Lesson 4: Abolition

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Teacher Knowledge: *The story of how abolitionists ended slavery is inspiring. The abolition movement began around 1780, but there was opposition from merchants who owed their fortunes to slave labour. The abolitionists used many of the features of a modern campaign, delivering speeches and petitions, publishing pamphlets, and organising boycotts of slave made goods. Their tactics involved 'awareness raising', such as circulating images of slave boats, or showing shackles and chains in public speeches. Finally, in 1807, the slave trade was made illegal, and in 1833 slavery became illegal throughout the British Empire.* ***See page 141-142 of What Your Year 5 Child Needs to Know.***

Knowledge Objective	Task	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
To know that the abolitionists helped to abolish the transatlantic slave trade **Knowledge Goals** The Abolitionists were a group of British campaigners, including black former slaves, who persuaded Parliament to end the slave trade. The Abolitionists were well organised, using methods such as speeches, boycotts and petitions to spread their message. The abolitionists achieved their aim in 1807, when the slave trade was abolished, and 1833 when slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire.	**Task:** To explain the tactics used by the abolitionists **Success Criteria:** I can explain how the abolitionists tried to end slavery **Step for Depth:** Which tactics were likely to be most successful?	**Prior Learning:** Recap what children know from the knowledge organiser. What do you know about the slave trade and life as a slave? **Vocabulary:** Introduce the vocabulary and explain abolish- what do you think the abolitionists did? What was an abolitionist? **Teach:** Explain that there were people who wanted to abolish slavery. Introduce some famous abolitionists including Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce. However, some people didn't want to end slavery. Why do you think some people opposed the ending of slavery? **Talk task:** How do you think the abolitionists could try to end slavery? What would you do? **Teach:** Explain the tactics that the abolitionists used to end slavery: Boycotts, speeches, petitions, pamphlets and publications (See resource below) **Task:** Pupils write about the different tactics used by abolitionists to campaign for the end of slavery under the headings: Boycotts, Speeches, Petitions, Pamphlets and Publications **Partner teach/Plenary:** What methods did abolitionists use to end slavery? Which of the abolitionists methods of protest were most effective?	Boycott petition Abolitionists British Empire
Suggested resources: The BBC has a selection of clips on the abolitionist movement. This and this are general overviews, this is about black abolitionists, this is about Macaulay, and this is about Wilberforce.			

Year 5
Spring
Lesson 4

Abolition



Prior Learning

What do you know about the slave trade and life as a slave?

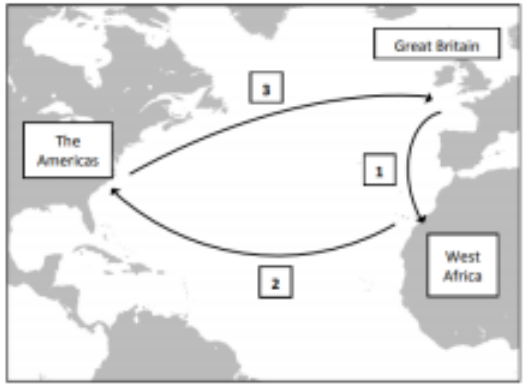
Our Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge Organiser- The Abolition of Slavery (History- Year 5)

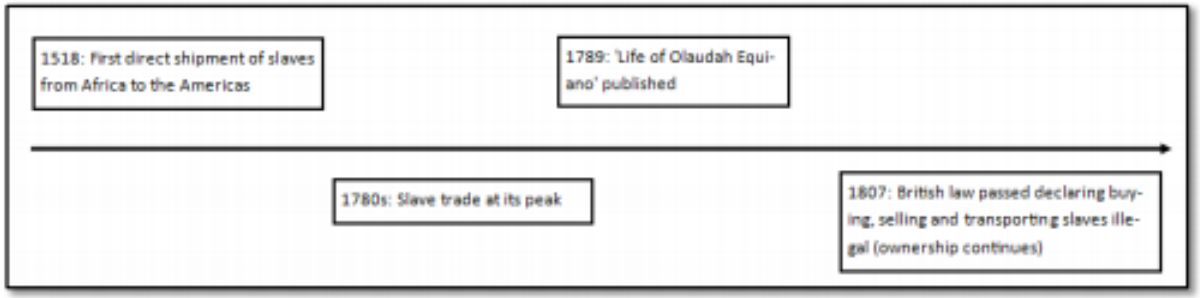
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Transatlantic Slave Trade	Responsible for the forced migration of between 12 - 15 million people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century.
Slave	A **slave** is a human being classed as property, who is owned by 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.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade



The transatlantic slave trade is sometimes known as the 'Triangular Trade', since it was three-sided, involving voyages: from Europe to Africa, from Africa to the Americas, from the Americas back to Europe.



