

SCUOLA MEDIA STATALE A. BELLONE
PERCORSO DIDATTICO SU "THE SLAVETRADE OF AFRICAN PEOPLE"
CLASSE 3[^] A
SECONDO QUADRIMESTRE
A.S. 2009/2010
DOCENTE: D'IORIO PATRIZIA

Brainstorming sul termine schiavitù







Freedom is not given, it is our right, at birth, but there are moments in history when it must be taken

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AMISTAD WORKSHOP

CHOOSE A CLASSMATE AND THEN TOGETHER ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. WHAT IS ACCORDING TO YOU THE FIRST GEOGRAPHICAL AREA WHERE THE FILM TAKES PLACE?

ASIA AFRICA AMERICA EUROPE

2. WHAT IS IN YOUR OPINION THE SECOND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA WHERE THE FILM TAKES PLACE?

ASIA AFRICA AMERICA EUROPE

3. WHAT NATIONALITIES ARE THE MAIN CHARACTERS?

AFRICAN AMERICAN RUSSIAN ITALIAN FRENCH
GREEK GERMAN POLISH AUSTRALIAN

4. WHAT CENTURY OF HISTORY DO YOU THINK THE FILM TELLS ABOUT?

11TH CENTURY 12TH CENTURY 13TH CENTURY
14TH CENTURY 15TH CENTURY 16TH CENTURY
17TH CENTURY 18TH CENTURY 19TH CENTURY
20TH CENTURY 21TH CENTURY

5. WHAT NATIONALITY WERE THE PEOPLE WHO CAPTURED BLACK AFRICAN?

AMERICAN AFRICAN

6. WHO DID THEY SELL THE BLACKS?

THE WHITES OTHER BLACK PEOPLE

7. WHAT DID THEY OBTAIN FROM THE SALE OF THE BLACKS?

MONEY FOOD LAND FIREARMS

8. WAS THE JOURNEY ON THE SHIP COMFORTABLE FOR THE BLACKS?

YES NO

9. HOW LONG DO YOU THINK WAS THE JOURNEY?

1 MONTH 2 MONTHS 3 MONTHS 4 MONTHS
5 MONTHS 6 MONTHS 7 MONTHS

10. WHERE DO YOU THINK THE AFRICAN BLACKS ARRIVE AT THE END OF THEIR JOURNEY ?

AUSTRALIA EUROPE AMERICA

11. WHAT HAPPENED ONCE THE BLACKS WERE IN AMERICA?

THEY WERE PUT UP FOR AUCTION THEY WERE FREE TO GO EVERYWHERE



A traditional African-American spiritual

Roll Jordan Roll

Refrain:

Roll, Jordan, roll;
Roll, Jordan, roll;
I want to go to heaven when I die
To hear old Jordan roll.

1. O, brothers, you ought to have been there
Yes, My Lord!
A-sitting in the kindgom, to hear Jordan roll
(to refrain)
2. O, preachers, you ought to have been there,
Yes, My Lord
A-sitting in the kingdom, to hear Jordan roll
(to refrain)
3. O, sinners, you ought to have been there
(etc.)
4. O, mourners, you ought to have been there
(etc.)
5. O, seekers, you ought to have been there
(etc)
6. O, mothers, you ought to have been there
(etc)
7. O, sisters you ought to have been there(etc)

SLAVETRADE (page 80 "The village voice", Edizioni Lang)

The Portuguese introduced African slaves to Europe in the 16th century. European countries, such as Spain and England, introduced slavery to their colonies in the New World. Slaves were used to work on the plantations.

In the 17th century a kind of trade called "the slave triangle" developed. Slave ships sailed from European ports to the west coast of Africa carrying goods such as tobacco or liquor that were traded for slaves. African were chained together in the dark hull of the ship, where there was no fresh air. The journey from capture in Africa to enslavement in the Americas often took four months. It was called Middle Passage. Once in America, the Africans were put up for auction.

Many mothers were separated from their children who were sold to another master many miles away.

The traders used the money from the sale of the slaves to purchase sugar, coffee and tobacco. The ships took these products back to Europe. The Atlantic slave trade operated from the 1500's to the mid-1800's. No one knows how many Africans were enslaved during this period. The most reliable sources tell us about 10 million blacks.

