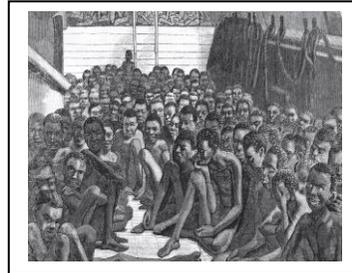
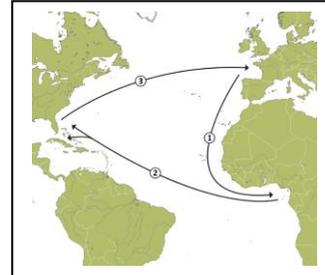


Subject Specific Vocabulary

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.
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.
Trading forts	A place designed for the storage, buying and selling of goods.
West Indies	A group of islands surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. More commonly known as the Caribbean.



Link From 	Link To
ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS (Y5) Ancient Sumer. Ancient Egypt. Compare Slavery.	BRITAIN AT WAR (Y6) Windrush generation-coming to Britain to help rebuild Britain after WW2. African Holocaust/ WW2 Holocaust.

Sticky Knowledge

- 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.
- Humans have lived in Africa for millions of years. Great civilisations developed in every part of Africa, including the Kingdom of Aksum, the Kingdom of Benin and the Mali Empire.
- From 1441 onwards, enslaved African people were transported to Portugal and were bought, sold and treated like cattle. This became known as chattel slavery.
- Britain first began transporting enslaved African people in 1562, when Elizabeth I gave John Hawkins, an English naval commander, the permission to do so.
- The triangular slave trade consisted of three journeys. During the first journey, ships loaded with goods in Europe sailed to Africa. The goods were exchanged for enslaved people. During the second journey, or middle passage, ships loaded with enslaved people crossed the Atlantic Ocean and arrived at plantations in the Caribbean and the Americas. During the third journey, ships loaded with goods produced by enslaved workers sailed back to Europe, where the goods were sold for a profit. Many enslaved people were treated badly and suffered illness, injury and physical punishments.
- Resistance by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery
- The Slavery Abolition Act was passed in 1833, which made slavery illegal. However, the lives of most emancipated slaves did not improve for many years.
- Throughout the 20th century, black people from territories in the British Empire were recruited and invited to Britain. Troops came to fight in both World Wars, people of the Windrush generation arrived to help rebuild Britain after the Second World War and nurses were recruited to establish the NHS. Black people who came to live in Britain suffered racial discrimination, and many were treated unfairly.
- The Race Relations Act was passed in 1965, to combat prejudices that black and ethnic minority communities faced. It has since been replaced with the Equality Act 2010.