



History Knowledge Organiser

A Lancashire Slave Ship called Hope / The Transatlantic Slave Trade- Black History

UKS2 Spring 2

Concept: Justice and Equality

Overarching Question: What role did Lancashire have in the Transatlantic Slave Trade?

Key Vocabulary

Transatlantic	crossing or spanning the Atlantic Ocean,
slave trade	the forced kidnapping, transportation, and sale of millions of African people
stowed	to have packed, stored, or hidden
abolished	the legal ending of the buying, selling, and transporting of enslaved African people by British ships and subjects, finalised by Parliament in 1807
enslaved	individuals forced to work for others without pay, treated as property rather than humans, and denied their freedom. They are controlled by owners, often through violence, and cannot leave.
sugar plantations	large agricultural estates, mostly in the Caribbean and Brazil, that specialized in growing sugarcane to produce sugar, syrup, and rum for sale in Europe.
coffee plantations	large, specialized farm dedicated to growing coffee trees for their fruit. These farms are located in tropical regions near the equator—often called the "coffee belt"—where there is warm weather, plenty of rain, and high altitude, which are perfect conditions for the trees to grow.
captives	people or animals that are caught and held prisoner, unable to leave or move freely.
Quakers	a Christian-rooted group who promote equality, peace, and simplicity.
Lancashire Cotton Industry	a massive industrial system in North-West England during the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, where raw cotton was imported and transformed into cloth in factories

Key Learning- By the end of this unit, children will know about:

- Evaluating sources and making inferences.
- Discussing how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.
- Identifying where people, places and periods fit into a chronological framework.
- Using a wide range of sources as a basis for research to answer questions and to test hypotheses.

Timeline

1480s The Portuguese populate their island colonies off the coast of western Africa largely with enslaved Black Africans. The Portuguese also take many African captives back to Portugal.

1500s Spain and Portugal begin establishing colonies in the New World.

1600s The Dutch, English, and French also establish colonies in the New World and become major participants in the transatlantic slave trade

August 1619 The first Africans in English America are brought to the Jamestown Colony in Virginia.

1700s The largest numbers of enslaved Africans are taken to the Americas during this period, accounting for nearly three-fifths of the total volume of the transatlantic slave trade, according to historians' estimates.

1780s The peak of the transatlantic slave trade is reached.

1807 Great Britain abolishes the slave trade with its colonies.

1808 The U.S. Congress bans the importation of slaves into the country.

1833–34 Great Britain passes the Slavery Abolition Act in 1833.