During the 19th century the plantation system based on the work of slaves continued to exist in the southern states of the USA. The northern states, on the other hand, based their economy on farming and industry. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected president. He opposed slavery. A civil war between northern states (the Union) and southern states (the Confederacy) broke out. At the end of the war, slavery was abolished. In 1869 the Constitution gave the black people the right to vote.

Reading and comprehension. Write questions and answers.

1. When did the Portuguese introduce African slaves to Europe?

They introduced African slaves to Europe in the 16th century

2. What countries introduced slavery to their colonies in the New World?

They were Spain and England.

3. What were the slaves used to? The slaves were used to work on the plantations.

4. When did the slaves triangle develop? The slaves triangle developed in the 17th century.

5. What did slave ships carry from European ports to west coast of Africa? They carried goods such as tobacco or liquor but also weapons that were traded for slaves.

6. How did African slaves travel on the ships? They travelled chained together in the dark hull of the ship where there was no fresh air.

7. How long did the journey of African slaves on the ship last? The journey from capture in Africa to enslavement in the Americas often lasted 4 months.

8. What was the nickname of the journey? It was called the Middle Passage

9. What happened once the Africans were in America? They were put up for auction and enslaved

10. What happened to African enslaved families? Many mothers were separated from their children who were sold to another master many miles away.

11. How did the traders use the money from the sale of the slaves?

They used the money from the sale of slaves to buy sugar, coffee, tobacco, weapons and liquor.

12. Where did the traders take these products? They took them back to Europe.

13. How long did the Atlantic slave trade operate? The Atlantic slave trade operated from the 1500's (the fifteen hundreds) to the mid-1800's (the mid of the eighteen hundreds)

14. How many Africans were enslaved? About 10 million blacks were enslaved during this period.

Modalità di esposizione orale sull'argomento a scelta:

- per domande orali
- per esposizione autonoma orale
- per questionario scritto con risposte aperte
- per questionario con scelte multiple
- per cartellone elettronico con immagini e testo inglese (powerpoint)
- per sintesi semplificata
- per ricerca, ascolto, traduzione e commento di uno o due nuovi canti Gospel (preferibilmente su file)

JUMP DOWN TURN AROUND

Me and my wife gonna pick a bale o' cotton,
Me and my wife gonna pick a bale a day,
Oh Lordy, pick a bale o' cotton,
Oh Lordy, pick a bale a day,
My master say I'm gonna pick a bale o' cotton,
My master say I'm gonna pick a bale a day,
Oh Lordy, pick a bale o' cotton,
Oh Lordy, pick a bale a day,
Going down town, gonna pick a bale o' cotton,
Going down town, gonna pick a bale a day,
Oh Lordy, pick a bale o' cotton,
Oh Lordy, pick a bale a day, Jump down, turn around, pick a bale o' cotton.

Traduzione

Io e mia moglie andiamo a fare una balla di cotone,
Io e mia moglie andiamo prendere una balla al giorno,
Oh Signore, raccogli una balla di cotone,
Oh Signore, raccogli una balla al giorno,
Il mio padrone mi ha detto vai a fare una balla di cotone,
Il mio padrone mi ha detto vai a raccogliere una balla al giorno,
Oh Signore, raccogli una balla di cotone,
Oh Signore, raccogli una balla al giorno,
Scendendo in città, vado a fare una balla di cotone,
Scendendo in città, vado a fare una balla al giorno,
Oh Signore, raccogli una balla di cotone,
Oh Signore, raccogli una balla al giorno,
Salta giù, fai una giravolta, raccogli la balla di cotone
Salta giù, fai una giravolta, raccogli una balla al giorno.

Lavoro eseguito da: Lodo Manuel e Massaro Emanuele.

The Harlem Gospel Singers - Go Down Moses



Go down Moses

1. When Israel was in Egypt's land,
Let my people go.
Oppressed so hard they could not stand,
Let my people go.
So the Lord said:
"Go down, Moses, way down to Egypt's land.
Tell old Pharaoh to let my people go".

2. So Moses went to Egypt's land,
Let my people go.
He made old Pharaoh understand,
Let my people go.
"yes", the Lord said:
"Go down Moses..."

