

What is significant about Kingston Upon Hull?

Year 5 Autumn Term KnowledgeOrganiser

Key vocabulary

Abolition: Efforts to end slavery through legal acts and movements aimed at outlawing the buying, selling, and owning of slaves and granting freedom to enslaved individuals.

Caribbean: A region consisting of numerous islands in the Caribbean Sea. It was a significant destination for enslaved Africans who were forced to work on plantations during the transatlantic slave trade.

Cargo: Goods or commodities transported by ship or other means. In the slave trade, cargo refers to the enslaved Africans who were treated as commodities and transported as human cargo.

Captives: Captives are individuals who have been captured or taken as prisoners.

Colonialism: Colonialism is a system where one country exercises control over another territory. In the slave trade, European colonial powers played a major role in capturing, transporting, and exploiting enslaved Africans.

Emancipation: Emancipation refers to the granting of freedom or liberation to enslaved individuals. In the slave trade, emancipation involved legal and social processes leading to the abolition of slavery and the liberation of enslaved Africans.

Human rights: Human rights are basic rights and freedoms that all individuals are entitled to. The slave trade and slavery violated the fundamental human rights of enslaved Africans.

Kingston Upon Hull: Hull is a city in England, known for being a major port city on the Humber Estuary.

Legacy: Legacy refers to the lasting impact of a historical event or system.

Middle Passage: The Middle Passage was the horrific journey in which enslaved Africans were transported across the Atlantic Ocean from Africa to the Americas, characterised by overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and high mortality rates.

Plantation owners: Plantation owners were wealthy individuals who owned and operated the plantations, benefiting economically from the labour of enslaved Africans.

Plantations: Plantations were large agricultural estates in the Americas where cash crops like sugar, tobacco, cotton, and coffee were grown. Enslaved Africans were often forced to work on these plantations.

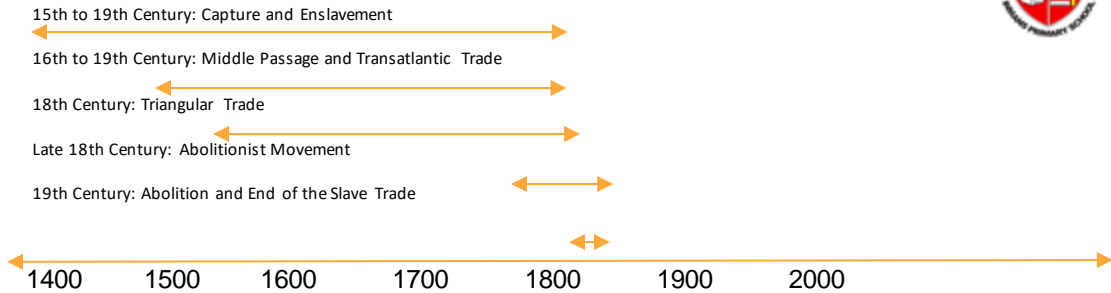
Slave trade: The slave trade involved capturing, buying, selling, and transporting enslaved Africans across the Atlantic to the Americas and other regions for forced labour.

Slavery: Slavery is a system where individuals are treated as property and forced to work without consent or payment.

Transatlantic: Transatlantic refers to anything related to crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

Triangular trade: Triangular trade was a complex system of trade routes between Europe, Africa, and the Americas, involving the exchange of goods, including slaves, in a triangular pattern.

West Africa: West Africa is a region encompassing countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, and Ivory Coast.



What should I already know?
-Children understand the historical significance of their local area, including key events, notable figures, and the impact of those events on the development of the community. This involves the contribution by William Wilberforce.
Children should have a grasp of the geographical features of their local area. This includes understanding the physical landscape of Hull including the river and location of Hull in the country.

Historical skills and enquiry:
Chronology and Periodization Enquiry Question: How did the involvement of Hull in the slave trade change over time?
Interpretation and Perspective Enquiry Question: How did different groups in Hull, such as ship owners, traders, and abolitionists, view and participate in the slave trade?
Historical Evidence and Sources Enquiry Question: What primary and secondary sources can we use to understand Hull's role in the slave trade, and how can we evaluate their reliability and biases?
Causation and Consequence Enquiry Question: What were the causes and consequences of the slave trade on the people of Hull, both economically and socially?
Historical Empathy and Understanding Enquiry Question: How did the experiences of enslaved individuals who passed through Hull shape the understanding of the slave trade's impact on the city and its inhabitants?

Knowledge:
The slave trade was a historical practice in which millions of Africans were captured, bought, sold, and transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas and other regions to work as enslaved laborers.
The slave trade operated from the 15th to the 19th centuries, involving European powers such as Portugal, Spain, England, France, and the Netherlands.
Enslaved Africans were forcibly taken from their homes in West Africa and transported on ships in extremely harsh and inhumane conditions during the Middle Passage. Hull, also known as Kingston Upon Hull, played a significant role in the slave trade as a major port city in England. Its location made it a hub for trade, including the transportation of enslaved Africans.
William Wilberforce, a prominent British abolitionist, played a crucial role in the movement to end the slave trade. He was a Member of Parliament representing Hull and became a leading advocate for abolition, fighting for the passage of the Slave Trade Act of 1807, which outlawed the slave trade in the British Empire.
Children should understand the inhumane treatment, suffering, and lasting impact of the slave trade on enslaved Africans and their descendants. They should learn about the economic motivations behind the slave trade, including the demand for labour on plantations and the production of commodities like sugar, tobacco, cotton, and more. They should also understand the efforts and challenges faced by abolitionists like William Wilberforce in raising awareness, campaigning for change, and ultimately leading to the abolition of the slave trade.

What was the main industry in Hull during the time of the slave trade?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Fishing		
Shipbuilding		
Agriculture		
Textile production		

Which continent were the majority of enslaved people transported from to Hull?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Asia		
Europe		
Africa		
North America		

Which major trade route connected Hull to West Africa during the slave trade?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Silk Road		
The Spice Trade Route		
The Triangular Trade Route		

What type of goods were typically transported from Hull to Africa as part of the slave trade?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Textiles and manufactured goods		
Spices and luxury goods		
Precious metals and gemstones		
Agricultural products and crops		

Which year did the Slave Trade Act abolish the slave trade in Britain, including Hull?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
1807		
1833		
1865		
1918		

What is the Wilberforce House Museum in Hull dedicated to?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Shipbuilding history		
Slavery abolition		
Industrial revolution		

	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Define trade. At the end of unit, use an example to show your understanding.		

	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Define slavery.		