

1	To understand the terms slave and enslaved
2	To understand what is meant by the triangular trade and how each location benefitted from the slave trade.
3	To understand what life was like for enslaved people
4	To understand the events and people that brought about the abolishment of slavery
5	What is modern slavery and what can people do to help?
6	What are the legacies of the slave trade in Britain? How is the slave trade relevant to our local area of Liverpool?

Year 5

History Knowledge Organiser

Topic:

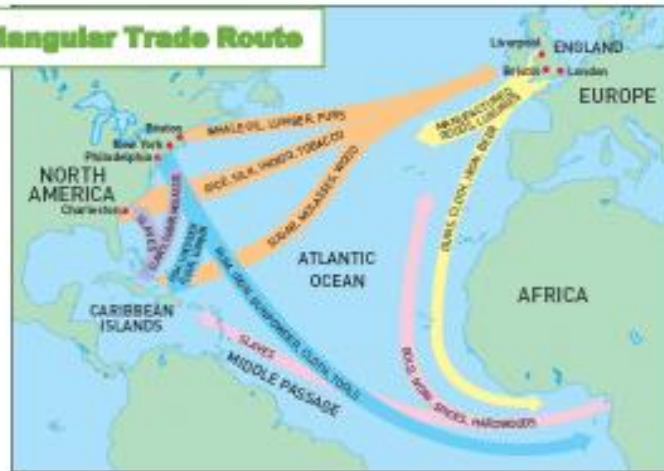
The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Links to other year groups: Y6 British Empire and Industrial Revolution



This topic investigates Britain's involvement in the Transatlantic Slave Trade from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Many European countries transported African captives to the Americas using what was known as the 'Triangular Trade Route'.

Triangular Trade Route



Europeans took guns, cloth and iron to Africa



They took captives from Africa to North America and the Caribbean to sell as slaves.



Then they took tobacco, sugar, rum back to Europe to sell.

Plantation owners in America had complete freedom to buy and sell slaves. State laws gave slave marriages no legal protection and so husbands could be separated from their wives and children from their mothers. In the West Indies, the enslaved people were sold at an auction called a 'scramble.' Some were sent to 'seasoning camps' to be trained to follow orders often using brutal methods. Working conditions on plantations were horrific. To maximise profits with crops such as sugar, shift work was developed and brutal violence was used to keep the captives under control.



Key vocabulary:

Enslaved - to make a slave of or to hold someone in slavery or bondage.

Captive - a prisoner or a person who is enslaved.

Shackles - handcuffs or chains used to bind a captive.

Abolish - to do away with or put an end to.

Abolitionist - a person who advocated or supported the abolition of the slave trade.

Boycott - to abstain from buying or using something in protest.

Rebellion - resistance to or defiance of any authority, control, or tradition.

Campaigner - someone who fights for a purpose or cause.

Triangular Trade - a pattern of trade connecting three regions and crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

The slave trade was huge. British ships transported around 2.6 million enslaved people. It has been estimated overall, about 12 million Africans were enslaved and taken to the Americas. The death rate of the enslaved people was horrific. Unknown millions died in Africa before they even made it to the ships. It has been estimated that at least 2 million enslaved Africans died on the **Middle Passage** across the Atlantic.

Journeys lasted from six weeks to several months, depending on the weather. The ships were often too small to carry the hundreds of enslaved Africans on board. Those enslaved were tightly packed into cramped spaces below deck with one person's right leg chained to the left leg of another person. Conditions on the ships were terrible, and many of those enslaved died from diseases like scurvy and measles.



The Zong Massacre 1781

An overloaded slave ship named The Zong was lost at sea and ran out of clean drinking water. The crew decided to murder 131 African captives, drowning them at sea, in order to save supplies for themselves. The crew could not be tried for murder, as legally the captives were their 'possessions.'



The Zong Case raises the profile of the horrors of slavery.



The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is created.

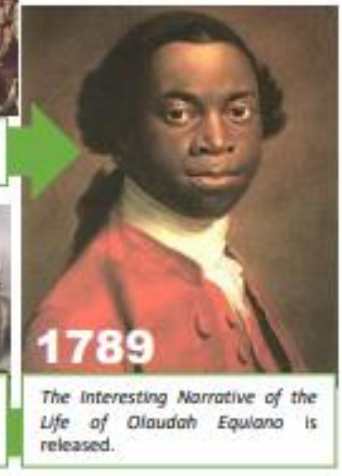
The Abolitionist Movement



Britain makes the slave trade illegal. However, not until 1833 was slavery abolished in other parts of the British Empire.



Haiti becomes the first non-African Black state after a rebellion.



The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano is released.