

Ivory Bangle  
Lady- Roman

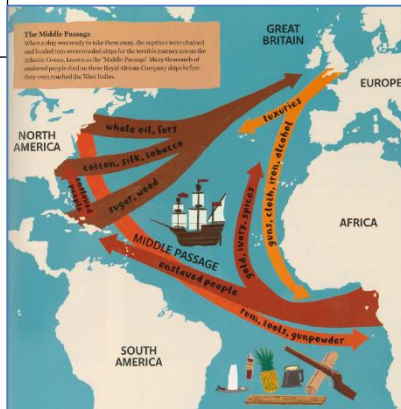


John Blanke-  
Tudor



By the eighteenth century, Britain's colonies in North America and the Caribbean were making huge fortunes for the rich families who owned plantations there. The work on the plantations was done by enslaved Black people brought from Africa in slave ships.

William Wilberforce & William Roscoe were abolitionists.



**AD 43** The Roman conquest begins. Roman soldiers come to Britain from all over Europe and North Africa.

**1507** John Blanke, a Black trumpeter, is part of the courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII Tudors).

**1672** The Royal African Company is formed in England to manage the trading of enslaved people.

**1833** The Slavery Abolition Act is passed.

**1939-1945** Over 10,000 people from the Caribbean volunteer to fight in the Second World War.

**1948** The Empire Windrush brings people from the Caribbean to work in the UK. They came to do a variety of jobs to help rebuild the nation following WW2.



### Prior Learning

Roman invaded Britain in 43AD and ruled Britain for over 400 years.

Boudicca led a revolt against Roman rule.

Hadrian built a wall to keep The Scots out of England.

There were 5 Tudor monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I.

Henry VIII's famous warship 'The Mary Rose' was sunk in a battle with the French.

WW2 lasted from 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939- 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1945

### Vocabulary Dozen

<b>heritage</b>	something acquired from the past such as traditions, languages, buildings and objects
<b>emigration</b>	leaving a country or area to go and live in another
<b>immigration</b>	the process of moving to a new country, with plans to live there permanently
<b>slave</b>	one person being owned by another
<b>prejudice</b>	attitudes or opinions about a person or group simply because the person belongs to a specific religion, race, nationality, or other group
<b>colony</b>	a group of people from one country who build a settlement in another territory
<b>abolition</b>	the act of abolishing (getting rid of) a system or way of doing things
<b>discrimination</b>	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people
<b>segregation</b>	the action of setting something or someone apart from others
<b>empire</b>	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.
<b>equality</b>	equal rights and opportunities
<b>legacy</b>	something that a person leaves behind to be remembered by. Legacies are pathways that guide people in decisions about what to do and what not to do.