

OUR HEROES OF COLOUR

Price £2.00

PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN THE COURSE
OF BRITISH BLACK HISTORY

The newspaper with Heart

BLACK HISTORY CELEBRATED

Byline: Classes of Miles
Coverdale School

**The children and staff
of Miles Coverdale
Primary School
celebrate Black
History.**

It is time to seize the opportunity to honour the too often neglected accomplishments and contributions of Black Britons who have helped shape the national and cultural life of this country.

The children of Miles Coverdale believe what makes moving forward so amazing is that we believe in truth and social justice and know that we are all equal. That is why we stay positive to the ethos and mission of our school.

STARTING TODAY WE NEED TO
FORGET WHAT'S GONE
APPRECIATE WHAT REMAINS
AND LOOK FORWARD TO
WHAT'S COMING



Miles Coverdale School Black History Production 2011

All the children, in all classes have contributed to the celebration of Black History through factual writings, drawings and stories. The children have enjoyed producing this newspaper for you to learn what they have learnt during Black History Month.

"Whilst we have come a long way, and Britain is one of the most diverse and inclusive societies in the world, the events over the last few months have shown that there is still more work to be done. All too often we forget that Black history and British history are one and the same"

(A message from the Prime Minister, the RT Hon Boris Johnson MP)

Weather - THE WEATHER IS ALWAYS SUNNY IN MILES COVERDALE PRIMARY SCHOOL

**DID YOU KNOW? THE FIRST LICENSED AFRICAN AMERICAN
FEMALE PILOT WAS NAMED BESSIE COLEMAN**

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



Byline: Maryam Akhmedora
The African-American Civil Rights Movement was an ongoing fight for racial equality that took place for over 100 years after the Civil War. Leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Booker T. Washington, and Rosa Parks paved the way for non-violent protests which

Led to changes in the law. When most people talk about the "Civil Rights Movement" they are talking about the protests in the 1950s and 1960s that led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. During each civil rights movement there have been men and women who have led the fight for their own rights as well as those of others. In many cases these leaders have put their lives in danger by standing up for what they believe to be right.



Civil Rights Movement 1965

MARCH TO GLORY

The Selma to Montgomery march was part of a series of civil rights protests that occurred in 1965 in Alabama, a Southern state with deeply entrenched racist policies. This march's purpose was to register black voters in the South. However this led to clashes with the local authorities and white vigilante groups. People watched the march as it sparked globally. After working tirelessly, they finally reached their goal. This historic march, and Martin Luther King Jr's participation in it, rose awareness of the difficulties faced by black voters. These events led to the Voting Rights Act, of 1965 being signed into law by President Lyndon B Johnson. Byline: Fatima Ali



DID

YOU

KNOW?

OSCAR WINNER: IN 1940, HATTIE MCDANIEL WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN PERFORMER TO WIN AN ACADEMY AWARD—THE FILM INDUSTRY'S HIGHEST HONOR—FOR HER PORTRAYAL OF A LOYAL SLAVE GOVERNESS IN *GOING WITH THE WIND*.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH IS CELEBRATED IN OCTOBER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE: THURGOOD MARSHALL WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN EVER APPOINTED TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP: JACK JOHNSON BECAME THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN MAN TO HOLD THE WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION BOXING TITLE IN 1908. HE HELD ONTO THE BELT UNTIL 1915.



THE DREAM LIVES ON



Martin Luther King's "I have a Dream" speech delivered from The Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC on 28th August 1963 is as relevant today as it has always been.



"There is something that I must say to my people, who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice: in the process of gaining our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred.

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence.

And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back.

I say to you today, my friends, even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream."

