Boarshaw Primary School - Topic

Topic: Britain and Slavery	Year: 5	Strand: History

What should I already know?

A chronological knowledge of local, British and world history.

Be able to contrast and compare trends over time.

Devise historically valid questions and construct informed arguments from historical resources.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What was the slave trade and what was Britain's role in it?

What were slave auctions and what would it feel like to be a slave?

What was life like on board the transportation ships?

How did the slave trade end?

Key Events

1562: Sir John Hawkins was given permission by Elizabeth I to begin transporting captured African slaves to America. There they were sold . He is called the "father of the slave trade".

1804: Haiti was named by slaves who had rebelled against their masters led by Toussaint Louverture.

1807: The Slave Trade was abolished in England.

1833 : Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.

1865: Slavery was abolished in America.

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

2009: Barack Obama was elected as the first African American to be elected President of America.



Important Figures

Olaudah Equiano



A slave who bought his freedom and published a description of life as a slave. He became an anti slavery campaigner.

Harriet Tubman

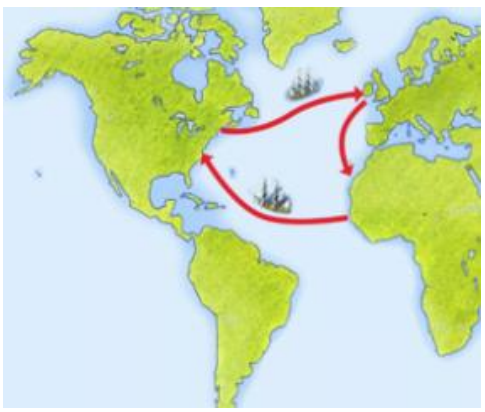


She was born a slave in 1820 in Maryland. In 1849 she ran away. The Underground Railroad helped her to reach Canada. She became a conductor and made 19 journeys back to Maryland to help slaves escape. She led 300 people to safety.

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. This was known as the **Transatlantic Slave Trade.**

The Slavery Triangle

A three part trading journey. 1. European ships took cloth, guns, iron pots, swords to Africa and exchanged them for African slaves. 2. Ships loaded with slaves crossed the Atlantic to America were they were sold. 3. Ships loaded with sugar, cotton, tobacco returned to Europe.



Subject Specific Vocabulary for the Slavery.	
slavery	A person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.
slave trade	The trading of slaves for other goods.
plantation	A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
shackles	Iron chains used to fasten the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner.
abolitionist	Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade.
slave triangle	A three part trading journey. 1. European ships took cloth, guns, iron pots, swords to Africa and exchanged them for African slaves. 2. Ships loaded with slaves crossed the Atlantic to America were they were sold. 3. Ships loaded with sugar, cotton, tobacco returned to Europe.
slave auction	Slaves were sold to the highest bidder.
cargo	Goods carried for trade.
branding	To mark a person or animal with a hot iron to show ownership.