



A colony is an area of land that is governed by another country. The land governing the colony makes a profit through the sale of raw materials and products from the colony. The Dutch-Indies (the current Indonesia), Dutch-New-Guinea, the Dutch Antilles, Surinam and other areas in the former Dutch-Guiana, were Dutch colonies. The Netherlands also had a number of colonial possessions in Africa and the America's.

① Math time...

The surface area of the Netherlands is: 41.526 km²

The surface area of Surinam is: 163.270 km²

First estimate, then calculate how many times larger Surinam is to the Netherlands. Round up the decimals.

Estimation:

Surinam is times larger.

Calculation:

Surinam is times larger.

Now do the same for the population.

The population of Surinam is 534.000

The population of the Netherlands is 16.850.000

Estimation:

The Netherlands have times more people.

Calculation:

The Netherlands have times more people.

The captain and other officers aboard The Unity needed to be excellent at math. Not just adding and subtracting, but also multiplication was important. After all, they needed to write down the correct amounts in the trade log when a number of enslaved Africans were traded for kilos of sugar, for instance.

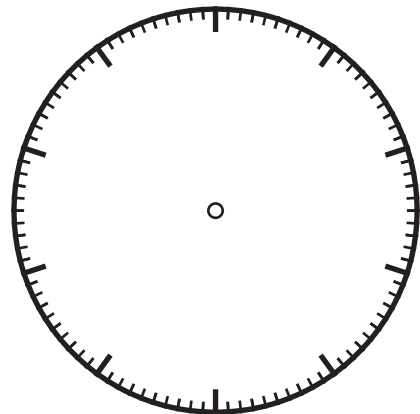
② Population pie

Most people in Surinam nowadays are descendants of slaves or contract workers from different places in the world like India or Java.

Make a pie chart of the ethnic groups of Surinam.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| East Indians | 27 % | Amerindians | 3.7 % |
| Maroons * | 21.7 % | Chinese | 3 % |
| Creoles * | 15.7 % | Europeans | 2 % |
| Javanese | 13.7 % | Mixed | 12.5 % |

* Both Maroons and Creoles are descendants from West African slaves.



③ Multiplications

Link the correct answer to the equation

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-----|
| $3 \times 12 =$ | ● | ● | 72 |
| $6 \times 13 =$ | ● | ● | 42 |
| $10 \times 15 =$ | ● | ● | 36 |
| $3 \times 14 =$ | ● | ● | 78 |
| $8 \times 15 =$ | ● | ● | 26 |
| $7 \times 17 =$ | ● | ● | 98 |
| $2 \times 19 =$ | ● | ● | 120 |
| $4 \times 11 =$ | ● | ● | 128 |
| $6 \times 12 =$ | ● | ● | 51 |
| $8 \times 16 =$ | ● | ● | 135 |
| $3 \times 17 =$ | ● | ● | 38 |
| $10 \times 18 =$ | ● | ● | 64 |
| $5 \times 15 =$ | ● | ● | 55 |
| $1 \times 16 =$ | ● | ● | 119 |
| $2 \times 13 =$ | ● | ● | 75 |
| $9 \times 15 =$ | ● | ● | 120 |
| $5 \times 11 =$ | ● | ● | 44 |
| $7 \times 14 =$ | ● | ● | 16 |
| $4 \times 16 =$ | ● | ● | 150 |
| $10 \times 12 =$ | ● | ● | 180 |

④ Multiplication tables

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| $1 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $1 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $2 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $2 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $3 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $3 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $4 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $4 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $5 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $5 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $6 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $6 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $7 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $7 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $8 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $8 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $9 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $9 \times 15 =$ | ..... |
| $10 \times 12 =$ | ..... | $10 \times 15 =$ | ..... |

⑤ Cacao

An average cacao tree gives approximately 30-40 fruits per year.

In one fruit there are approximately 20-60 beans.

Assuming:

- A cacao tree has 35 fruits.
- In each fruit there are 40 cacao beans.
- For a bar of milk chocolate weighing 75 grams you need 45 cacao beans.

How many milk chocolate bars can you make from one tree?

Write down your calculations.

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You can make bars.

