# Year 6: Autumn 1- History Knowledge Organiser The Transatlantic Slave Trade



# Vocabulary

John Hawkins	British slave trader - sometimes called 'the father of the slave trade'.
The Middle Passage	The is name given to the voyage of the slave ships from Africa to the Americas. The voyage itself took between 6 and 8 weeks.
Slave auction	When the enslaved people arrived in the Americas there were two main types of auction.  Auction: buyers 'bid' and a slave was sold to the person who paid the most.  Scramble: slaves were kept together in an enclosure, buyers paid a fixed price and would nish in to grab the slaves they warried.
Plantation	Huge farms – sugar, tobacco, cotton were planted and harvested.
Toussaint L'Ouverture	Led the slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue. Defeated British and French troops and renamed the Island Haiti.
Charles Designdes	Led a slave revolt in the South of the USA in 1811
Harriet Tubman	American abolitionist and activist: organiser of the 'underground railway'.
The underground railway	A network of secret routes and safe houses in the United States to help people escape slavery.
Frederick Douglas	Former slave who toured the US and Europe to tell his story and convince people slavery was wrong
Abolition	Movement to campaign to end slavery. An abolitionist was someone who wanted an end to slavery.
Olaudah Equiano	Former slave who campaigned to persuade dritish people that the slave trade was wrong.
John Newton	A slave ship master and trader for 30 years - pamphlet called "thoughts Upon the African Slave Trader".
William Wilberforce	MP who played a significant role in the abolition movement in Britain.

# What I already know:

### Year 1 & Year 2

In Year 1 and 2 you used words and phrases such as old, new, before (I was born), after (I was born), past, present, then, now, a long time ago. Placed toys on a timeline in the chronology in which they were played with.

#### Year 5

In Year 5, you placed the **chronology** of key events of the Greek civilisation on a timeline with a chronology of the history of Britain. You describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Greek civilisation.

### **Year 3&4**

In Year 3 you identified the period of Ancient Egypt on a timeline. Investigated artefacts to do with Ancient Egyptian life. Established a chronological understanding of the Roman Invasion of Britain Used maps of Great Britain and Europe and annotate where the Anglo-Saxons and Scots invaders came from/to.

Examine Greek artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past. You described how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military, and religious beliefs.

You described how the Greek society has had an impact on modern society

# What I will learn now:

## Year 6

To explain how the triangular trade operated.

To make inferences about slaves experience during auction.

To understand what life was like on plantations.

To learn about the underground railroad.

To explore Harriet Tubman's role as a conductor and her importance as a historical figure.

To write a diary entry in role as Ruby Bridges.

## **Key Facts**

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. 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.



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

Britain makes the slave trade

illegal. However, not until 1833

was slavery abolished in other

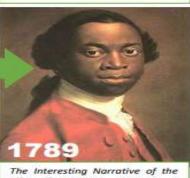
parts of the British Empire.



The Society for the Abolition of



The Abolitionist Movement



Life Olaudah Equiano of