open wounds made by the whips of the slave drivers and plantation managers.”’

Chapter 13

Write Amos' story from his own point of view, beginning with him being kidnapped from his home in Africa, marched to the coast, and forced onto the slave ship for the voyage to the West Indies. Reread William's account in chapter 13 of what he has seen in Jamaica, and think about how Amos might have felt to be taken back to Bristol with William after years of slavery.



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WORKSHEET 3

A POSTCARD FROM FLORENCE

‘“Is Amos a free man now?” Joe asked. “Or is he still a slave?”

Lucy looked up, surprised. “I don’t know,” she said. “Slave or servant doesn’t make much difference, does it? My father treats him well, so I think he’s happy to be here, even though the other servants give him the cold shoulder.”

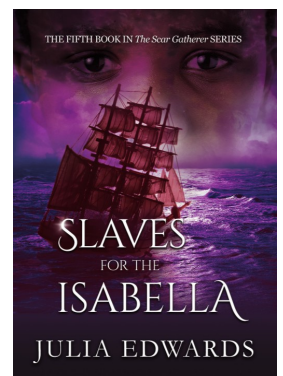
Joe considered this. A bit of unfriendliness would be nothing compared to the harshness of life on a plantation. But still the damp English spring must have come as a shock. Amos and Florence couldn’t help but feel alien here. It was hardly home sweet home!’

Chapter 9

‘As they approached the house, they saw Florence coming from the other direction with Rose and Billy. All three had the hoods of their cloaks drawn up. Joe wondered why, since the rain had stopped. Then he noticed a woman on the other side of the road staring at them. From the scaffolding of one of the houses behind Joe and Lucy came jeering and shouting obviously aimed at Florence.’

Chapter 13

Read through all of chapter 9 again, and try to imagine what life in Bristol might be like for Florence and Amos. Write a postcard from Florence to her family back in Africa, telling them how it feels to live in England with Lucy’s family.



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WORKSHEET 4

THE ISABELLA

‘Joe gazed up. The *Isabella* was huge. In the moonlight, her three masts seemed to soar high overhead, with lines of rope suspended like vast spiders’ webs. The ghostly bulk of sail was bunched along each spar, and in the rigging, the silhouettes of a dozen boys stood out against the sky.’

Chapter 16

Draw the Isabella, the sailing ship about to leave Bristol for the West Indies. If you need more help in imagining what it looks like, use books or the internet, or look at the cover of “Slaves for the Isabella”.