ROSA PARKS. A VOICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Rosa Parks was a civil rights activist who refused to surrender her seat to a white passenger on a segregated bus on 1st December 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa was charged with breaking a segregation law and was told to pay a fine of \$10. She refused to pay, however, saying that she was not guilty and that the law was illegal. Her defiance sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Its success launched nationwide efforts to end racial segregation of public facilities. This meant that African-Americans would no longer ride the buses. One of these leaders was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He became the president of the Montgomery Improvement Association

which helped to lead the boycott. Many people couldn't go into town to buy things. However, they stuck together in order to make a statement. The boycott continued for 381 days! Finally, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the segregation laws in Alabama were unconstitutional. Rosa continued to attend civil rights meetings. She became a symbol to many African-Americans of the fight for equal rights. She is still a symbol of freedom and equality to many today. Rosa Parks died on October 24, 2005 (aged 92)



FUN FACTS ABOUT ROSA PARKS

- Rosa was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal as well as the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
- When she lived in Detroit, she worked as a secretary for U.S. Representative John Conyers for many years.
- She wrote an autobiography called *Rosa Parks: My Story* in 1992.

AMAZING ASTRONAUT



Mae Jemison

On June 4, 1987, Mae C. Jemison became the first African American woman to be admitted into NASA's astronaut training program. On September 12, 1992, Jemison finally flew into space with six other astronauts aboard the *Endeavour* on mission STS47, becoming the first African American woman in space. In recognition of her accomplishments, Jemison has received several awards and honorary doctorates.

Byline: Sumayah Abdullahi



Crew of The Endeavour

DID YOU KNOW THAT? MAE JEMISON WAS AFRAID OF HEIGHTS, BUT SHE DIDN'T LET THAT STOP HER FROM GOING INTO SPACE. SHE SAYS SHE RELIED ON THE STRENGTH OF HER EGO TO PUSH FORWARD.

INGENIOUS INVENTIONS



Sarah Boone was an African American dressmaker who made her name by inventing the modern-day ironing board. In her patent application, she wrote that the purpose of her invention was "to produce a cheap, simple, convenient and highly effective device, particularly adapted to be used in ironing the sleeves and bodies of ladies' garments." With its approval in 1892, Boone became one of the first African American women to be awarded a patent.

Byline: Haroun Abdulrahman

Before Boone's ironing board, ironing was done with irons heated on the stove or fire, using a table that was covered with a thick cloth. Others simply made use of the kitchen table, or prop a board on two chairs.

CRITIQUE ON COLONIALISM

Byline : Ayden Dos-Santos-Potrica

Archie Mafeje (1936/2007) was a Pan-African anthropologist and activist from South Africa, whose work radically critiqued colonialism and its influence on academia. He initially studied at the University Of Cape Town, where he was refused a senior leadership post, due to the pressure from the apartheid government.

He later obtained a PHD in Anthropology from Kings College Cambridge in 1966. Archie Mafeje went on to become the head of The Sociology Department at the University Of Dar- Es-Salaam in Tanzania, from 1969-71. In 1973 he took up the post as Professor of Anthropology and Sociology in The Hague. He returned to South Africa several years later after the end of apartheid to work for The African Renaissance Centre at UNIS.



Archie Mafeje at Kings College Cambridge

FIRST ELECTED BLACK FEMALE MP

Byline: Musab Mohamoud

Born in London on 27th September 1953 of Jamaican parents, Diane Abbott's election to represent the London constituency of Hackney North and Stoke Newington in 1987 made her Britain's first Black woman MP.

She was educated at Harrow County Girls grammar school and Newham College and went on to receive a degree in History at Cambridge University in 1973.

Diane worked as a civil servant in the Home Office (1976-80) and went on to become a television reporter:

1976-80) before moving into politics.

Once elected Abbott was active in the Black sections movement within the Labour Party and in community politics including OWAAD (Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent). She headed the "scrap sus" campaign to ban police stop and search tactics levelled at Black youth, and was a founder member of the Black media workers organisation.

Active for many years in the trade union movement particularly on race equality issues, she served for a year as Britain's first Black Female Equality. She also served as an elected local

Counsellor in the London Borough of Westminster for four years, during which time she was a member of the Environment, Grants and Social Services Committees. Diane Abbott remains an active member of parliament today.



