

History – Cause and Consequences

What have been the causes and consequences of slavery throughout human history?



Historical Skills

We will be focussing on 'cause and consequence'. This will involve exploring different reasons why slavery has been used in the past, and how its use has affected people and countries.

What words/phrases will help me use this skill?

One reason this happened was...

The cause of this was...

As a result of it, ...happened

One result of this was.....

One consequence of this was that it led to...

Words we will need to know

Slavery: When one human being is owned by another, and is forced to work.

Enslaved: When someone is forced into slavery;

Labour: Work, especially hard physical work.

Serfdom: The status of many peasants in the Feudal system. They belonged to the land and worked for the Lord who owned the land. They could not be bought or sold, unless it was part of the land.

Middle Passage: The name given to the journey across the Atlantic slaves from Africa were forced on to get to the Americas. Many did not survive due to the conditions.

Plantation: Name given to the types of farms slaves worked on in the Americas. Usually producing crops like sugar, tobacco, and cotton.

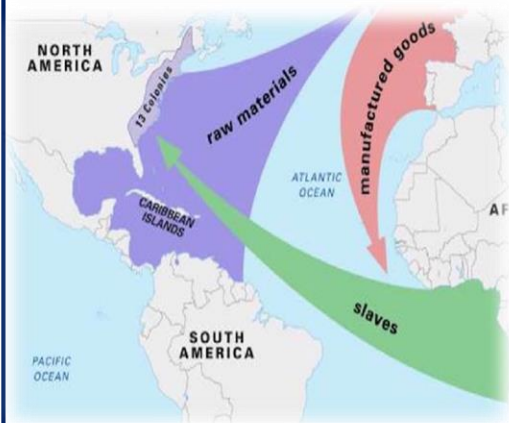
Resistance – To fight against or refuse to accept/comply with something.

Emancipation: The process of freeing someone from slavery.

Abolition: To ban something or make it illegal.



Where are we learning about?



Who are we learning about?

Elizabeth I – Queen of England 1558-1603. Encouraged England's involvement with slavery to match rival Spain's power.

John Hawkins – Considered to be England's first slave trader, during the reign of Elizabeth I.

Joseph Cinque – a slave from West Africa who led a revolt of on the Spanish slave ship *La Amistad* in July 1839.

William Wilberforce – A British politician who campaigned to make slavery illegal in the British Empire.

Olaudah Equiano – A former slave who wrote a book about his life and toured Britain telling people about the experiences of slaves.

What was going on in the wider world?

Qing Dynasty, China: the Qing dynasty took control of China in the 17th century and ruled China, large parts of Central Asia, and other neighboring regions until the late nineteenth century.

Industrial Revolution – During the 1700s and 1800s, starting in Britain, countries began to rapidly expand their industry through the development of factories and new machines that could produce huge amounts of goods to be sold around the world.



Which Catholic teachings does this link to?

Dignity of the Human Person – The belief that, as all humans are created in God's image, all people should be treated with dignity and respect.

Rights and responsibility – All God's people have the right to food, work, clothes, a home, school, and medical care.

Stewardship – The continuing importance and spread of Christianity and the teaching of God's creation.

How can we learn more at home?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2qj6sg>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zns8dp3#zkcq7yc>

<https://youtu.be/iRvIcGWfML8?si=mOW8myd0Trx7ARwc>