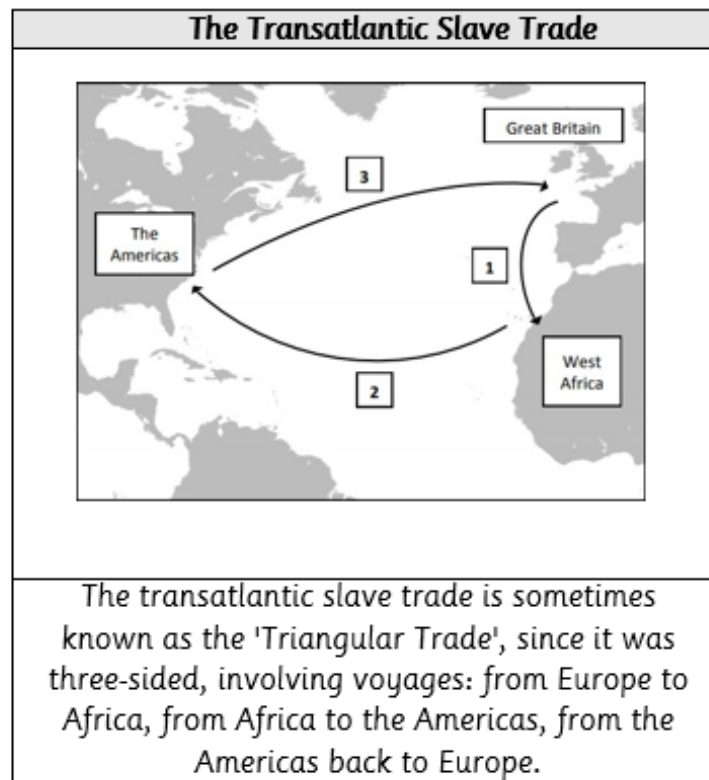


Year 5 History Knowledge Organiser

The Abolition of Slavery

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Transatlantic Slave Trade	Responsible for the forced migration of between 12 - 15 million people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century.
Slave	A slave is a human being classed as property, who is owned by another person and who is forced to work for nothing.
Atlantic Passage	Sometimes known as the 'middle passage', refers to the part of the trade where Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies
Plantation	a usually large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, or the like is grown.
Abolitionists	An abolitionist was someone who wanted to end slavery.
Thomas Clarkson	Thomas Clarkson was one of the most prominent eighteenth-century anti-slavery campaigners. In 1787, he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee.
Olaudah Equiano	Equiano was one of the most prominent black campaigners in the anti-slavery campaign. He was an ex-slave who, by the 1780s, lived as a free man in London. He is mostly remembered for his 1789 autobiography.
William Wilberforce	William Wilberforce was the main figurehead in Parliament for the Abolitionist campaign. He was recruited by Thomas Clarkson, who recognised that, in order to get Parliament to change the law, the anti-slavery cause needed a brilliant advocate inside Parliament itself.



1518: First direct shipment of slaves from Africa to the Americas

1789: 'Life of Olaudah Equiano' published

1780s: Slave trade at its peak

1807: British law passed declaring buying, selling and transporting slaves illegal (ownership continues)