

October – Black History Month: A Spotlight on Black British History

Year group	Topic	Learning objectives	Info to be covered	Resources
Y1/2	Mary Seacole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn about the early life of Mary Seacole To know about Mary Seacole's contributions to nursing and healthcare in the context of the Crimean War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary Seacole's early life and how she became a medical practitioner i.e. what did she do before the Crimean War Mary's application to work as an army nurse and the refusal of this – why was she refused? Outbreak of the Crimean War between Russia and the coalition of the Ottoman Empire, UK, Sardinia and France – self-funded journey to Crimea and the setting up of a hotel for sick and wounded soldiers Mary's lasting legacy as someone displaying citizenship (wanting to help others) and entrepreneurship (self-funding a journey to Crimea) 	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M6FJoTn_3L8</p> <p>https://www.maryseacoletrust.org.uk/learn-about-mary/</p>
	Notting Hill Carnival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know how and why the Notting Hill Carnival began (work of Claudia Jones as an activist) To celebrate and understand the importance/significance of the Notting Hill Carnival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notting Hill Carnival was started through the work of activists Claudia Jones and Rhaune Laslett-O'Brien as a celebration of Caribbean culture Lots of people migrated to the UK from the Caribbean in the 1940s and 50s, and many of them experienced racism when they arrived (and continued to experience this) – this is why CJ and RLOB worked towards creating the Notting Hill Carnival The Notting Hill Carnival now takes place every year on the August Bank Holiday weekend and is a celebration of Caribbean culture <p>Suggested activities – children could create artwork based on the Notting Hill Carnival, or learn about the life of Claudia Jones or Rhaune Laslett-O'Brien and their work as activists.</p>	<p>See videos in Y5/6 column for teacher subject knowledge – they may not be appropriate for KS1 children</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YURnysjdSgU</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfq8cMgTfHY</p> <p>This link has some good art-based activities from a band</p>

October – Black History Month: A Spotlight on Black British History

				that have taken part in the NHC since 1980: http://www.elimu-archive.uk/learning
Y3/4	Lilian Bader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know about the life of Lilian Bader To understand the significance of Lilian Bader being the first Black British woman to join the armed forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lilian Bader was born in Liverpool to a Barbadian father who had served in WW1 and an Irish mother She enlisted in the Navy, Army and Air Force institute in 1939 at the onset of the second world war but was asked to leave after 7 weeks when it was discovered that her father wasn't born in the UK She enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) in 1941 after finding out that the RAF were accepting applications from women of West Indian descent 	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f5507a237cea057c5f57741/t/5f58dc0a0c3aa551c7da0162/1599659020274/Lilian%2BBader%2B-%2BActivity%2BKS2.pdf https://youtu.be/6JfypN4ijDw
	Bristol Bus Boycotts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the unequal treatment of Black communities in Britain in the 1960s To know about the decision by Bristol Omnibus Company and the response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1963, the Bristol Omnibus Company refused to employ Black and Asian members of staff (this was known as the "colour bar" – there were approximately 3,000 people of Caribbean origin living in Bristol at the time Paul Stevenson (spokesperson for the West Indian Development Council) was inspired by Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott (provide context for the children) – this is how the Bristol Bus Boycott was born – people refusing to ride the buses operated by this company Eventually the company reversed their decision – example of how activism can lead to actions 	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f5507a237cea057c5f57741/t/5f800c970162613a17643758/1602227359836/Bristol+Bus+Boycott+KS2.pdf https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uSyzaXKUUaQ&feature=emb_logo

October – Black History Month: A Spotlight on Black British History

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know about the life of Paul Stevenson as an activist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul Stevenson continued to campaign against racism and racist policies and his work eventually resulted in the first Race Relations Act (1965) – this outlawed discrimination on the grounds of “colour, race, or ethnic or national origins” 	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-0eR7dH7BYY
Y5/6	Windrush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the scope/range of the British Empire in the 1940s To understand why the Empire Windrush came to Britain To understand the 2018 Windrush Scandal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the 1940s, Britain had colonised many countries – the countries around the world that “belonged to” Britain were known collectively as the British Empire Many countries in the West Indies were under British rule, and people from these countries were encouraged to enlist and serve with the British Army during WW2 – when these people went home to the West Indies, they struggled to find work and so returned to Britain to find work (as was their right as citizens of the British Empire, under the British Nationality Act of 1948) 21 June 1948 – Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks in London; aboard were 492 Black people from countries across the West Indies – the West Indian community were treated with hostility on arrival Migration from the West Indies to Britain continued throughout the 1950s and 60s, with some organisations e.g. the NHS actively recruiting directly from the West Indies (3000-5000 nurses from Jamaica alone in British hospitals by 1965) → ongoing hostility from the white community and the British Government (Enoch Powell etc) The Windrush Scandal started to emerge in 2017 – many children had arrived in the UK on their parents passports and therefore didn’t have correct documentation to prove they had the right to be in the UK, therefore were subject to loss of rights and some were placed in immigration 	<p>The Twentieth Century – Chapter from Black and British by David Olusoga</p> <p>https://www.jcwi.org.uk/windrush-scandal-explained</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/43793769</p> <p>https://windrushfoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/WindrushFoundationEduPack2018_R10R4.pdf</p>

October – Black History Month: A Spotlight on Black British History

		<p>detention centres, even though they had lived in Britain their entire lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windrush Review was finally published on 19th March 2020 – showed that government policies had actively made it difficult and nearly impossible for those impacted to remain in the UK • 22nd June has now been designated as Windrush Day <p>Suggested activities – Timeline of events from 1948 – 2020 which map out the treatment of the Windrush Generation</p>	
Notting Hill Carnival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the events around and leading to the Notting Hill Race Riots • To know about the work of Claudia Jones • To understand the significance of the Notting Hill Carnival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin by looking at the Notting Hill Race Riots in 1958 – what triggered them? A mixed race couple had an argument and this prompted attacks by white nationalists who were critical of Caribbean migration to the North Kensington area • Rhaune Laslet-O’Brien and Claudia Jones were two activists who worked towards fighting this injustice • Claudia Jones witnessed how prominent racism was in the UK when she moved here in 1955 – she was editor of a Black newspaper called the West Indian Gazette • In response to the Notting Hill Race Riots, she created the Caribbean Carnival, which was the precursor to the Notting Hill Carnival • O’Brien was granted permission to hold a week-long fayre in 1966 which was a precursor to the Notting Hill Carnival • The Notting Hill Carnival now takes place every August Bank Holiday weekend and is a celebration of Caribbean culture 	<p>https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f5507a237cea057c5f57741/t/5f7b4dd1697f0177198803da/1601916387813/TBC+-+KS2+Learning+Activities+-+Notting+Hill+Carnival.pdf</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gp4aEkPN9lw&feature=emb_logo</p>