Diane Abbott elected as the First Black Female MP for the London Borough of Hackney

DID YOU KNOW? THAT THE EARLIEST RECORDED PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY WAS BY THE QUAKERS IN 1866

BOATENG BRINGS COLOUR TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS



Lord Boateng of Akyem and Wembley

Boateng was born in Hackney, London of mixed Ghanaian and Scottish heritage; his family later moved to Ghana when Boateng was four years old. His father, Kwaku Boateng, was a lawyer and cabinet minister under Kwame Nkrumah. There, Boateng attended Accra Academy High School. Boateng's life in Ghana came to an abrupt end with the jailing of his father in 1966 after a coup against Nkrumah. Boateng, then 15, and his sister fled to Britain with their mother.

They settled in Hemel Hempstead where he attended Apsley Grammar School. He read law at the University of Bristol and began his career in civil rights, originally as a solicitor, though he later retrained as a barrister. He worked primarily on social and community cases, involving women's rights, housing and police complaints. Boateng was elected to the Greater London Council for Walthamstow in 1981, which was then under the leadership of Ken Livingstone. Boateng was only the second person of Afro-Caribbean descent to be elected to the GLC. As chair of the GLC's police committee and vice-chair of its ethnic minorities committee. With Labour's victory, Boateng became the UK's first black government minister as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health. In 2001, he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was promoted to the position of Chief Secretary to the Treasury in May 2002, making history as Britain's first black cabinet minister. He was quoted as saying "My colour is part of me but I do not choose to be defined by my colour."

On 28 May 2010, it was announced in the 2010 Dissolution Honours that Boateng would become a member of the House of Lords. He was introduced as Lord Boateng of Akyem and Wembley on 1 July 2010; he was supported by Lord Ouseley and Lord Janner. Byline: Retaj Ismail



Bernie Grant MP
(1944-2000)

Byline: Ali Ahmad

Born in Guyana, and resident in Britain since 1963, Bernie Grant worked as a British Railways clerk, National Union of Public Employees area officer, and as a partisan of the Black Trade Unionists Solidarity Movement. In the political sphere he joined the Labour Party in 1975 and was elected as Member of Parliament for Tottenham. Grant had served for a decade of service as local councillor in the

London Borough of Haringey, of which he was elected Leader in 1985.

He was the first ever Black Leader of a local authority in Europe, and in this capacity had responsibility for an annual budget of some £500 million, and the well-being of a quarter of a million people, many of them Black and ethnic minorities.

Bernie Grant brought to parliament a long and distinguished record as a leading campaigner against injustice and racism. He was a founder member of the Standing Conference of Afro-Caribbean and Asian Councillors and a member of the Labour Party Black Sections. Bernard Alexander Montgomery Grant Bernie Grant remained a Member of Parliament until his death in 2000.

A SNAPSHOT OF BLACK BRITONS



Sir Learie Constantine (1901-1971) Born in Trinidad, Learie Constantine would go on to become England's first black peer because of the work that he did for politics and racial equality.



Ira Aldridge (1807-1867) Born in New York, Aldridge moved to the UK because he wouldn't have been able to achieve his acting goals in America. Ira became known as brilliant actor of Shakespeare.



Sir Trevor MacDonald was born in Trinidad where he worked in the media, he came over to Britain in the late 1960s to work for the BBC in London. Trevor MacDonald went on to become one of the most successful journalists in the country and received a knighthood from the Queen for his work.



Lillian Bader (1918-2015) Lillian Bader was born in 1918 in Liverpool and went on to become one of the very first black women to join the British Armed Forces.



