

HISTORY

ROLE OF SLAVERY IN BRITAIN

TIMELINE

Black History of Britain Timeline

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/keystage-2/ks2-topics/ks2-topics/black-history>



ASUS VivoBook

1700 - 1833

1760s

20,000 Black people live in Britain, including up to 15,000 in London. Black people are often shown and written about as less than human.

1772

A decline in slavery begins in England.

1792 - 1815

Black soldiers and seamen settle in London after fighting in the Napoleonic Wars.

1833

The Slavery Abolition Act becomes law in Britain.

1700

1800

1700s

The population of the Black and Asian slaves, servants and seamen increases.

1765

The campaign for the freedom of slaves begins in Britain.

1800s

New Black communities are formed in Liverpool and Cardiff.

1833

Black American slave soldiers who fought for Britain in the American Revolutionary War arrive in London but have no money and are forced to beg on the streets.

ASUS VivoBook

WEST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

Start: 0930
Finish: 1015

Housepoints

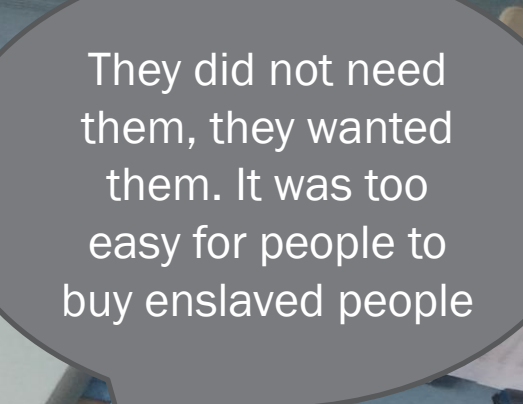
Why Did They Need Slaves?

In many ways, the owners had the power to force the slaves to work. They were motivated and abused their slaves. They also had some good food, which meant that they were able to work longer and were able to resist their masters. Because of ownership and economic control, slaves had no choice but to work as long as there was a good supply of slaves. The slave trade was a profitable business. The slave trade was a profitable business. The slave trade was a profitable business.

They did not need them, they wanted them. It was too easy for people to buy enslaved people

We discussed why would anyone even need slaves

It was greedy and unfair

A large, grey speech bubble with a black outline is centered on the page. It contains the text: "They did not need them, they wanted them. It was too easy for people to buy enslaved people". The background of the slide shows a blurred image of a person's hands holding a small object, possibly a piece of wood or a tool, over a surface.

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would anyone
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SLAVE CULTURE

through a diary - Respect and Responsibility - Tuesday 04 May 2021

Dear diary

My name is Gretta and I was born on the 16th of March ¹⁸¹⁰ ~~1810~~
my Master ~~is~~ goes by the name of Barini Osamu and today is the big
day...

I will escape

12th June 1848

Fighting through today wasn't easy. My scars, bruises and tears
were too much to handle. Having to be a slave, dealing with
mental and physical pain was too much. I'll finally be free.

For years I've been ~~separated~~ separated from my tribe and all my family
and everyone, being forced to do work, talking a language I don't
know or have ever talked is hard but now, it'll all be left behind.

So far we have taken down 56 people and soon we'll be under
the ~~protection~~ protection of Canada language language, language

I hated that life! I hated it!! I've worked so hard and if I ever
worked too slowly I'd be ~~severely~~ punished to a ~~point~~ point that I'd
have to drink to forget the pain. After all the times I've failed I've
finally been able to make a run for it. If I die I better not fail!