Key Vocabulary

Our key words for today's lesson are:

Boycott - A refusal. To make a protest or bring about a change

Petition - Written request, signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a cause

Abolitionists - A person who favours the abolition of a practice or institute e.g. slavery

British Empire - ruled or administered by the United Kingdom

L.O: TBAT explain the tactics used by the abolitionists

Success Criteria:

- *I can explain how the abolitionists tried to end slavery*

Abolition

'Abolish'

What does this mean?

What do you think the abolitionists did?

What was an abolitionist?

Abolition

Two famous people who wanted to abolish slavery were:



Thomas Clarkson



William Wilberforce

Clarkson had an enormous influence on William Wilberforce.
They both campaigned for the end to the trade, in which British ships were carrying black slaves.

1807 – slave trade was abolished in the British Empire (although this did not free those that were already slaves)

1833 – Freedom for all slaves

Check your Knowledge organiser for more info

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zy7fr82/revision/4

Abolition

However, some people didn't want to end slavery!

Why do you think this?

Talk Task

How do you think the abolitionists could try to end slavery?

What would you do?

Teach

Tactics



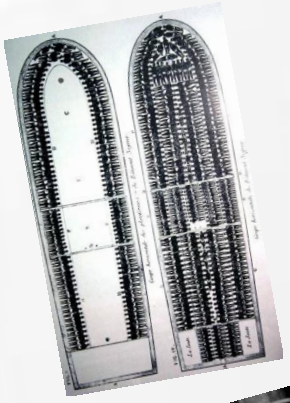
…d 300,000 people to boycott a sugar farm. This caused financial loss to the farmers.



Teach

Tactics

Abolitionists published pamphlets showing the horrors of slavery.





Clarkson travelled 35,000 miles in 7 years delivering speeches around the country.

Olaudah Equiano

Most abolitionists were black former slaves, who described their experiences to British audiences.

TASK

Write about the different tactics used by abolitionists

LO: TBAT know that the abolitionists helped to abolish the transatlantic slave trade

Boycotts:	Petitions:
Speeches:	Pamphlets:
Publications:	Thomas Clarkson  William Wilberforce 

Step for depth – Which tactics were likely to be most successful? Why?

Abolitionists like Thomas Clarkson travelled 35,000 miles in seven years around the country making speeches. He was almost killed by angry slavers in Liverpool.

Whenever Clarkson spoke he asked listeners to sign a pledge opposing slavery. This is called a petition. By 1792. Clarkson's petition had 400.000 signatures.

Abolitionists published pamphlets showing the horrors of slavery. An abolitionist
badge was designed by Josiah Wedgewood.

Many abolitionists were black former slaves who described their experiences to British audiences. Olaudah Equiano, who wrote an autobiography, was the most famous.

In 1791, Thomas Clarkson convinced 300.000 people to boycott sugar farmed by West Indian slaves. This caused slave owning farmers to lose money.

This could be cut and paste to speed up the activity

TASK

Write about the different tactics used by abolitionists

LO: TBAT know that the abolitionists helped to abolish the transatlantic slave trade

I

Boycotts: In 1791. T_____ C_____ convinced 300.000 people to boycott sugar farmed by W___ I_____ slaves. This caused financial loss to the slave owning plantation farmers.	**Petitions:** A_____ published pamphlets showing the horrors of slavery, most famously the plan of the B_____ ship. An abolitionist badge was designed by J_____ W_____.
Speeches: A_____ such as T_____ C_____ travelled the country making speeches He rode __,000 miles in _____ years, and was almost killed by angry slavers in L_____	**Pamphlets:** Many a_____ were black former slaves who described their experiences to B___ audiences. O_____ E_____, who wrote an autobiography, was the most famous.
Publications: Whenever C_____ made a speech he asked listeners to sign a piece of paper pledging opposition to s_____. This is called a p_____. By 17__. Clarkson's petition had ___,000 signatures.	**Thomas Clarkson**  **William Wilberforce** 

EXT/Step for depth – Which tactics were likely to be most successful? Why?

Completed Task

Boycotts: In 1791, Thomas Clarkson convinced 300,000 people to boycott sugar farmed by West Indian slaves. This caused financial loss to the slave owning plantation farmers.

Speeches: Abolitionists such as Thomas Clarkson travelled the country making speeches. He rode 35,000 miles in seven years, and was almost killed by angry slavers in Liverpool.

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Pamphlets: Abolitionists published pamphlets showing the horrors of slavery, most famously the plan of the Brookes ship. An abolitionist badge was designed by Josiah Wedgewood.

Publications: Many abolitionists were black former slaves, who described their experiences to British audiences. Olaudah Equiano, who wrote an autobiography, was the most famous.

Step for depth – Which tactics were likely to be most successful? Why?