All of these websites offer source material relating to slavery, abolition, the slave trade, and its effects on a whole range of places in England. They can be used by teachers and pupils. Some of them also offer specific teaching and learning materials.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/inclusive-heritage/the-slave-trade-and-abolition/sites-of-memory/black-lives-in-england/lives-remembered-slaves-in-1700s-and-1800s/>

Historic England’s ‘Lives Remembered: Enslaved People in the 1700s and 1800s’ gives details about several other graves that can be found across England. Students can use this site to find their nearest example and also compare and contrast a range of different graves.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/inclusive-heritage/the-slave-trade-and-abolition/sites-of-memory/>

Historic England’s Sites of Memory website reveals evidence in records, streets and landmarks that today tell the story of anti-slavery campaigners, of those who grew wealthy on the trade in human lives and also of enslaved people who were brought to England but nevertheless left their mark on history. It has three main sections: Black Lives in England; Slave Traders and Plantation Wealth; Ending Slavery. This is just one part of a larger project looking at [The Slave Trade and Abolition](https://historicengland.org.uk/research/inclusive-heritage/the-slave-trade-and-abolition/).

<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/images-by-theme/slavery>

Historic England’s ‘Images by Theme - Slavery’, is a collection of free archive images relating to the slave trade, each with additional information about the image.

<http://www.mylearning.org/who-was-george-africanus/p-3952/>

Why is it difficult for us to know who George Africanus was? This website examines evidence from Nottinghamshire archives of the life of George Africanus [a man freed from slavery who had connections with Wolverhampton and Nottingham] and includes related teaching activities.

https://www.bristolmuseums.org.uk/stories/bristol-transatlantic-slave-trade/

Find out about Bristol's role in the transatlantic slave trade. Who was involved, what was bought and sold, who stopped it, and what is the effect of the trade today?

<http://www.sweethistory.org/>

The Sweet History? website explores the impact of the sugar and slave trades on the built environment of Bristol.

<https://www.slavevoyages.org/>

This website provides a clear and comprehensive set of resources to help students ‘explore the dispersal of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic world’. They include a range of maps showing routes taken by ships, an excellent 3D visualization of a slave ship, timelines and access to a range of databases to allow students to examine a full range of evidence and draw their own conclusions.

<http://www.parliament.uk/slavetrade>

The Parliamentary Archives have digitised a wealth of archival material that provides evidence of the issues, processes and people at the heart of Parliament's relationship with the slave trade.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a01baa7d7bdcee985c80c15/t/5a08924eec212d113193d2ec/1510511184082/2016_Enslavement-updated.pdf>

The Black Cultural Archives have produced this ‘Subject Guide on Enslavement’ which includes detailed background information and a timeline. The Archive itself also has over 2,000 records reflecting the long history of Black presence in Britain and offers other [learning resources](https://blackculturalarchives.org/learning).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kBo4-I_BRhU>

Find out how the Museum of London Docklands and the West India Docks help to explore the legacies of slavery.

<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/maps/britain/>

The map on UCL’s ‘Legacies of British Slave-ownership’ website enables students to find a range of lesser known buildings and people connected to the slave trade in their local area. The information relates to those who benefitted from the £20 million in compensation, to be paid by British taxpayers to the former slave-owners, as part of the Abolition of Slavery act.

<https://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/english/creativewriting/centre/colonial-countryside-project/black-history-resources-for-home-schooling>

Aimed at Years 5-8 and produced for the National Trust these lessons are designed to address a gap in knowledge about country houses’ links to the British Empire and slavery. They are based on National Trust properties in Liverpool, Derbyshire, Devon, The Midlands and Wales.

<https://www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/-/media/archives/archives-pdfs/ks2-4-resource-packs/norfolk--the-abolition-of-slavery.pdf?la=en>

Norfolk and the Abolition of Slavery - This resource gives information on the Norfolk connections to the slave trade, including slave owners and anti-slavery campaigners.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/slavery/>

The National Archives website: a single lesson on Slavery (Key Stages 3 and 4).

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/blackhistory/index.htm>

By presenting a selection of relevant records held by The National Archives and other sources, the Black Presence exhibition aims to reclaim some of this history and make it more widely known.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/slavery>

Find documents such as abolitionists’ wills and accounts of a slave ship’s voyage across the Atlantic.

<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/schools-and-groups-international-slavery-museum>

Classroom resources from the International Museum of Slavery in Liverpool.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFgUaSughi8>

Teachers’ Guide for the London, Sugar and Slavery Gallery at The Museum of London Docklands.

<http://sunderlandschools.org.uk/blackhistory/activities.html>

Find information, images and activities for KS2-3 students, related to Black History in Sunderland.