

Key vocabulary

abolish	To end or ban something.
abolitionist	A person who fights to ban something, such as slavery.
auction	A public sale, where goods are sold to the person who bids the most money.
chattel slavery	A form of enslavement, where people are kept as another person's property and are treated very badly.
colonisation	The act of sending people to live in, govern and control another country and its indigenous people, forming a colony.
discrimination	Treating somebody unfairly based on a way that they are different.
emancipation	To be set free from legal, social or political restrictions, such as slavery.
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.
maafa	A Swahili word meaning 'great catastrophe'. The name Maafa is used to describe the African Holocaust and the history and effects of the transatlantic slave trade.
plantation	A large estate where crops, such as sugar cane or tobacco, are grown.
West Indies/ (Caribbean)	A group of islands surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Africa is the world's second largest continent, and is made up of 54 different countries. Today, more than one billion people live in Africa, including over 3000 different indigenous groups. As well as a diverse range of people, languages and cultures, the continent has a vast range of landscapes and habitats.



Bronze plaque



Triangular slave trade

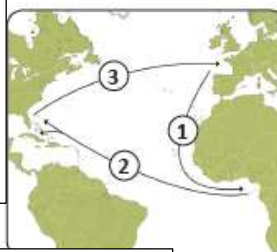


Illustration of the slave deck



What will I learn about?

Exploring Africa today
Ancient African kingdoms and empires
Kingdom of Benin AD 900 - 1897
Gold, god and glory
Britain and the Maafa
Triangular slave trade
Human impact of the triangular slave trade
Resistance, revolt and refusal
Benefits of enslavement for Britain
Abolition of slavery
Life after abolition
Colonisation of Africa
Black people in Britain in the 20 th century
Race Relations Act

How does this link to my previous learning?

Y4 Ancient Civilisations: an aspect of British history that extends beyond 1066.
Y5 Dynamic Dynasties & Groundbreaking Greeks: vocabulary such as empire, civilisation, parliament and peasantry

Maafa Timeline

1441 Portugal starts transporting enslaved African people.
1492 Christopher Columbus discovers Hispaniola.
1562 Britain begins transporting enslaved African people across the Atlantic Ocean.
1728 The First Maroon War begins in Jamaica, where escaped enslaved workers fight British troops for the right to live independently.

c1800 Approximately 120,000 enslaved people are transported, by British ships, to the Caribbean and Americas every year.
1807 The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act is passed.
1831–1832 The largest rebellion of enslaved people takes place in the British Caribbean.
1833 The Slavery Abolition Act is passed.
1884–1885 Africa is divided into 50 European colonies.
1948–1973 Around 500,000 people are invited to Britain from the Caribbean to fill job positions after the Second World War. The first people arrived on a ship called HMT *Empire Windrush*. All of the people arriving in this way become known as the 'Windrush generation'.
1965 The Race Relations Act is passed.
2010 The Equality Act is passed.