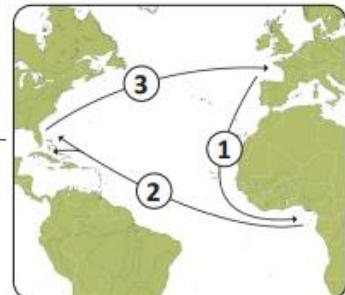
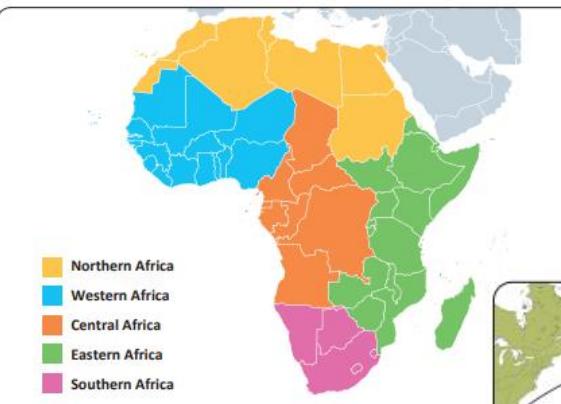


History – Geography Knowledge Organiser

Learning Objectives	Core Knowledge
L.O. to describe and explain the significance of a leader or monarch.	Common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs include accumulating wealth, spreading religious ideologies and acquiring land, power and status. These traits are described as 'gold, god and glory', in relation to the actions of Portugal and Spain in the 15th century.
L.O. to understand the three stages of the Triangular Slave Trade and explain what happened during each stage.	The triangular slave trade consisted of three journeys: ships from Europe sailed to Africa and exchanged European goods for enslaved people, the enslaved people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas where they worked on plantations, then the ships took the goods from the plantations back to Europe where they were sold at a profit.
L.O. to understand and explain the human impact of the Triangular Slave Trade by exploring the experiences of enslaved people.	The triangular slave trade caused people to suffer because they were permanently separated from their families, punished and made to work hard labour. Many enslaved people died in the coastal forts and on the slave ships.
L.O. to understand how enslaved people resisted oppression and to evaluate the impact of acts of resistance in both the short and long term.	War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity. The consequences of resistance, refusal and rebellion against leaders or hierarchies are far reaching and can include war, conflict, oppression, change and improvements in people's lives.



Glossary	
Abolitionist	A person who fights to ban something, such as slavery.
Colonisation	The act of sending people to live in, govern and control another country and its indigenous people, forming a colony.
Enslavement	To have one's freedom taken away and to be forced to work for no money.
Indigenous	To naturally exist in a country or area, rather than arriving from somewhere else.
Plantation	A large estate where crops, such as sugar cane, are grown.
Trading Forts	A place designed for the storage, buying and selling of goods.