

Knowledge Organiser: How did enslaved people fight to achieve their freedom?

Key words:

Abolition: banning an action such as slavery

Black Power: a movement in support of rights and political power for black people

Bussa's Rebellion: The largest rebellion on the island of Barbados, led by an African born man named Bussa

Civil Rights: Gaining equality as a citizen of the country eg. Right to vote

Civil War: A war between two groups within the same country

Haitian Revolution: Enslaved people freed themselves before rising up against the French to form the independent country of Haiti

Harewood House: A country manor house built north of Leeds, supported by the profits of slavery

Legacy: Something that continues to have an impact even after it has ended

Notting Hill riots: the white working class of the Notting Hill area, London, UK, launched an attack against members of the black community who were forced to arm themselves in defence, the confrontation lasted a week.

Plantation: an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown

Resistance: the refusal to accept or comply with something

Slavery: condition in which one human being was owned by another

The Middle Passage: the sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies

Key People:

Abraham Lincoln: The 16th President of the United States. He served from 1861 until his death in 1865.

Enoch Powell: A conservative politician who divided the nation with his anti-immigration speech (Rivers of Blood)

Granville Sharp: found a brutally beaten teenage slave on a London street and was campaigned for the abolition of slavery

Harriet Tubman: escaped enslaved woman who led enslaved people to freedom along escape routes that were collectively named the underground railroad

Mangrove Nine: Campaigners for Civil Rights who were arrested but not charged. The win at their trial demonstrated that racism existed within the Met Police

Olaudah Equiano: enslaved man who bought his freedom and wrote about his experiences as part of his campaign to abolish the slave trade

Thomas Clarkson: An abolitionist who was responsible for publishing pamphlets and essays to raise awareness about the cruelty of slavery

William Wilberforce: British politician who was a key leader in the campaign to abolish the slave trade and then to abolish slavery itself in British overseas possessions

Timeline of key events

1400's	Slave Trade begins with the Portuguese and the Spanish
1500's	Britain becomes involved in the slave trade
1562	John Hawkins was the first known Englishman to include enslaved Africans in his cargo
1775	American Revolution – America leaves the British Empire and established independence
1789	The autobiography of Olaudah Equiano is published
1791 – 1804	Haitian Revolution
1807	The Slave Trade is abolished
April 1816	Bussa's Rebellion in Barbados
1849	Harriet Tubman escapes from Slavery
1850 to 1860	Tubman made an estimated 13 trips and rescued around 70 enslaved people
1833	The British abolish slavery
1861-1865	American Civil War
June 1948	Empire Windrush arrives in Britain
Until 1949	'Empire Citizenship' If you lived in Britain or the Colonies you could move between them freely without any restrictions or passports
1948	Notting Hill Riots
1962	Commonwealth Act. If you did not already have a UK passport, you would need to apply for work vouchers
1968	Member of the now commonwealth could only reside in the UK if their grandparents were residents Enoch Powell's Rivers of Blood Speech
Aug 1970	Mangrove Nine Protest
1971	Immigration Act. Only temporary visa would be given to those who wanted to come from the Commonwealth to work.