

History - Thomas Clarkson (study of a local historical figure)

Essential Question - Why is it important to campaign for issues that concern us?



What I should already know : In Year 1 the children have located Asia on a world map. Why people campaign eg climate change. Some understanding of the British Empire and why Elizabeth 1st wanted to explore the world. Why Britain wanted to be in charge of trade in Asia and what the spice trade is. They know the names of the different continents and the countries that make up each one. In year 4/5 the children will have learnt about Francis Drake and John Hawkins and their involvement in enslaving Africans and will be familiar with using historical sources to gain information about the past. They have developed enquiring minds due to the nature of our curriculum and our values.

Enquiry Questions

1. What is a slave and when did the slave trade begin?
2. What was The Slave Triangle?
3. What were the experiences of the enslaved africans?
4. Who was Thomas Clarkson?
Who was responsible for the abolition of the slave trade?
6. Does slavery exist today?
7. What legacies did the slave trade leave?

Key Vocabulary

Abolish - the act of doing away with something
Abolition - the act of abolishing a system so that it is no longer permitted.
Abolitionist - Someone involved in public campaigning to end slavery and the slave trade
Bias - idea that is based on personal opinion rather than objective facts.
Boycott - Organised refusal to purchase a particular product an act of protest
Chattel slavery - when an enslaved person is owned as property for their lifetime and their children and children's children are automatically born into slavery.
Coffles - A line of animals or slaves fastened or driven along together.
Colony - a country that is under full or partial political control of another country,
Enslaved African / Enslaved Person - A person devoid of freedom and personal rights; one who is the property of another whether by capture, purchase or birth.
Exploitation - treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
Forced Migration - The mass movement of African people against their will from West Africa to the Americas and Caribbean as part of transatlantic slavery.
Labour - Physical work done by people. Usually done outside.
Member of Parliament - Someone who works for the government. Votes for changes and helps the Prime Minister to run the country.
Middle Passage - the second voyage of the Triangular Trade. It went left from Africa to the West Indies.
Negro - A term used throughout the 18th to the 20th centuries to describe a person of African descent. The word is considered derogatory and unacceptable today.
Petition - A written request made to an official person such as the government asking for change
Plantation - A plantation had many fields where crops were grown. Crops grown on plantations include tobacco, cotton and sugar cane.
Primary source - one that was created at the time it is describing. Eg photograph, newspaper article or diary entry .
Reliable - to be trusted
Royal African Company - A group funded by Charles II to trade with the West coast of Africa
Secondary source - one that was created by someone who has analysed and interpreted primary sources eg non-fiction books.
Servant - someone who is employed to work at another person's home, for example as a cleaner or a gardener.
Shackles - Iron chains used to fasten together the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner
Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade - Group formed in 1781 to campaign for an end to the slave trade
Trade - the action of buying and selling goods and services
Plantation - an estate on which crops such as tobacco, sugar and coffee are grown.
Middle Passage - the journey across the Atlantic Ocean that captured Africans were taken on, often in unsanitary conditions.
Negro - A term used throughout the 18th to the 20th centuries to describe a person of African descent. The word is considered derogatory and unacceptable today.
The United Nations - an organization that includes almost all the world's countries, or nations. The main goal of the United Nations is world peace. The United Nations also works to reduce poverty and suffering and to improve people's lives in other ways.
Triangular Trade - The three-part transatlantic slave trade that involved taking goods from Britain to Africa to exchange for people. Those people were then taken to America to work as slaves and exchanged for goods that were taken to Europe and Britain.
Transatlantic slave trade - A European term used to describe the selling of Africans as chattel across the Atlantic Ocean between Europe, Africa and the Americas.

Historical Skills

Pupils will:

- 1) continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, Local and World History,
- 2) establish clear narratives within and across the period of study; note connections, contrasts and trends over time
- 3) develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- 4) address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity & difference and significance and construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- 5) Develop their understanding of how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving reasons for this.

