



### Knowledge statements:

- I know about Africa today and the ancient kingdoms that thrived on the continent for thousands of years.
- I know about the origins of the transatlantic slave trade in the 15th century and Britain's involvement from the time of Elizabeth I, when John Hawkins became the first British slave trader.
- I know Britain's role in the transatlantic slave trade, the causes and consequences of the European colonisation of Africa.
- I understand the structure of the transatlantic slave trade and the consequences of enslavement.
- I will discover how the people of Britain benefited from the money and goods produced by the slave trade.
- I know the Race Relations Act of 1965 became the first piece of British legislation to tackle racial discrimination.

### We are Historians:

- Continue to develop chronologically knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history.
- To note connections, contrasts and trends. How our knowledge of the past is created from a range of sources.

### 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.

**Colonisation** The act of sending people to live in, govern and control another country and its indigenous people, forming a colony.

**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.

### Maafa timeline:

**1562** Britain begins transporting enslaved African people across the Atlantic Ocean.

**c1800** Approximately 120,000 enslaved people are transported, by British ships, to the Caribbean and 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.

**1965** The Race Relations Act is passed.

**2010** The Equality Act is passed.

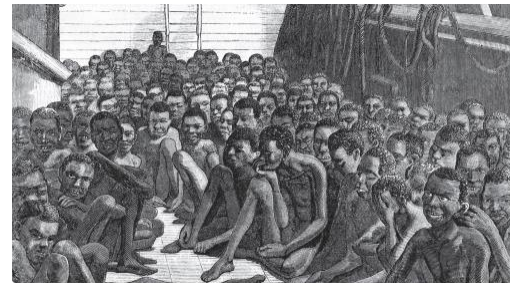


Illustration of the slave deck on the ship, *Wildfire*, 1860

## Triangular slave trade

The triangular slave trade was a very profitable system of enslavement, developed to provide labour for plantations in the Americas. It involved three journeys:

### ① The first journey

Goods, including metal and guns, were transported to the west coast of Africa.

### ② The second journey

Enslaved African people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas. This journey was also known as the middle passage.

### ③ The third journey

Goods produced on the plantations were transported back to Europe.

