

<p><b>African Renaissance</b></p>	<p>A period of time when Africa will experience great development in its economy and culture. Some people believe that this started at the end of the 20th century.</p>
<p><b>Ancient Civilisation</b></p>	<p>Ancient civilization refers specifically to the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires.</p>
<p><b>Anti-Black</b></p>	<p>The Council for Democratizing Education defines anti-Blackness as being a two-part formation that both voids Blackness of value, while systematically marginalizing Black people and their issues</p>
<p><b>Arabia</b></p>	<p>A great peninsula of SW Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf: includes the present-day countries of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.</p>
<p><b>Casting</b></p>	<p>Casting involves making a mould and then pouring a liquid material, such as molten metal, plastic, rubber or fibreglass into the mould. A cast is a form made by this process.</p>
<p><b>Colonialisation</b></p> <p>Taken from Racial Equity Tools Glossary</p>	<p>Colonisation can be defined as some form of invasion, dispossession, and subjugation of a people. The invasion need not be military; it can begin—or continue—as geographical intrusion in the form of agricultural, urban, or industrial encroachments. The result of such incursion is the dispossession of vast amounts of lands from the original inhabitants. This is often legalized after the fact. The long-term result of such massive dispossession is institutionalized inequality. The coloniser/colonised relationship is by nature an unequal one that benefits the coloniser at the expense of the colonised.</p> <p>Ongoing and legacy colonialism impact power relations in most of the world today. For example, white supremacy as a philosophy was developed largely to justify European colonial exploitation of the Global South (including enslaving African peoples, extracting resources from much of Asia and Latin America, and enshrining cultural norms of whiteness as desirable both in colonising and coloniser nations).</p>

<p><b>Diaspora</b></p> <p>Leong Yew, "The Culture of Diasporas in the Postcolonial Web"</p>	<p>Diaspora is "the voluntary or forcible movement of peoples from their homelands into new regions ..." There is "a common element in all forms of diaspora; these are people who live outside their natal (or imagined natal) territories and recognize that their traditional homelands are reflected deeply in the languages they speak, religions they adopt, and the cultures they produce."</p>
<p><b>Dignitaries</b></p>	<p>A person considered to be important because of high rank or office.</p>
<p><b>Economy</b></p>	<p>An economy is a system for allocating resources to meet people's needs and wants. It determines how goods and services are made and exchanged.</p>
<p><b>Empire</b></p>	<p>An empire is a "political unit" made up of several territories and peoples, "usually created by conquest, and divided between a dominant center and subordinate peripheries".</p>
<p><b>Greco-Roman world</b></p>	<p>Refers to geographical regions and countries that culturally—and so historically—were directly and intimately influenced by the language, culture, government and religion of the ancient Greeks and Romans.</p>
<p><b>Ivory Trade</b></p>	<p>The ivory trade is the commercial, often illegal trade in the ivory tusks of the hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, mammoth, and most commonly, African and Asian elephants. Ivory has been traded for hundreds of years by people in Africa and Asia, resulting in restrictions and bans.</p>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b></p>	<p>Natural resources include oil, coal, natural gas, metals, stone, sand, and plants.</p>
<p><b>Prosperity</b></p>	<p>Of good fortune and social status, happiness and health can also be indicators.</p>
<p><b>Pre-Colonial</b></p>	<p>Refers to the time before a place was colonised.</p>

<p><b>Racial Justice</b></p> <p><b>Defined by The Racial Equity Tools Glossary</b></p>	<p>The systematic fair treatment of people of all races, resulting in equitable opportunities and outcomes for all. Racial justice—or racial equity—goes beyond “anti-racism.” It is not just the absence of discrimination and inequities, but also the presence of deliberate systems and supports to achieve and sustain racial equity through proactive and preventative measures.</p>
<p><b>Recorded History</b></p>	<p>Recorded history or written history is a historical narrative based on a written record or other documented communication. It contrasts with other narratives of the past, such as mythological, oral or archeological traditions.</p>
<p><b>Red Sea Trade</b></p>	<p>The Red Sea is a seawater inlet of the Indian Ocean, lying between Africa and Asia. Access to water helped facilitate the trade of goods, technology and cultural ideas. The Red Sea provided Egypt with access to Africa and the Far East.</p>
<p><b>Slavery</b></p>	<p>Slavery and enslavement are both the state and the condition of being a slave, who is someone forbidden to quit their service for an enslaver, and who is treated by the enslaver as their property.</p>
<p><b>Systemic Racism</b></p>	<p>Form of racism that is embedded in the laws and regulations of a society or an organization. It manifests as discrimination in areas such as criminal justice, employment, housing, health care, education, and political representation.</p>
<p><b>Trading Routes</b></p>	<p>A logistical network identified as a series of pathways and stoppages used for the commercial transport of cargo. The term can also be used to refer to trade over bodies of water.</p>
<p><b>The Transatlantic Slave Trade</b></p>	<p>The segment of the global slave trade that transported between 10 million and 12 million enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas from the 16th to the 19th century.</p>
<p><b>Yoruba</b></p>	<p>A member of an African people of south-western Nigeria and Benin.</p>