

Meden School Curriculum Planning

<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Year Group</b>	8	<b>Sequence No.</b>	1	<b>Topic</b>	Slavery
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and 'do something about them!'
<p>Lesson 2</p> <p>Which civilisations have used slaves?</p> <p>Why did Britain want ? Why would they need workers?</p> <p>Lesson 3</p> <p>What were enslaved traded for ? Where were the enslaved held before being put on the boats?</p> <p>Lesson 4</p> <p>What were the conditions like on the Middle Passage? How long did the passage take?</p> <p>Lesson 5</p> <p>Who was held as the highest value? What were people bought for? What happened to the enslaved families?</p>	<p>N- word- The word can be traced back in history to slavery. It's really tied into the idea that African people aren't really human beings.</p> <p><b>What are the origins of slavery?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slavery has been used in many civilisations including the following: Ancient Egyptians, Ancient Greeks, The Roman, The British Empire, Modern Slavery.</li> <li>Slavery in Britain happened due to demand in products such as tea, sugar and cotton.</li> <li>Britain's involvement in the slave trade made huge amount of money and therefore Britain needed workers to pick tea, sugar cane and cotton.</li> </ul> <p><b>How did the transatlantic slave trade work?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The trade in slaves became a hugely profitable business and millions of Africans were enslaved and taken to the Americas.</li> <li>Britain traded textiles, rum, weapons to African rulers who in turn captured slaves from local villages. Britain then transported the slaves to the America's where they were</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through the knowledge gained in this topic students will learn about how events that occurred in the past have influenced the current day. They will make links between historic and modern day slavery alongside cross curricular links. They will also look at British values/laws and get the chance to debate current issues. They will do this through the following activities:</li> <li>Why is slavery wrong in modern society?</li> <li>In their mistreatment of humans in society today to satisfy demand for products? China and Cotton is an example that can be used.</li> <li>Where else in society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century are there hugely profitable businesses? Have any of them been linked to slavery? Link with Geography and Primark.</li> </ul>

<p>Lesson 6</p> <p>Why would people be upset of the conditions on the plantations?</p> <p>What were the different types of slave?</p> <p>Lesson 7</p> <p>How did people help to fight against slavery?</p> <p>How did Thomas Clarkson help William Wilberforce?</p>	<p>forced to pick sugar. Tobacco and cotton, which was transported to Britain to be sold to customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most slave ships got their slaves from British 'factors', who lived full-time in Africa and bought slaves from local tribal chiefs. The chiefs would raid a rival village and sell their captured enemies as slaves.</li> <li>• The slaves were marched to the coast in chained lines called coffles, where they were held in prisons called 'factories'</li> <li>• Women and men were separated. Atrocities occurred in these factories such as beating, mutilation and rape.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is rape and what is the law on rape in Britain?</li> <li>• What is the law on voting, education and owning property? Is it the same for everyone today in society?</li> <li>• Is punishments such as beatings/whipping acceptable in society today? Why not? What does the law say?</li> <li>• Do people still campaign to improve conditions in Britain and the world today?</li> <li>• Can you give any examples of missions to rescue people who have been persecuted? Afghanistan is an example.</li> </ul>
<p>Lesson 8</p> <p>When was slavery abolished in Britain?</p> <p>How are William Wilberforce and Harriet Tubman similar but also different in their campaign?</p> <p>What other black campaigners helped fight against slavery?</p> <p>Lesson 9</p> <p>When was the abolition of slavery?</p> <p>Why and how did the abolition happen?</p> <p>Who would have been upset with the abolition of the slave trade?</p>	<p><b><u>What were conditions like on the middle passage?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The journey from Africa to the West Indies or North America Usually took about two months. slave ship provided an average of about seven square feet per slave.</li> <li>• A few ships crossed the Middle Passage without any deaths. Some ships lost most of their 'cargo'. The average losses were between 10 and 20%, through sickness, suicide and even murder at the hands of the slave crew and captains.</li> <li>• <b>Olaudah Equiano</b>, West African sold into slavery and later freed. His autobiography, <i>The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano; Written by Himself (1789)</i> explains the experiences on the enslaved during the middle passage.</li> <li>• How were slaves treated in America?</li> <li>• Auctions- Selling and buying goods through bidding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it right that someone was compensated for owning slaves? Would this be acceptable today?</li> <li>• Why do some people feel they need to campaign for equality in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century? Why do we need movements such as Black Lives Matter?</li> <li>• Should statues of former slave owners be removed? What should happen to these statues?</li> <li>• What issues of slavery are there in Britain today? How can we help these people?</li> </ul>

