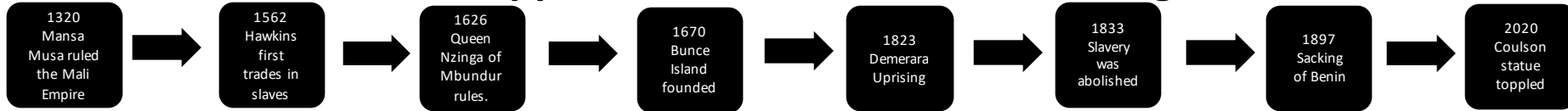


# What happened to turn Africans into “Negroes”?



	Key Word	Definition
	Abolition	The action of ending a system or a practice.
	Compensation	Money given to somebody in recognition of a loss.
	Culture	Ideas, customs and social behaviour of a group of people.
	Discrimination	Treat people differently based on skin colour, religion or nationality.
	Enslaved	To make someone a slave.
	Emancipation	The process of being set free/ receiving rights.
	Manacle	Chains that enslaved people wore.
	Middle Passage	Journey between Africa and America across the Atlantic Ocean.
	Maroon	Escaped enslaved people.
	Petition	A formal request signed by many people to appeal to the authorities.
	Plantation	A farm that only grows one crop e.g. sugar, cotton, tobacco.
	Rebellion	Rise up against monarch or master.
	Transatlantic	Journey from Africa to the Americas.

As a child, I was taught that Britain had been the first nation to abolish slavery. I began reading articles and books and was quickly shocked at how little I knew. That it had been British captains commanding British boats operated by British sailors who had transported around 2.8 million captive Africans to the British Caribbean. That it was British families who owned plantations in the Caribbean run by British managers and overseers where hundreds of thousands of enslaved men, women and children were forced to work and die.  
*Thomas Harding "White Debt"*



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Africa was a vibrant continent before the Europeans arrived.	Mansa Musa was the richest man who ever lived. It is estimated he was worth \$400 billion.	Queen Nzinga fought the Portuguese for control of her land.
	The Triangular Slave Trade enabled huge profits to be made as goods & people were traded across the globe.	Enslaved people were often kidnapped or sold as prisoners of war. They were taken to slave forts like Bunce Island.	The Middle Passage was the journey to America. Up to 20% died. There were often rebellions on board ship.
	Life on a plantation was harsh with long hours and little food.	Enslaved people grew tobacco, sugar and cotton.	This fuelled the Industrial Revolution in England.
	Enslaved people often rebelled. In 1804, a rebellion in Haiti led to independence for the enslaved people.	In 1823 there was a rebellion of enslaved people in Demerara which was controlled by the British.	Maroons, in places like Jamaica, escaped from enslavement. They wove topographical maps into their hair.
	These rebellions played a very important part in the abolition of enslavement.	Many British people opposed enslavement. There were many anti-slavery societies.	In 1807 the trade in enslaved people was abolished. In 1833 enslavement was abolished.
	In 1897 seven British soldiers were killed whilst on an expedition in Benin.	In response the British Army went into Benin and sacked it. At least 10,000 objects were stolen.	There are still at least 900 items in the British Museum and one item in Exeter Museum.
	From 1689 Edward Coulson was in charge of the Royal African Company.	During this time 84,000 people were traded as slaves, 19,000 died during the Middle Passage.	In 1895 a statue was raised in his honour. In 2020 it was pulled down by a large crowd.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

**READ**

[White Debt by Thomas Harding review – the history they didn't want you to know | History books | The Guardian](#)

**WATCH**

[British slave owners in the 1830's | History - Britain's Forgotten Slave Owners - YouTube](#)

**LISTEN**

[BBC Radio 4 - Homeschool History, Mansa Musa](#)