

London, Sugar & Slavery

Glossary

This glossary sets out our current understanding of useful words to know when exploring the LSS gallery.

Why not try getting your class to match words and definitions.

Abolition: To officially end something, like slavery, so that it's not allowed anymore.

Activist: Someone who works to make changes in society to improve things they believe are unfair or wrong.

Boycott: Refusing to buy or use something as a way to show disapproval or to try to make a change.

Colony: A place that is ruled by or 'belongs' to another country, often far away.

Critical thinking: Carefully thinking about things, asking questions and considering different viewpoints before making decisions or forming opinions.

Empire: A group of countries or territories ruled by one powerful government or ruler, often using force.

Enslaved: A person who has been taken from their home and forced to work for someone else without pay or freedom. Enslaved people were treated as if they were property, even though they were human beings.

Generational wealth: Money, property or assets that are passed down within a family over generations, often providing opportunities for future generations.

Oppression: When people are treated unfairly and have their rights restricted by those in power, often based on factors like race, gender or class.

Petition: A formal request signed by many people, asking for something to be changed or addressed by those in authority.

Plantation: A very large farm, often in the Caribbean or America, where crops like sugar, cotton or tobacco were grown. Enslaved Africans were forced to work on plantations without being paid.

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Propaganda: Information that is often misleading or biased, used to promote a particular viewpoint or agenda.

Protest: When people come together to show they disagree with something or want something to change, usually by marching, holding signs or speaking out.

Self-liberated: People who free themselves from oppression or unjust conditions, through their own actions and efforts.

Solidarity: Showing support and unity with others, especially those who are facing difficulties or fighting for their rights.

Stereotype: A fixed, oversimplified idea or image that people have about a particular group of people, based on assumptions rather than facts.

Structural racism: Ways policies and institutions enforce discrimination. This results in disadvantages for certain racial or ethnic groups.

Unjust: Something that is unfair or not right. When something is unjust, it means people are being treated badly or without fairness.