Maafa The origins and impacts of the transatlantic slave trade.

WHAT?



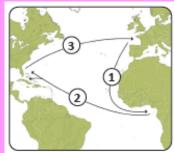
Africa: Africa is the world's second largest continent. and is made up of 54 different countries.

Ancient Kingdoms: Humans have lived in Africa for millions of vears. Great civilisations developed in every part of Africa, including the Kingdom of Benin.

Great black Britons: Many black Britons have achieved amazing things, instigating change and empowering others, while overcoming racial and social barriers in the process.



The Triangular Slave Trade:



The triangular slave trade was a very profitable system of enslavement, developed to provide labour for plantations in the Americas.

■ ■ Black people in Britain in the 20th century:

During the 20th century, Britain recruited thousands of soldiers and workers from the West Indies to help Britain fight in both World Wars and to rebuild the economy afterwards.

Beginning of the **European slave trade:**



Portugal: From 1441 Ф onwards, enslaved African people were transported to Portugal and were bought, sold and treated like cattle.



Spain: In 1492. **Christopher Columbus** discovered Hispaniola, a Caribbean island, which he claimed for Spain. He established sugar plantations.



Britain's role in the Maafa:

Britain first began transporting enslaved African people in 1562.

GLOSSARY



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'. It is used to describe the African Holocaust and the transatlantic slave trade.



Plantation A large estate where crops, such as sugar cane or tobacco, are grown.

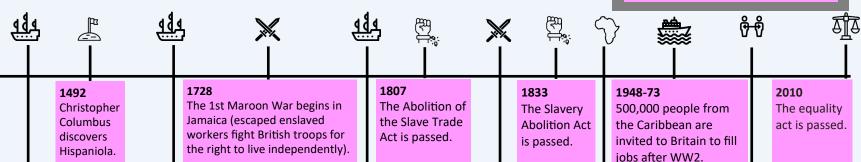


Trading forts A place designed for the storage,

buying and selling of goods.



West Indies A group of islands surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.



1441 Portugal starts transporting enslaved African people.

1562 Britain begins transporting enslaved African people across the Atlantic Ocean.

C1800

120,000 enslaved people are transported, by British ships, to the Caribbean and America every year.

1831-1832

The largest rebellion of enslaved people takes place in the British Caribbean.

1884-85

Africa is divided into 50 European colonies

1965

The Race Relationships Act is passed.