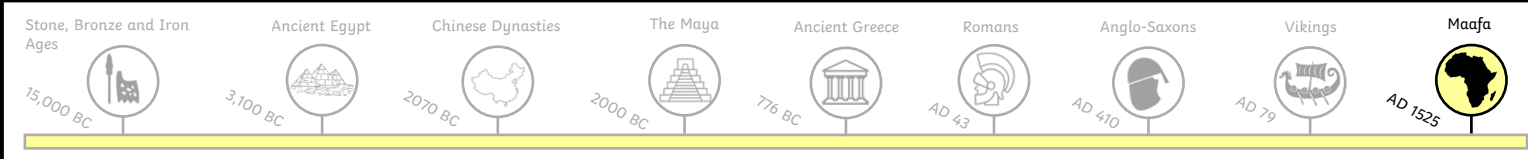


Phase 3 - Maafa

Who do we Learn About in Key Stage 2?



Key Vocabulary

- ABOLISH:** To end or ban something.
- COLONISATION:** The act of sending people to live in, govern, and control another country and its indigenous people.
- DIASPORA:** The spreading of a group of people from their original homeland to other parts of the world.
- DISCRIMINATION:** Treating somebody unfairly based on their race, gender or gender identity, sexual orientation, disability or age.
- EMANCIPATION:** To be set free from legal, social or political restrictions, such as slavery.
- ENSLAVEMENT:** To have your 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.
- REBELLION:** An act of resistance, usually violent, against the government, leader or ruler of a place, to fight for freedom from oppression or unfair treatment.

Africa

Maafa is a Swahili word meaning 'great catastrophe' that is used to describe the 'African Holocaust' and the history and effects of the transatlantic slave trade.

Maafa Timeline

Portugal invade Ceuta, Africa	Enslaved Africans taken to Portugal	The English transport enslaved Africans to the Americas	Over 1200 African people had been sold to the Americas by the English	Charles II gives approval to trade in enslaved people	Approx. 5000 enslaved Africans were transported across the Atlantic every year	The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act makes the slave trade illegal.	The Slavery Abolition Act made Britain one of the first countries to abolish slavery altogether
AD 1415	AD 1441	AD 1562	AD 1569	AD 1663	AD 1680	AD 1807	AD 1833

Henry the Navigator

Henry, Prince of Portugal, was born in 1394. When he was 21, he asked his father if he could participate in a real war. His father agreed and they invaded Ceuta, in northern Africa in 1415 and captured the city. Henry sent others to explore Africa and spread Christianity. In 1441, one of Prince Henry's captains brought gold and 12 enslaved African people back to Portugal as gifts for the king. In the following years, more were transported to Portugal to work as domestic servants and the trade in enslaved people increased. This marked the beginning of chattel slavery. The word chattel comes from the word cattle and describes how enslaved people were bought, sold and treated in the same way as animals. In 1452, Henry the Navigator created sugar plantations in Madeira to provide sugar to people in Europe. He enslaved the indigenous people of Madeira to work on the plantations, but they died from disease, so he purchased enslaved African workers to cultivate sugar instead.

Britain's Involvement

By the middle of the 1500s, Spain and Portugal had gained great wealth and power from their colonies in the New World and their involvement in the slave trade. Other European powers, including Britain, wanted to benefit from colonisation and gain wealth and power of their own. In 1562, Elizabeth I gave John Hawkins, an English naval commander, the permission and the money to transport enslaved African people to the Americas. During his first journey, John Hawkins kidnapped 300 African people from Sierra Leone in West Africa. He took them to plantations in the Caribbean, where he traded them for pearls, animal hides and sugar. John Hawkins made three journeys from Africa to the Caribbean, between 1562 and 1569. During these journeys, he captured over 1200 African people and sold them to Spanish colonies in the Americas.

In 1663, Charles II gave approval to trade in enslaved African people, ivory and gold. Britain realised that there was a lot of money to be made through trading enslaved people to work on the plantations, because a huge workforce was needed to produce crops, such as sugar cane, cotton and tobacco. By 1680, they were transporting approximately 5000 enslaved African people across the Atlantic every year.

Consequences

The consequences of the slave trade for Africa and its people:

- Millions of enslaved people suffered.
- African families were separated.
- African societies broke down.
- Indigenous African cultures, languages and religions were lost.
- The population of Africa dramatically decreased, especially the number of healthy, younger people of childbearing age.
- War and conflict increased, because guns were imported to Africa and African traders sold prisoners of war to Europe.
- European diseases killed many indigenous African people who had no natural resistance to them.
- Racist ideologies were created to justify the enslavement of African people.