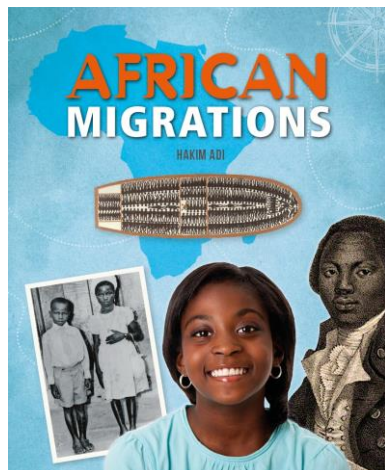


African Migrations

Professor Adi



Discover the fascinating history of African migration, from thousands of years ago to the 21st Century.

Newly updated, *African Migrations* explores the history of migration from Africa, from the forced migrations of slavery and the experiences of life in the Americas to the political and economic migrations of more recent times. Experiences are brought to life with case studies of children from the 20th and 21st centuries.

Written by British historian and academic Hakim Adi, Professor of the History of Africa and the African diaspora at the University of Chichester, this book is essential reading for children aged 11+ and anyone interested in learning about African migrations.

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KEY WORDS

Before reading, fill in the first column. After reading, write a more detailed definition.

Word	What I think it might mean	Full definition
Migration		
Immigrant		
Refugee		
Culture		
Diaspora		

African Migrations

INTRODUCING THE BOOK

GENERAL DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

To be shared before reading African Migrations by Hakim Adi.

What do you know about Africa and African culture?

What does 'migration' mean? Why is migration an important thing to understand and discuss?

What do you think 'forced migration' might be? Can you give any examples of this in history or in the modern day?

What do you know about Slavery in America and Europe? Why is it important to have knowledge about this time in history?

What do the words 'Identity', 'Culture' and 'Heritage' mean to you? Why are they important words when reading and thinking about *African Migrations* by Hakim Adi?

INTRODUCTION

PAGES 4–11

READING QUESTIONS:

When reading the Introduction of African Migrations by Hakim Adi.

What do the highlighted green areas signify on the world map? (pages 4–5)

According to the world map, what are some of the main areas of African migration?

What is the estimated population of Africa in 2021? How many languages are spoken in Africa? Use page 7 to write a report describing the continent.

What do 'most scientists and archaeologists believe' about Africa? (page 8)

What was one of the most important migrations within Africa 3,000 years ago?

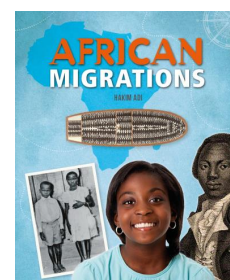
What are some of the reasons that people have found it necessary to move? (page 9)

People often think of Africa as a continent of 'war, poverty and famine.' Why is this not 'the whole story'? (pages 9–10)

Where were enslaved Africans regularly taken? (page 10)

When were the first enslaved Africans taken by Europeans to 'those areas they had invaded and settled in the American continent'?

What were the effects of human trafficking across the Atlantic?



African Migrations

PART 1: AFRICANS IN THE AMERICAS

PAGES 12–30

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

When reading Part 1 of African Migrations by Hakim Adi.

What is meant by the term ‘forced migration’? What were enslaved Africans forced to do in America?

What was the ‘triangular trade’? What were the ‘three points’ of the triangle? Who profited from this arrangement? Who suffered?

What did the wealth from the slave trade help to finance in Europe? (page 12)

Who was Joseph Cinqué? What did he try to do? What were his beliefs? (page 15)

List examples of slave rebellion and revolt. Write a newspaper article describing one of these events or a person involved.

Why did the slave owners try to mix Africans from different nations together? (page 18)

How did Africans resist and cope with slavery? What is the legacy of African culture in America – think about music, art, food, religion, fashion and language. (page 18)

Many years after slavery was abolished, African-Americans were still discriminated against. How? What was ‘segregation’?

What took place during the 1950s and 60s? Which key figures were involved?

Where else were enslaved Africans taken from the 15th century onwards? Was their experience similar or different to the experience of slaves in America? (pages 25–30)

PART 2: MODERN MIGRATION

PAGES 31–45

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

When reading Part 2 of African Migrations by Hakim Adi.

What are some of the reasons that many Africans became migrants in the 20th century?

What happened when the Second World War ended? (page 31)

Yemisi is one of many Nigerians who moved to Britain between the 1950s and 80s. What do you find interesting or inspirational about Yemisi’s story? (pages 32–35)

Where is Jeddah? Why did Aziz eventually move there? Trace Aziz’s mother’s migration from Ethiopia to Eritrea and then to Saudi Arabia on a world map. Then trace Aziz’s migration. (pages 36–38)

Why do you think Aziz was ‘never really happy’ in Saudi Arabia?

Today Africans still migrate to India. Why did Mohammed decide to go to India? (page 39)

Where is Cape Verde? What do you know about it? Why do many people migrate from Cape Verde? (page 41)

What were some of the differences between Lieda’s home life and her school life in Portugal? How do you think she felt about this? (page 43)

What were some of the challenges for Lieda moving from Cape Verde to Portugal, and then to Britain?

‘When Africans migrate they naturally take their culture with them. Even centuries of slavery in the Americas did not completely destroy African cultures. The slaves and their descendants developed new languages, music and so on, wherever they were. Modern African migrants also take their culture as well as their skills with them. Even if they can never return to Africa, through their culture they will always keep something from their homelands with them.’ (page 45) Why is this important and something to celebrate? Can you see examples of African culture in your classroom or hometown?