<p>Lesson 10-</p> <p>Modern slavery still exists today what other civilisations has it existed in?</p> <p>How has power oppression and voice made our world?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auctions were set up to allow traders to buy enslaved people.</li> <li>• By the 19<sup>th</sup> century over half a million slaves sold</li> <li>• The Value of Slaves has increased dramatically.</li> <li>• Men held the highest value, then women and then children.</li> <li>• Customers were allowed to examine the enslaved.</li> <li>• Families were often separated</li> <li>• Dark skin men were built for the fields and light skinned women were bought for the household.</li> <li>• Traders did not see enslaved as humans.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>What were conditions like on the slave plantations?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enslaved were forced into labour and poverty.</li> <li>• Slaves property of the plantation owner.</li> <li>• You could be sold at any time.</li> <li>• Punishments include whipping or collars if the enslaved ran away.</li> <li>• It was Illegal to receive an education, marry, vote, own property or to earn freedom.</li> <li>• There were two types of slave.</li> <li>• House slaves- took care of owners family</li> <li>• Field slaves- sunrise to sunset with one fifteen minute break.</li> <li>• The enslaved slept in cabins with 10-12 people.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>How was slavery abolished in the British Empire and who were the abolitionists?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ere were many involved in the abolition of the slave trade.</li> <li>• Some include the following:</li> </ul>	
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- Wilberforce lobbied for the abolition of the slave trade and for 18 years he regularly introduced anti-slavery motions in parliament. The campaign was supported by many abolitionists who raised public awareness of their cause with pamphlets, books, rallies and petitions.
- In 1807, the slave trade was finally abolished, but this did not free those who were already slaves. It was not until 1833 that an act was passed giving freedom to all slaves in the British empire.

**To what extent are Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad significant?**

- The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early-to-mid 19th century, and used by African-American slaves to escape into free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists and allies who were sympathetic to their cause.
- They used secret coded messages to avoid being caught.
- In 1849 Harriet Tubman decided to escape from slavery.
- Tubman escaped and subsequently made many missions to rescue approximately 70 enslaved people, including family and friends, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad.

**What was the aftermath of the slave trade in Britain?**

**Compensated:** Giving someone money to recognise any loss or suffering they have experienced by someone else.

- The British passed the Slave Compensation Act in 1833, in which the government handed out a total of £20 million (£17 billion) as compensation to British slave owners for losing their property despite not a single apology or recognition shown to the people it enslaved.

**What is the legacy of the slave trade?**

- Black people often had little political power, limited legal rights and little access to education. Freedom from slavery was a major success, but it was also the start of a new battle: the fight for equal right rights.
- Africa- Not only did the continent lose tens of millions of its able-bodied population, but because most of the slaves taken were men, the long-term demographic effect was even greater. When the slave trade was finally outlawed in the Americas and Europe, the African kingdoms whose economies it had come to dominate collapsed, leaving them open to conquest and colonisation.
- Many street names in cities such as Bristol, Glasgow and Liverpool are named after slave traders.
- Today, slavery is illegal all over the world, yet because something is illegal that does not mean that it stops.
- Modern slavery in the United Kingdom
- It is believed that there are 13,000 slaves in the UK today.