

Olaudah Equiano.

Developed by Steve Cooke

The webaddress for this activity is:

<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/olaudahequiano.pdf>

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COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals throughout the European Union to promote inclusive education. We develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening . They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of speaking and listening.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

Olaudah Equiano.

1. When was Equiano born?	2. What country was he born in?	3. What was his father?
4. What happened to him and his sister when he was 10 years old?	5. Where were they taken?	6. What happened to him after he was sold?
7. Who was he sold to next?	8. What was Captain Pascal?	9. Where did Pascal take Equiano?
10. What did Equiano do between 1757 and 1763?	11. Where did he stay when he was in England?	12. What did the Guerin family teach him to do?
13. What did Pascal realise in 1763?	14. What did Pascal do as a result?	15. When did Equiano manage to buy his freedom?
16. Where did he go when he was free?	17. How did he spend the next 11 years?	18. What did he do when he was forty-three?
19. Who was his book used by?	20. Why did Equiano travel around the British Isles?	21. Who did he marry in 1792?
22. What did they have in 1793?	23. How old was their daughter when she died in 1797?	24. When did Equiano die?

Olaudah Equiano.

Many years ago in West Africa, a man called Olaudah Equiano was born. His father was the chief of his tribe.

One day Equiano and his sister were looking after their village. Their parents and all the other people had gone to work in the fields. Suddenly some strangers jumped over the village walls, grabbed Equiano and his sister and ran off with them. They were both made to walk for many miles. At last they reached a market where they were sold as slaves. The people who bought them took them to Barbados on a ship. In Barbados Equiano was sold again. His new owner took him to Virginia in North America.

Equiano was then sold again, this time to a man whose name was Captain Pascal. Captain Pascal took Equiano to England between 1757 and 1763.

Equiano often sailed with Captain Pascal to the West Indies, the Mediterranean and North America. When he was not working on a ship he lived with a family whose name was Guerin. The Guerin family taught him to read. He was baptised at St. Margaret's Church in Westminster, London.

When he was forty-three Equiano wrote his life story. He travelled all over the British Isles telling people how evil slavery was.

Olaudah Equiano.

Benin is a country in West Africa. A man called Olaudah Equiano was born there many years ago in 1746.

One day, Equiano and his sister were looking after their village. Suddenly some strangers jumped over the village walls, grabbed Equiano and his sister and ran off with them. They were both made to walk for many miles, night and day. At last they reached a market where they were sold as slaves. The people who bought them took them to Barbados on a ship. In Barbados Equiano was sold again. His new owner took him to Virginia.

After working in Virginia for six months, he was sold again, this time to a man whose name was Captain Pascal. Captain Pascal took him to England between 1757 and 1763.

Equiano hated being a slave and wanted to be free. When Captain Pascal realised this he sold Equiano to a man called Captain Doran.

Somehow Equiano managed to raise the money that Captain Doran wanted so that he could buy his freedom. He bought his freedom in 1766. He then came back to England. He spent the next eleven years working on ships as a merchant seaman. He even went on an expedition to Greenland. This was in 1773.

When he was forty-three Equiano wrote his life story. Many people did not like slavery (buying and selling people) and they often used Equiano's life story to tell other people about the evils of slavery.

Olaudah Equiano.

A man called Olaudah Equiano was born in Benin many years ago. His father was the chief of his tribe.

One day, Equiano and his sister were looking after their village. Their parents and all the other people in the village had gone to work in the fields. Suddenly some strangers jumped over the village walls, grabbed Equiano and his sister and ran off with them. Equiano was ten years old at the time. They were both made to walk for many miles. At last they reached a market where they were sold as slaves. The people who bought them took them to Barbados on a ship. In Barbados Equiano was sold again and his new owner took him to Virginia, in North America. In Virginia he was made to work on a plantation.

After working on the plantation for six months he was sold again, this time to a man called Captain Pascal. Captain Pascal was an officer in the English Royal Navy. Captain Pascal took Equiano to England between 1757 and 1763.

In 1792 Equiano married a woman called Susan Cullen. She was from Ely in Cambridgeshire. They had a daughter whose name was Anna Marie. Sadly Anna Marie died in 1797. She was four years old when she died.

Equiano himself died in 1801. Unfortunately he died before slaves were allowed to become free and also before slavery was abolished.