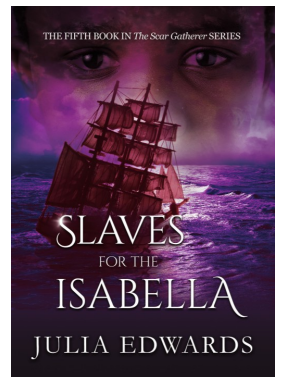
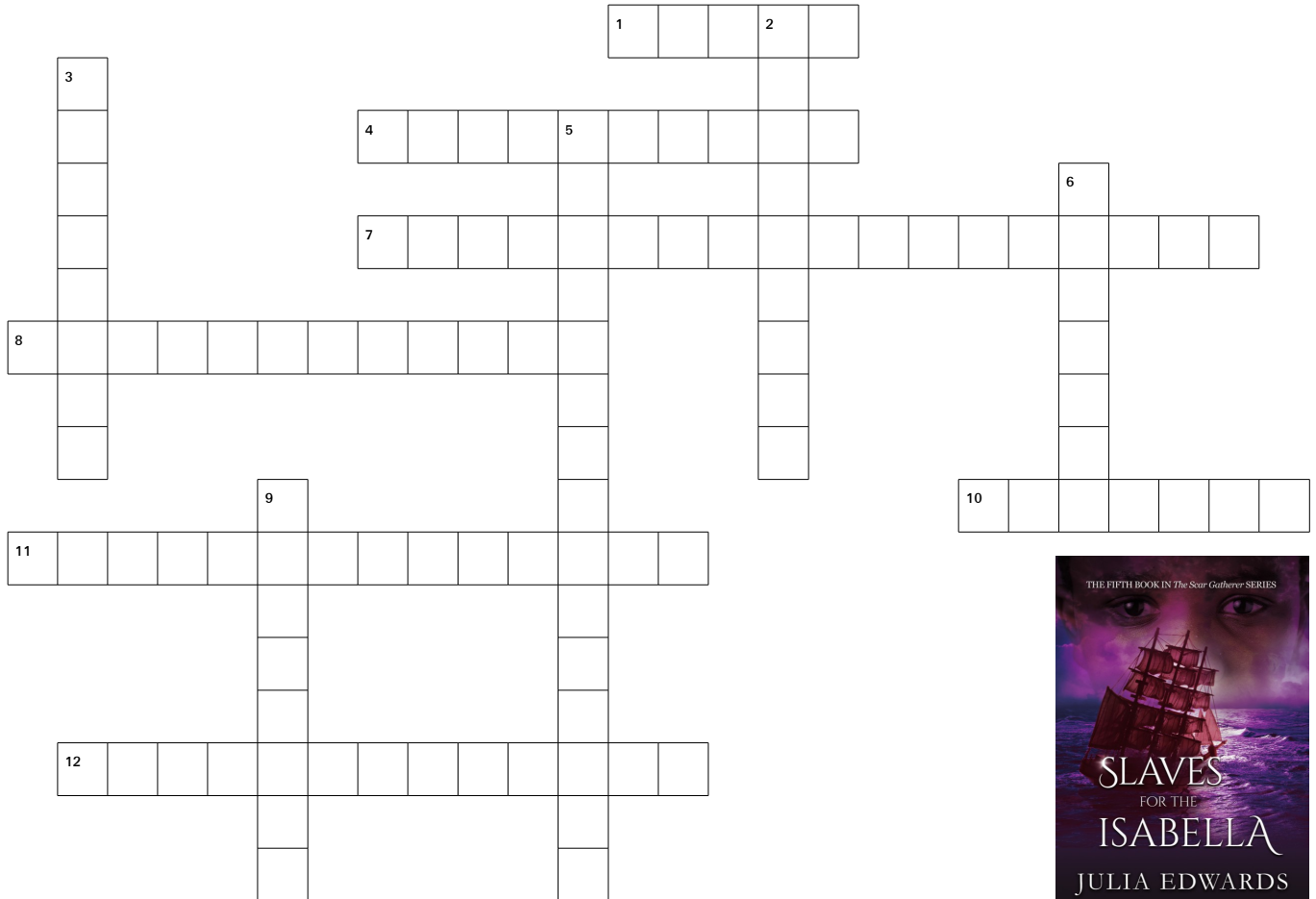


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CROSSWORD

Now that you've read "Slaves for the Isabella", can you complete the crossword below with the answers to the clues?



ACROSS

1. What was the sweet substance that was grown by slaves on the plantations? (5)
4. What was the word for an area of ground on which a crop such as sugar was grown? (10)
7. Who was the most famous man who fought for the abolition of slavery? (7,11)
8. What is the word for money paid out to make up for a loss, as the government paid to slave owners? (12)
10. What was the name of the famous slave ship whose human cargo was printed as a diagram, to persuade people of the evils of the Slave Trade? (7)
11. What was the name of the former slave who became a famous black abolitionist? (7,7)
12. What was the name for the part of the sea-voyage when slaves were transported to the West Indies? (6,7)

DOWN

2. What was the name of the movement to end slavery? (9)
3. What was the word for the shackles that were attached to slaves' ankles on board ship? (3,5)
5. What was the name for the process of acquiring slaves, transporting them from Africa to the West Indies, and bringing back the produce from the plantations? (10,5)
6. What was the addictive substance that was grown by slaves on the plantations? (7)
9. What was the word for the shackles that were attached to slaves' wrists on board ship? (8)

ANSWERS:

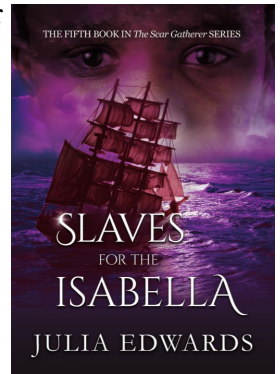
ACROSS: 1. sugar 4. plantation 7. William Wilberforce 8. compensation 10. Middle Passage 12. Olaudah Equiano
 DOWN: 2. Abolition 3. leg irons 5. Triangular Trade 6. tobacco 9. manacles

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QUIZ

Now that you've read "Slaves for the Isabella", see how much you can remember from the story.



