

# Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

**YEAR 6**

## They Came to our Shores: Refugees

**HISTORY**

### KEY VOCABULARY

**Refugee:** a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.

**Migration:** the movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.

**Asylum Seeker:** a person who has left their home country to seek safety somewhere else because the Government is against them.

**Immigration:** the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

**Empire:** a group of countries ruled by Britain.

**Discrimination:** unjust treatment of people because of their race, gender, religion or age.

**Century:** a period of 100 years.

**Settlement:** a place where people make their homes.

**Settlers:** people who migrate to a new place and start a community

**Slave:** a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them

**Abolition:** the formal ending of a system such as slavery.

### The Windrush Generation.

In 1948 there was a shortage of workers in the UK. The SS Windrush brought 493 people from the Caribbean with the intent to start a new life in Britain.



In the 1950s, around 100,000 people left the Caribbean for Britain. It was during this period that the African Caribbean community began to arrive in Sheffield to fill the gaps in the UK's labour market.

### STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. Slavery is where one person is owned by another. A slave is treated as if he or she were a piece of property and is forced to work for nothing for their owners. Slaves have no control over their lives and no power. They often lose their self-respect, dignity and identity. Their human rights are taken away.
2. Approximately 12 million people were enslaved as a result of the Atlantic slave trade
3. Nearly 40% of people taken in slavery came from West Central Africa and approximately 15% of slaves died whilst being transported to the Americas.
4. Slaves were tightly packed on board ships while they crossed the Atlantic Ocean. These ships could carry between 350 and 600 people, with as little as 4 feet of space. The unsanitary conditions led to the spread of disease and many slaves attempted to starve themselves or became very depressed. Some tried to jump overboard.
5. 70% of slaves worked to produce sugar with others producing tobacco, coffee or cotton.
6. Slavery was one reason why people moved to new countries however people move for many reasons, including war, persecution, poverty and natural disasters.
7. Due to labour shortages after World War 2, people moved to Britain for work.

### FACTS AND DATES

1. In 1698, Britain was the country at the forefront of the slave trade however in 1789 the UK banned the Slave Trade.
2. In 1808 the US banned slavery and in 1888 Brazil became the last nation in America to abolish slavery.

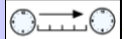
### IMPORTANT PEOPLE

#### Olaudah Equiano (1745-1798)

was kidnapped in West Africa/Europe and sold as a slave. Fortunately, he was able to survive and pay for freedom which cost £35/£40. He became an abolitionist – someone who was fighting for an end to slavery – and travelled to Europe/America to share his autobiography. It contained details of his dreadful experiences during the journey across the Atlantic and of slavery. Due to its honesty, it prompted many readers to question the concept of slavery and therefore became a powerful argument for its abolition.



**Harriet Tubman (1820 – 1913)** was born a slave in Maryland in the United States of America and became the most famous "conductor" of the Underground Railroad, leading slaves in the American South to freedom in the North. .



### Time Line: A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time.

The movement of people over time in Britain

