



# Welton Primary School—History Knowledge Organiser



Year: 6

Slavery

## Timeline

1582	1759	1787	1789	1791	1804	1807	1831	1833	1833
First English Slavery voyage to Africa	William Wilberforce was born	Thomas Clarkson set up the Abolition of Slavery Committee	Olaudah Equiano published an autobiography	The slave rebellion on St Domingue	The slaves on St Domingue won the rebellion and re-named the island Haiti	The Slave Trade is abolished in Britain	'The History of Mary Prince a Slave' published in Britain	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire	William Wilberforce died

## Vocabulary

boycott	Refuse to be involved with something in any way.
petition	A formal written request, signed by many people, made to demand change
resistance	Refusing to accept or do something
slave	A person who is legally owned by another person and is forced to obey them
slavery	The practice of enslaving people and forcing them to work for other people
servant	Employed to perform tasks for other people, often in the household
segregation	Separating people of different races, classes or ethnic groups
colony	Area under political control or occupied by people of another country
plantation	An area where crops like coffee, sugar and tobacco are grown
Barracoon	An enclosure where enslaved people were forced to stay
abolition	The act of getting rid of something
British Empire	The collective term for all the areas under the control of the British
coffles	A line of animals or slaves fastened or driven along together
exploitation	Treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work
Parliament	Group of elected politicians who make the laws
peasantry	Farm worker of low social class






The Transatlantic slave trade involved the transportation by slave traders of various enslaved African people, mainly to the Americas. The slave trade regularly used the triangular trade route and its Middle Passage and existed from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The vast majority of those who were enslaved and transported in the transatlantic slave trade were people from Central and West Africa. It was a difficult journey and unknown millions died as a result.

### Trade Triangle:

The transatlantic slave trade generally followed a triangular route:

- Traders set out from European ports towards Africa's west coast. There they bought people in exchange for goods such as cloth, guns, iron pots and swords which were loaded into the ships.
- The voyage across the Atlantic, known as the Middle Passage, generally took 6 to 8 weeks. Once in the Americas those Africans who had survived the journey were off-loaded for sale and put to work as slaves.
- The Ships then returned to Europe with goods such as sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice and later cotton, which had been produced by slave labour.



Thomas Clarkson	Ottobah Cuggoano	Olaudah Equiano	Mary Prince	William Wilberforce
				
Clarkson founded 'The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade'. This helped to persuade MP's to pass the Slave Trade Act of 1807, which abolished British trade in slaves.	Also known as John Stuart, was an African abolitionist. Captured in present-day Ghana and sold into slavery at the age of 13. In 1772 he was purchased by an English merchant who took him to England, where he was taught to read and write, and was later freed. He campaigned for slaves rights.	An African slave who was brought to England by his owner. He secretly saved up and bought his freedom. Equiano wrote an autobiography describing the horrors of slavery. He became England's leading spokesperson for black people and the abolition of slavery.	Mary Prince was a slave who suffered terrible mistreatment. First woman to petition parliament as a slave. She wrote an autobiography titled: 'The History of Mary Prince, a West Indian Slave, Related by Herself'. It told of the things she had endured.	A British politician and a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. He was from Hull and began his political career in 1780, eventually becoming a member of Parliament for Yorkshire. Wilberforce died three days after the final bill abolishing slavery was passed.

### Abolition of the Slave Trade in the British Empire

The act of the slave trade was outlawed in 1807 and slavery was officially abolished across the British Empire in 1833. The fight to end the slave trade was a drawn out battle.

### Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is the exploitation of other people for personal or commercial gain. Modern slavery is all around us, but often just out of sight. When people have no alternative options, they can become trapped making clothes, serving food, picking crops, working in factories, or working in houses as cooks, cleaners or nannies.