

Year 6: Let's Learn About... Maafa

Summer term



1441

Portugal starts transporting enslaved African people

1562

Britain began transporting enslaved African people across the Atlantic Ocean

C1800

British ships transporting 120,000 enslaved people to the Caribbean and Americas every year

1807

The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act is passed

1833

The Slavery Abolition Act is passed

1884 – 1885

Africa is divided into 50 European colonies

1948 – 1973

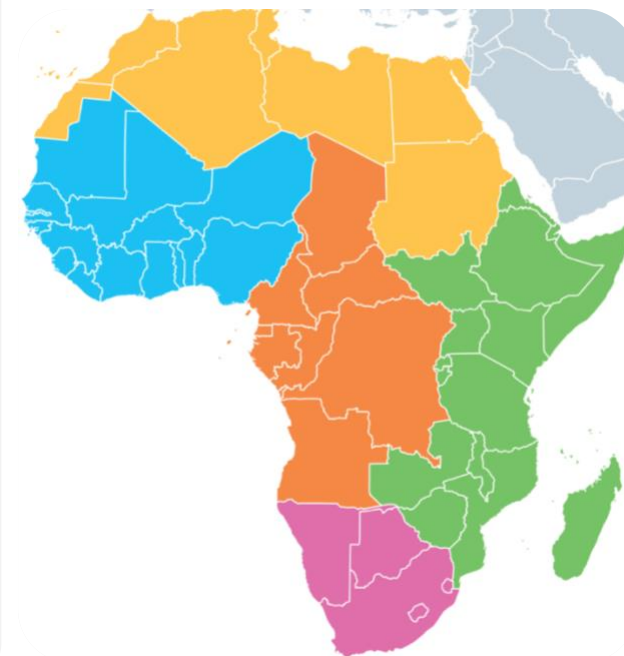
Around 500,000 people are invited to Britain from the Caribbean to work after the Second World War. The first arrived on a ship called *HMT Empire Windrush*

1965

The Race Relations Act is passed

Africa is the world's second largest continent. It is made up of 54 different countries. Today, more than 1 billion people live in Africa. As well as a diverse range of people, languages and cultures, the continent has a vast range of landscapes and habitats.

'**Maafa**' is the Swahili word for 'great disaster' or 'great tragedy'. It is a term used to refer to the centuries-long enslavement of millions of Africans by white Europeans, North Americans and others.



Key Vocabulary

enslavement	To have your freedom taken away and be forced to work for no money	plantation	A large estate where crops – such as sugar cane or tobacco – are grown
chattel slavery	A form of enslavement where people are kept as another person's property and treated very badly	rebellion	An act of armed resistance against a government or leader
indigenous	The people who are naturally from a country or area rather than people who arrived from somewhere else	abolition	To ban something, such as slavery

colonisation	The act of sending people to live in, govern and control another country and its indigenous people	emancipation	To be set free from restrictions such as slavery
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■ Northern Africa

■ Western Africa

■ Central Africa

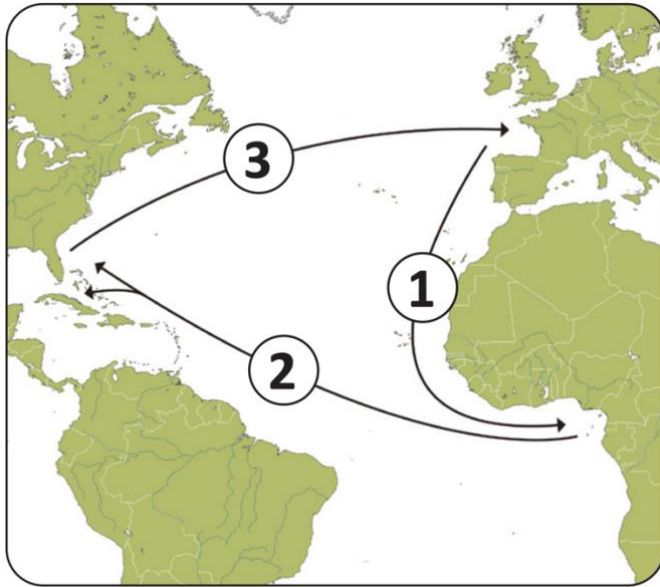
■ Eastern Africa

■ Southern Africa

2010

The Equality Act is passed

Triangular Slave Trade



The triangular slave trade was a very profitable system of enslavement. It was developed to offer labour for plantations in the Americas. It involved three journeys:

The first journey: Goods such as metal and guns were transported to the west coast of Africa

The second journey: Enslaved African people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas

The third journey: Goods produced on plantations were transported back to Europe

Great Black Britons

Ignatius Sancho was an abolitionist and one of the first black writers to have a wide British readership in the 1700s

Olaudah Equiano was an abolitionist who wrote a bestselling autobiography in the 1700s

Mary Seacole was a nurse in the 1800s who set up the 'British Hotel' in the Crimea, where she cared for soldiers injured in the Crimean War