3. "Thus spoke the Lord", bold Moses said,
Let my people go.
"If not I'll strike your firstborn dead",
Let my people go.
Cause the Lord said:
"Go down Moses..."

Questo lavoro e' stato eseguito da Cerrato Simone, Austa Alessandro, Bera Erika, Bertelli Carlo, Bo Agostino, Borio Elisa, Che Claudia e Filippi Daiana.

Traduzione

1. Quando Israele era nella terra d'Egitto,
Lasciò andare il mio popolo.
Oppresso così duramente che non poteva stare in piedi,
Lasciò andare il mio popolo.
Allora il Signore disse:
"Scendi, Mosè, fino in fondo alla terra d'Egitto
Dì al Vecchio Faraone di lasciare andare il mio popolo".

2. Allora Mosè andò nella terra d'Egitto,
Lasciò andare il mio popolo.
Fece capire al vecchio Faraone,
di lasciare andare al mio popolo.
"Sì", disse il Signore:
"Scendi Mosè..."

3. "Così ha parlato il Signore", disse Mosè,
Lasciò andare il mio popolo.
"Se non farai questo il tuo figlio primogenito morirà",
Lasciò andare il mio popolo.
Perché il Signore ha detto:
"Scendi Mosè..."

We shall overcome

We shall overcome
We shall overcome,
We shall overcome some day.
Oh deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome some day.

We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand some day.
Oh deep in my heart...

We shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace some day.

We are not afraid,
We are not afraid,
We are not afraid today.
Oh deep in my heart...

04 Bruce Springsteen - We Shall Overcome The Seeger Sessi

04 Oh, Mary Don't You Weep

Traduzione

Noi trionferemo,
Noi trionferemo,
Noi trionferemo un giorno.
Nel profondo del cuor son certo che
Un dì trionferemo.

Noi marceremo a mani unite,
noi marceremo a mani unite,
noi marceremo a mani unite un dì.
Nel profondo del cuor...

Noi vivremo in pace,
noi vivremo in pace,
noi vivremo in pace un giorno.
Nel profondo del cuor...

Noi non abbiamo paura,
noi non abbiamo paura,
noi non abbiamo paura oggi.
Nel profondo del cuor...

Lavoro eseguito da: Pia Giada, Povero Michela, Sardi Marco,
Tartaglino Matteo

SECONDA PARTE

- Tema sull'argomento per registrare la ricaduta didattica: "Non siamo mai veramente liberi. Ci condizionano le responsabilità, gli impegni, il rispetto e l'attenzione per gli altri. Certe volte limitano la nostra libertà anche le nostre passioni, i nostri hobby, quando li viviamo in modo troppo coinvolgente. Tu ritieni che la tua libertà sia compromessa da qualcosa, di che cosa ti senti schiavo?"

- Attività di brainstorming:
"Tu di che cosa ti senti schiavo?"

Davide:ipod

Valentina grasso:computer

Morena:comodità

Carlo:Xbox

Valentina: cellulare

Michela: televisione

Erika: di nulla

Emanuele:orari

Alessandro: calcio

Manuel: di nulla

Elisa:capelli

Maira:computer

Tu di che cosa ti senti schiavo?

Simone:studio

Stefano:moto

Roberto:playstation

Claudia:computer

Giada:scuola

Daiana:televisione

Matteo:impegni

Autovalutazione anonima

Rispondi alle seguenti domande e crocetta le scelte "Nulla" "Poco" "Molto"

Internet – Facebook/Messenger/altri social network – televisione – play station/psp

1) Quali tra queste forme di schiavitù è presente in modo predominante nella tua sfera personale?.....

2) Riconosci che alcune di queste forme di schiavitù condizionano in qualche modo, in termini di tempo, libertà, relazioni, stile alimentare, abbigliamento ... la tua vita?

Nulla Poco Molto

3) Ti piacciono queste forme di schiavitù?

Nulla Poco Molto

4) Pensi di poterne comunque fare a meno?

Nulla Poco Molto

5) Sei in grado di limitare la sua influenza?

Nulla Poco Molto

6) Se si, in che modo?

Allegati

amistad la cattura e il viaggio.flv

Go Down Moses.pptx

The Harlem Gospel Singers - Go Down Moses.mp3

sintesi finale di autovalutazione completata.doc