



History Knowledge Organiser

KS2 Africa Y6

Key questions

What are the key events?
 What did the people say and why?
 How does it change our future?

Key dates

1441	Portugal starts transporting enslaved African people.
1492	Christopher Columbus discovers Hispaniola.
1562	Britain begins transporting enslaved African people across the Atlantic Ocean.
1728	The first Maroon War begins in Jamaica, where escaped enslaved workers fight British troops for the right to live independently.

1800	Approximately 120,000 enslaved people are transported, by British ships, to the Caribbean and the Americas every year.
1807	The abolition of the Slave Trade Act is passed.
1831-1832	The largest rebellion of enslaved people takes place in the British Caribbean.
1833	The Slavery Abolition Act is passed.
1884-1885	Africa is divided into 50 European colonies.
1948-1973	Around 500,000 people are invited to Britain from the Caribbean to fill job positions after the Second World War. The first people arrived on a ship called HMT <i>Empire Windrush</i> . All of the people arriving in this way become known as the 'Windrush generation'.
1965	The Race Relations Act is passed.
2010	The Equality Act is passed.

Key vocabulary

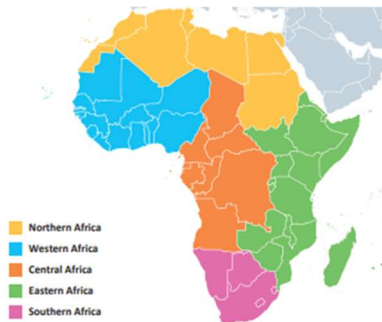
Abolitionist	A person who fights to ban something, such as slavery.
auction	A public sale, where goods are sold to the person who bids the most money.
chattel slavery	A form of enslavement, where people are kept as another person's property and are treated very badly.
colonisation	The act of sending people to live in, govern and control another country and its indigenous people, forming a colony.
emancipation	To be set free from legal, social or political restrictions, such as slavery.
enslavement	To have one's freedom taken away and to be forced to work for no money.
indigenous	To naturally exist in a country or area, rather than arriving from somewhere else.
maafa	A Swahili word meaning 'great catastrophe'. The name Maafa is used to describe the African Holocaust and the history and effects of the transatlantic slave trade.
plantation	A large estate where crops, such as sugar cane or tobacco, are grown.
trading forts	A place designed for the storage, buying and selling of goods.
West Indies	A group of islands surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. More commonly known as the Caribbean.

Knowledge to remember

- The Atlantic slave trade arose because Europeans were keen to make money from the newly discovered territories of the Americas.
- Liverpool was a major slaving port and its ships and merchants dominated the transatlantic slave trade in the second half of the 18th century.
- Slavery was abolished in England in 1807, a full 60 years before the rest of the world.
- William Wilberforce led the parliamentary campaign to abolish the slave trade and slavery.
- The Middle Passage was the stage of the triangular trade in which millions of Africans were forcibly transported to the New World as part of the Atlantic slave trade.
- The profits from slavery helped change the industrial and economic face of Britain, transforming it into the First Industrial Nation.
- Sometimes enslaved Africans were kept on board the ships until sufficient numbers were captured, waiting perhaps for months in cramped conditions before setting sail!

Key Maps

Africa

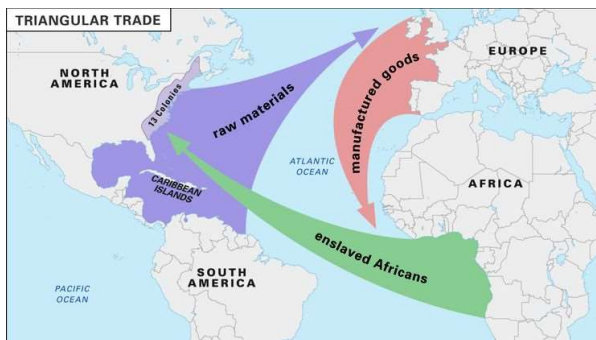


Africa is the world's 2nd largest continent and is made up of 54 different countries. Today, more than one billion people live in Africa, including over 3000 different indigenous groups.

As well as a diverse range of people, languages and cultures, the continent has a vast range of landscapes and habitats. Sprawling metropolises, rural villages and shanty towns can all be found here, along with grasslands, deserts, swamps and rainforests, which together support thousands of plant and animal species.

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 where they were sold.
3. Ships loaded with sugar, cotton, tobacco returned to Europe.



Key Figures

Great Black Britons

Many black Britons have achieved amazing things, instigating change and empowering others, while overcoming racial and social barriers in the process.

John Banks was one of the earliest recorded black people in England after the Roman period, and was a trumpeter in the Tudor court in the 1500's.



Claudia Jones

Ignatius Sancho was an abolitionist and one of the first black writers to have a wide British readership in the 1700's.

Olaudah Equiano was an abolitionist who wrote a bestselling autobiography in the 1700's.

William Cuffay was a leading figure in the fight for the rights for the working class during the 1800's.

Mary Seacole was a nurse in 1800's who set up the 'British Hotel' in the Crimea, where she cared for soldiers injured in the Crimean War.

Claudia Jones was a political activist in the 1900's, who is described as the 'mother of the Notting Hill Carnival'.

Olive Morris was a community leader and key organiser of the Black Women's movement in the mid 1900's.

Lenford Kwesi Garrison was an educationalist and activist, who set up the Black Cultural Archives to track the history of black British identity.

Key Campaigners



William Wilberforce was born in Kingston-upon-Hull into a wealthy family of wool merchants and represented the town as MP.

He made his first speech in Parliament against slavery in 1789 and made a great impression. However, a mixture of external events (including the slave rebellion in Haiti in 1791 which hardened public attitudes) prevented his abolition bill being passed in the House of Commons in 1791.

A similar bill proposed in April 1792 was passed by MPs only after it was amended and conceded to a 'gradual' abolition of the slave trade.

In 1807, after a long, emotional debate, the Abolition Act was finally passed.