



History - Black and British - Year 6 - Summer 1

Key Vocabulary:		Empire Windrush Ship	Empire Windrush Key Facts:
declaration	a formal statement or announcement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1948, Britain was starting to recover from World War 2. Thousands of buildings had been bombed and lots of houses were destroyed – it all needed to be rebuilt. Many Caribbean men and women had served in the British armed forces because at the time, many West Indian islands were still under British rule (empire) and not yet independent. After the war, many Caribbean people answered an advert to come to Britain, where there were many different jobs to do. Other people just wanted to see Britain. An advertisement had appeared in a Jamaican newspaper offering cheap transport on a ship for anybody who wanted to come and work in the UK. 21 June 1948 - The Empire Windrush docked at Tilbury, Essex carrying 1,027 passengers (and 2 stowaways), mainly from the Caribbean, hoping for a new life in Britain. Between 1948 and 1970, nearly half a million people left their homes in the West Indies to start a new life in the UK. In 2018, there was a British political scandal concerning the “Windrush generation” that challenged the right for these migrants and their families to reside in the UK despite being promised the right to remain.
abolition	the action of abolishing (getting rid of) a system or way of doing things		
discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people		
racial	Connected with a difference in race		
segregation	The action of setting something or someone apart from others		
integration	Bringing together and uniting of things		
democracy	A system of government by the whole population		
boycott	To withdraw from something as a punishment or protest		
campaign	Work in an organised and active way towards a particular goal.		
equality	Equal rights and opportunities		

AD 128	AD 193 - 217	AD 350	1507	1562	1729	1761	1781	1807	1857	1948	2020
After the completion of Hadrian's Wall, a unit of soldiers drawn from North Africa defended.	Under the reigns of Septimus Severus and his son Caracalla (two Roman emperors with African heritage), African-born Romans held positions within the army.	The wealthy Ivory Bangle Lady was alive in Roman Britain. Modern forensics suggest she had North African ancestry.	John Blanke, the most well-known black Briton from Tudor England, became one of the court trumpeters for Henry VII.	Britain entered the Atlantic slave trade as John Hawkins led the first slaving expedition to Sierra Leone. Over three million Africans were transported to British colonies over the next two centuries.	Ignatius Sancho was born aboard a slave ship in the Atlantic Ocean. Sancho was the first African prose writer to have their work published in England. He also gained the right to vote in 1774, becoming the first Briton of African heritage to vote in parliamentary elections.	Dido Elizabeth Belle was born. She was the daughter of a young British naval officer called John Lindsay and an African woman named Maria Belle. Dido was Britain's first black aristocrat.	132 sick Africans were thrown off the British slaving ship, Zong. Their murder was authorised by the ship's captain, Luke Collingwood, to claim insurance money. The event sparked the movement against the slave trade.	The Slave Trade Act was passed by Parliament, ending the slave trade throughout the British Empire.	Mary Seacole published her autobiography, the first written by a black woman in Britain.	A ship hailing from Jamaica called the Empire Windrush docked at Tilbury, Essex, carrying 802 people from across the Caribbean. The arrival of this vessel changed the United Kingdom forever as hundreds of Caribbean people began a new life in the country, kick-starting the era of multiculturalism.	After the unlawful killing of George Floyd by a white policeman in America, the Black Lives Matter movement shook the world and sparked protests in multiple countries, including the United Kingdom.