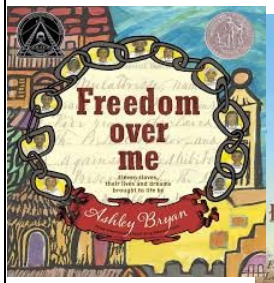
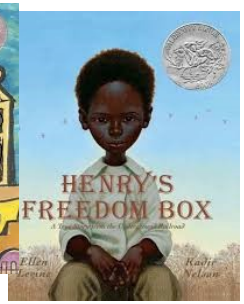
Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—The History of the Slave Trade—Year 4,5,6

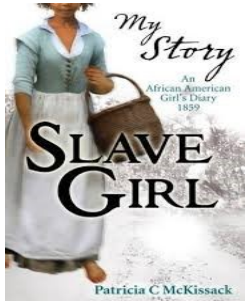
What should I already know?

- To know that slavery was part of British history.
- Slavery has been around for thousands of years. There were slaves in the Egyptian, the Roman, the Japanese and the Aztec **Empires**
- By 1901, Britain ruled the largest empire the world had ever known. It covered 1/4 of the surface of the world.
- 30% of the earth's mineral resources are found in the African continent, including oil, copper, diamonds, lithium, gold, hardwood forests and tropical fruits.
- 1558-1603 Reign of Queen Elizabeth I
- 1837-1901 Reign of Queen Victoria.
- To find Africa, America and England on a map.

Book Suggestions







Timeline

1562 Elizabeth I gave permission for John Hawkins to capture African slaves

1586 Sir Walter Raleigh organised a small settlement in America named Virginia in honour of Elizabeth I.

1781 The Zong massacre was the killing of 133 African slaves by the crew of the British slave ship Zong.

18th Century Height of the slave trade – an estimated 6 million Africans were transported across the Atlantic to the Americas.

1760– c.1840 The Industrial revolution

1807 Abolition of the slave trade in Britain:

1833 Abolition of slavery in Britain

1865 Slavery was abolished in America.

1960's Black Americans still do not have equality with white Americans. Martin Luther King campaigned to change this.

Key Knowledge

- Between the 16th and 19th centuries, European merchants transported an estimated 12.5 million Africans across the Atlantic to work in **slavery** in the Americas. Unknown millions died as a result.
- John Hawkins, Known as 'the first English trader' and 'the father of the slave trade', he led several slaving expeditions across the Atlantic. Hawkins captured Africans and sold them into slavery in the Spanish West Indies. He returned with tropical produce and made a fortune.
- The **transatlantic trade** in African slaves represented the largest overseas migration in history (between 1567 and 1867).
- During the **Middle Passage transportation,** between 10-20% died from starvation and diseases including **dysentery.** This equals up to 2 million deaths.
- The slave trade was fuelled by massive demand for sugar in Europe. Therefore, the demand for African slaves grew.
- Harriet Tubman was born a slave in 1820 in Maryland, USA. In 1849 she ran away. The **Underground Railroad** helped her to reach Canada. She became a conductor and made 19 journeys back to Maryland to help slaves escape. She led 300 people to safety.
- William Wilberforce A British MP and **abolitionist** who campaigned against the slave trade.
- Jim Crow Laws—Slaves had been banned from reading and writing. Laws said they had to pass a test before they could vote. This stopped them voting. Blacks could not mix freely with whites. From 1896 it was legal to keep Black and White people separate
- Industrial Revolution in Britain – changes from items being made by hand to being produced by machines in factories. Led to the requirement of more natural resources.
- John Wilberforce An English politician and campaigner for the abolition of slavery.
- Olaudah Equiano An African slave who was brought to England by his owner. Equiano wrote an autobiography describing the horrors of slavery. He became England's leading spokesperson for black people and the abolition of slavery.
- Abolition of the slave trade in Britain: made it illegal to engage in the slave trade.
- Abolition of slavery in Britain: this gave freedom to all slaves in the British Empire.

Vocabulary

abolitionist	Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade.
Americas	All of North, Central and South America, including the West Indian islands (Caribbean).
Chattel slavery	The legal ownership of one person by another.
Colonisation	Settlement and control over the people and location by those from another country.
Diversity	Differences or variety.
Dysentery	A nasty form of diarrhoea killed many Africans on the journey.
Emigrant	A person who leave a country to live in another.
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power.
Ethnic	People who share the same culture or race
Immigrant	A person who moves to another country to live
Middle Passage	The transatlantic sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies. It usually took between 6 and 11 weeks to complete the voyage.
Modern slavery	There are an estimated 21-29 million people who are still slaves today.
Mother country	The country that rules over its colonies.
Plantation	A large farm that slaves worked on to produce cotton, tobacco and sugar.
Scramble	The auction at which slaves were sold. Buyers would scramble for the finest slaves.
Shackles	Iron chains used to fasten the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner.
Slavery	A relationship where one person has absolute power over another. They control their life, freedom and wealth.
The triangular trade	The shipping of goods from Britain to West Africa to be exchanged for slaves. These slaves were shipped to the West Indies and exchanged/sold for sugar, rum, and other goods which were shipped back to Britain.
Under-ground Railroad	The secret network of people who would help slaves escape to places of safety

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- To show awareness of propaganda and how we must understand the social context of the past.
- To be able to describe the social, ethnic, cultural diversity of past society.