What else was happening in the world at this time?

- 1588 - The Spanish Armada - the name of the fleet of warships belonging to King Phillip II of Spain. During the reign of Elizabeth I, the Spanish Armada attacked Britain. It then went on to suffer a famous defeat at the hands of Sir Francis Drake.
- 1703 - Samuel Pepys (diarist) dies
- 1721 - Sir Robert Walpole becomes first British Prime Minister
- 1770 - James Cook claims New Zealand and Eastern Australia for Britain
- 1776 - America declares independence from Britain
- 1800 - Britain and Ireland unite
- 1837 - Victorian era starts



William Wilberforce

(24 August 1759–29 July 1833)

William Wilberforce became a voice of the abolitionists in the 1800s. He based his belief that all people are equal on his religious teachings that he received.

He was considered to be an evangelist, a philanthropist, and someone who made successful change in England during a time when slavery was an accepted way of life.

His influence extended beyond Europe as he also brought the topic of abolitionism to America.

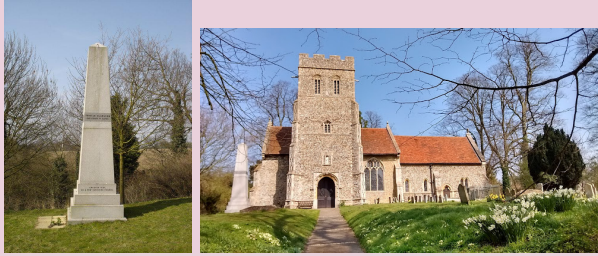


Thomas Clarkson (28 March 1760–26 September 1846)

Thomas Clarkson was an

English abolitionist. He was one of the first effective publicists of the English abolitionist movement and a leading campaigner against the slave trade across the British Empire. Buried in St Mary's church, Playford Near Ipswich, Suffolk.

Playford Church, Ipswich



Playford Hall, (Home to Thomas Clarkson)



Olaudah Equiano

(c.1789–31 March 1797)

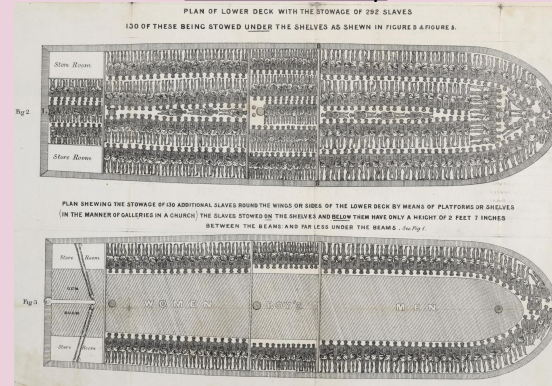


Equiano was an African writer whose experiences as a slave prompted him to become involved in the British abolition movement. He wrote an autobiography about his time as a slave.

Transatlantic Slave Trade



Brooke's slave ship



Thomas Clarkson's chest

Thomas Clarkson, used a box of evidence on his travels to illustrate why slavery was wrong and unnecessary. The box contained many things including items (from crop seeds to african crafts) that showed the potential benefits for all in an alternative type of trade not based on enslavement.



Slavery Timeline (From 1560s onwards)

From 1560s onwards British traders got involved with the slave trade.	1788 Newton published a pamphlet called 'Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade'.	1791 Revolt on the island of Saint-Domingue	1804 The free slaves of Saint-Domingue renamed the island Haiti	1807 The British Parliament abolished the slave trade. Buying and selling slaves = illegal	1811 Deslonde led a slave rebellion in the South of the USA.	1833 British Parliament banned slave ownership throughout the British Empire	1861-1865 American Civil War 1865 13 th Amendment abolished slavery in the US.	2007 Memorial campaign to build a memorial to victims of the Transatlantic slave in London.	2020 During the BLM protests – the statue of Colston was torn down .
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