1. What are the posts outside the Bristol Exchange called?.....
2. What do you call a hat with three corners?
3. What were used instead of carts in Bristol's medieval city?.....
4. Who does everyone think Joe is?.....
5. Where is Lucy's father, William, at the beginning of the book?
6. What does Lucy call the toilet in this world?
7. What kind of business does Lucy's father own?
8. What do we call the route used by slave ships in the 18th century?
9. What was shipped to Africa to exchange for slaves?
10. What do you call the iron handcuffs used on slaves on the ships?
11. Name four things that were grown on the slave plantations and shipped back to England.
.....
12. Who was Pero, and what is named after him?
13. What does a sugarloaf look like?
14. What year is it in Lucy's world?
15. What are the names and ages of the two child slaves Lucy's father has brought back from the plantation?
16. Who are Amos and Florence and what are their jobs?
17. What did the footmen spill on Amos' hand to hurt him?
18. What was the name of the slave ship that became famous for the diagram of its slave load?
.....
19. What was used to cover slaves' sores before they were sold?
20. What are Tobias and Jackson planning to do with the slaves?

ANSWERS:

1. Bristol Nails
2. Tricorne
3. Sleds
4. Lucy's cousin, Josiah de Courson
5. Jamaica
6. Water closet
7. Sugar house
8. The Triangular Trade
9. Brass, copper, glass beads, cloth, guns
10. Molasses, rum, tobacco and sugar
11. A slave with a bridge named after him
12. Wax
13. Big, white cone
14. 1792
15. Rose, 7 and Billy, 4
16. Slaves, now William's personal manservant, and nursemaid for Rose & Billy
17. Iron rust and gunpowder
18. Get them onto the ship, *Isabella*, and sell them back into slavery on the plantations.
19. Brookes
20. Iron rust and gunpowder

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WORDSEARCH

Can you spot twenty words from "Slaves for the Isabella" in the grid below?

M	E	R	C	H	A	N	T	N	M	A	I	L	L	I	W
I	T	E	L	G	S	I	O	A	S	W	O	S	L	T	I
D	P	R	A	G	U	S	N	O	E	H	N	T	E	O	L
D	I	S	I	T	L	A	R	S	N	O	I	P	R	R	B
L	H	R	G	A	C	E	T	L	I	M	E	R	O	E	E
E	S	A	R	L	N	I	E	T	N	I	S	N	M	D	R
P	E	T	E	N	N	G	A	S	O	T	O	S	H	A	F
A	V	S	A	D	I	S	U	W	I	I	S	T	A	R	O
S	A	H	I	R	N	L	G	L	T	H	C	I	N	T	R
S	L	E	O	E	S	T	N	I	A	L	S	N	N	E	C
A	S	N	P	H	O	A	L	C	T	R	V	D	A	V	E
G	S	M	V	B	I	O	K	E	N	M	T	I	H	A	P
E	O	N	A	R	B	L	E	V	A	D	E	R	N	L	I
C	A	C	L	A	E	E	V	A	L	S	V	E	A	S	H
M	C	T	S	S	L	A	L	S	P	A	L	S	C	D	W
O	N	A	I	U	Q	E	H	A	D	U	A	L	O	T	E

ABOLITION
 COMPENSATION
 HANNAH MORE
 LEG IRONS
 MANACLES
 MERCHANT
 MIDDLE PASSAGE

OLAUDAH EQUIANO
 PLANTATION
 SHACKLES
 SLAVE
 SLAVE SHIP
 SLAVE TRADER
 SUGAR

TOBACCO
 TRIANGULAR TRADE
 WEST INDIES
 WHIP
 WILLIAM
 WILBERFORCE