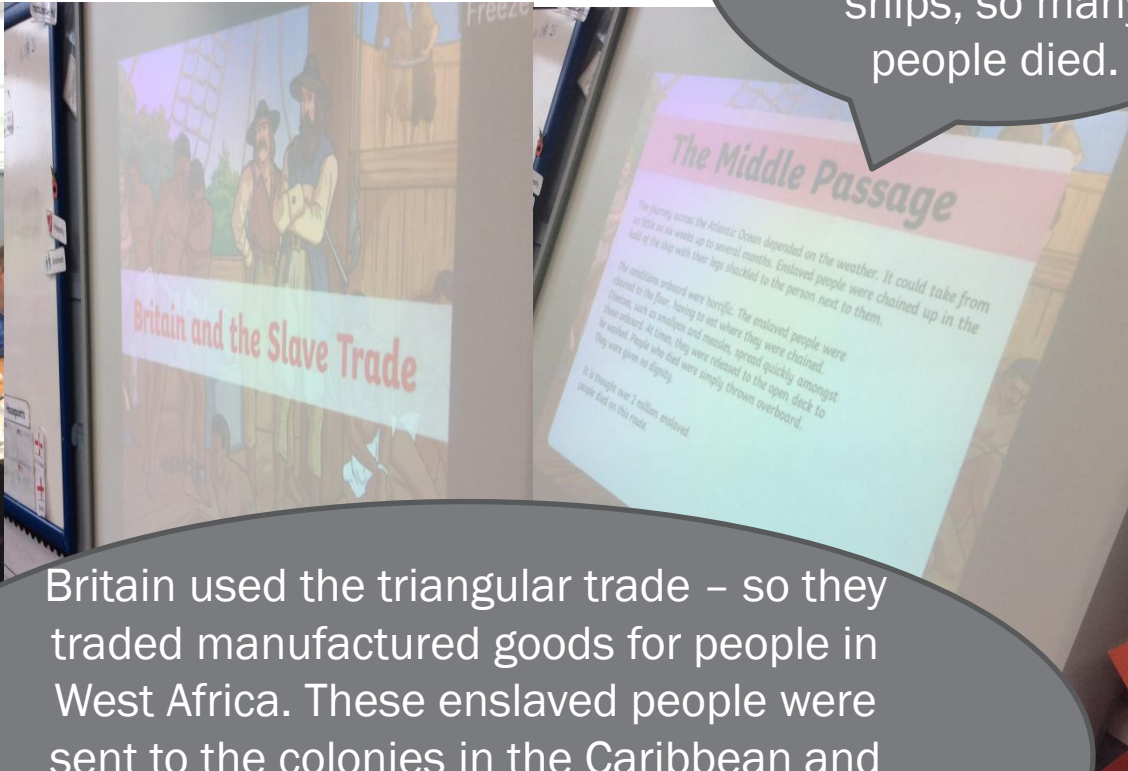
SP: I have respectfully wrote a diary about being
its life. I agree, a very emotive

You have used what you've learned
NS: To write an escape diary.

We wrote a diary as
if we were enslaved
after reading about
real life situations
from the time

BRITAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE

It's hard to imagine the conditions on the ships, so many people died.



Britain used the triangular trade – so they traded manufactured goods for people in West Africa. These enslaved people were sent to the colonies in the Caribbean and America to work for free. Then what they produced was sold cheaply to Britain and it started over again

WINDRUSH GENERATION

Windrush

Following the Second World War, the British government invited people from the Caribbean to work in Britain as part of the post-war rebuilding scheme. On 21st June 1948, the ship The Empire Windrush docked at the Port of Tilbury, with hundreds of people from the Caribbean onboard.

This first group of people were followed by many others from the Caribbean, who answered the call to travel thousands of miles from their homes in order to help Britain. They worked in the newly formed National Health Service, as miners and farm workers or in trades, including electricians and plumbers.



Windrush

Despite their hopes, arrivals from the Caribbean were not welcomed by many in Britain and they faced racism wherever they went. They often struggled to find accommodation, with many boarding houses displaying signs which said 'No Blacks, No Dogs.' Even some Members of Parliament spoke out against the new arrivals.

Referring to the number of Black people who had moved to the UK, a BBC documentary in 1955 stated: "Not for the first time in our history we have a colonial problem on our hands. But it's a colonial problem with a difference. Instead of being thousands of miles away and worrying other people, it's right here, on the spot, worrying us."



We learnt that after the Caribbean people came over here to work and build us back up after the war, they were treated with racism. Even worse years later after having families some were threatened with deportation. Even though they were born here!

IMPACT OF ENSLAVEMENT IN BRITAIN – CHILDREN'S QUOTES

Humans are
priceless, worth
more than £3!

We have to make
mistakes to learn
from them.

If we hide away the
statues we won't learn
from our mistakes, we
shouldn't hide our errors
so we learn.

Modern day slavery
happens from
blackmail.

Enslavement
could have
broke bonds
with West
Africa.

The statues that were taken
down of people involved in
the slave trade – you can't
erase history, just don't
idolise it

The revenue it bought
to the UK was cancelled
out by the
compensation that was
given to slave owners –
which was wrong itself.
That wasn't paid off
until 2015!



Forever Facts

To know the timeline of the slave trade.

To understand the transatlantic slave trade.

To understand Britain's role during the Industrial revolution.

To understand Windrush.

Skills

To give a balanced view of an interpretation of the past.

Explain your point of view, justifying with a broad range of evidence

Identify changes across periods of time.

Identify causal factors in change.

SMSC – spiritual: empathetic response to role of slavery in Britain. Enhanced discussions & responses to issues raised. Moral: Creation & evolution of British society. Reflect on black history & implications of the slave trade. Knowing what is right and wrong. Social: working collaboratively. Exploring changes to virtues in Britain. Questioning and debating and link to British Values. Cultural: Understanding what has shaped British heritage. Express own opinions.

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

To know the role of slavery in Britain during the Industrial revolution.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Transatlantic

Crossing the Atlantic

Racism

Prejudice or discrimination on the basis of race or ethnic group.

Abolished

To formally put to a end.

Trade

exchange (something) for something else, typically as a commercial transaction.

Slavery

condition in which one human being was owned by another

Enslaved

make (someone) a slave

Empire

an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state