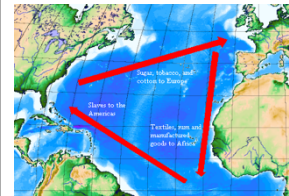


What should I already know:

- North & South America are called continents. Africa is a Continent & Egypt is in Africa.
- Queen Elizabeth I was born in 1553 & Queen Victoria was born in 1819 and reigned for over 60 years.
- Trade is the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services.

**Year 6: History
The Slave Trade**



Vocabulary

Abolition	The act of officially ending or stopping something.
Diversity	Difference(s) between two or more things.
Dominated	To have or exert mastery or control.
Economic	The study of the economy, or the part of society that creates wealth.
Empire	A term used to describe a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state.
Humanitarian	A person devoted to or working for the health and happiness of other people.
Merchants	A buyer or seller of goods for profit.
Slavery	A slave is a person who is owned by another person. Slaves are forced to work and are not paid.
Slave Trade	The name given to the enforced enslavement and movement of people from Africa to the Americas.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
Trade Triangle	Trade goods would be sent to Africa to be traded for slaves. Slaves would be sent across the Atlantic to the Americas. Produce grown by slaves would be sent back to England.

National Curriculum:

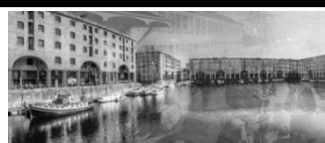
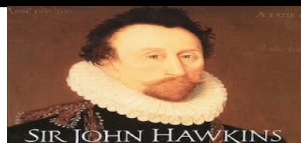
A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.

By the end of this unit children will:

- Sequence key events of the slave trade in Liverpool on a timeline.
- Learn how Liverpool was involved in the trade triangle.
- Learn why Liverpool dominated the slave trade.
- Understand the importance of the abolitionist movement.
- Learn how Liverpool has changed since abolition of slavery.
- Learn what impact the slave trade had in Liverpool.

Key Events & Dates

- **1562** – Sir John Hawkins becomes the first English trader of enslaved people. He takes 300 Africans and trades them with the Spanish and Portuguese for sugar, spices and pearls.
- **1730** - Britain becomes the largest country in the world that traded enslaved people.
- **1807** – The Slave Trade was abolished in England.
- **1833** - Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.



Key People

- **William Wilberforce** - British MP & abolitionist who campaigned against slave trade.
- **Sir John Hawkins**— Given permission by Elizabeth I to transport slaves, he is known as the ‘father of the slave trade’ .

Key Facts at the end of this Unit:

Between 1700 and 1807, ships from Liverpool carried about 1.5 million Africans across the Atlantic in conditions of great cruelty.	Overall, Liverpool’s ships were responsible for transporting half of the 3 million Africans that were carried across the Atlantic by the British.
Liverpool was involved in the trade triangle – a transatlantic trade route between England, North American and Africa. Goods were traded in the triangle, including taking people from Africa and forcing them into slavery.	Due to its location, enterprising merchants and being pushed out of other trades, Liverpool dominated the trade during the second half of the 18 th Century.
Main reasons for abolition of slavery were because of African resistance & humanitarian efforts.	Humanitarians fought and protested for the abolition of slavery; however, many in Liverpool were pro slavery during this movement.
Liverpool has changed since the abolition of slavery. Liverpool is a city of diversity.	