Margaret Busby Was Britain's youngest and first black female book publisher. She co-founded the publishing company Allison & Busby in 1967

SAVVY SCIENTISTS



**Kathleen Adebola Okikilolu -
Mathematician**

Byline: Farah El-Fayoumy

Kathleen Okikilolu is a renowned British research mathematician who has won many prestigious awards. After completing an undergraduate degree in mathematics at Cambridge, she went on to become the first female Black Mathematician to obtain a PhD from the University of California in Los Angeles. Kathleen is from a highly mathematical family, with her Nigerian father George Okikilolu also being a research mathematician who is thought to have written more mathematical papers than any other African citizen.

One of the highlights of Professor Okikilolu's career was when she was the first black person to receive a Sloan Research Fellowship. Professor Okikilolu is currently a Professor of Mathematics at John Hopkins University in the U.S.



**Dr Maggie-Aderin-Pocock
Space Scientist**

Byline: Nadir Zumrawy

Dr Maggie Aderin-Pocock, MBE is Space Scientist and science educator. She is an Honorary Research Associate in University College London's Department of Physics and Astronomy. Since February 2014, she has co-presented the long-running astronomy TV programme The Sky at Night. Born in London to Nigerian parents in the late sixties, she moved between 13 schools during her childhood, struggling to show her potential in the face of what she later recognised as dyslexia. It was her dream of space travel that provided the ballast in those difficult years and, she is adamant that no one should write themselves off for want of a little inspiration.



**Professor Frank Chinegwundoh MBE -
Consultant Urological Surgeon**

Byline: Retaj Ismail

Professor Frank Chinegwundoh, of Nigerian descent, is the first 'Black British' urological surgeon. He qualified in medicine from St George's Hospital Medical School, University of London in 1984. Since completing specialist training he has had over 21 years' experience working as a Consultant Urological Surgeon. He completed specialist urological training in the West Midlands and Cleveland, Ohio in 1996. Professor Chinegwundoh is the senior urological surgeon at, Barts Health NHS Trust and since December 2014 an honorary visiting Professor in the School of Health Sciences, City University of London.



Dr Mark Richards - Atmospheric Physicist



Dr Mark Richards, born in Nottingham of Jamaican parentage, is an atmospheric physicist and Lecturer at Imperial College London.

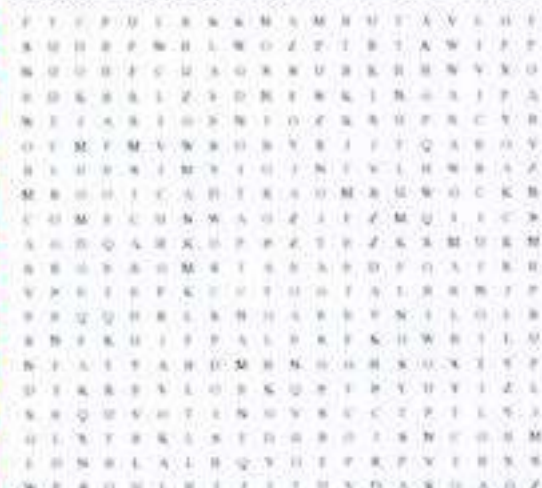
Dr Richards has a BSc in Chemistry (Manchester) and a PhD in Physics from Imperial College London. After working in finance for a while, Dr Richards returned to Imperial in 2002 as a Post Doc.

As a Black Scientist, Dr Richards found the lack of role models in his early years (particularly during his PhD) unsettling. During this time, he discovered a book called 'Blacks in Science' by Ivan Van Sertima. Dr Richards was inspired by many in this book, particularly Imhotep, the Egyptian (Nubian) polymath who excelled in so many areas, including engineering, architecture, medicine, astronomy, and music, to name a few. Although he existed thousands of years ago, it was enough for Dr Richards to know that somebody like him had done great things in science and inspired him to pursue his potential in this area in a more uninhibited way - knowing that others before him had achieved much more.

Dr Richards is currently Head of Physics Outreach, and through this he has shared his experiences with many young people from all walks of life, to help them prepare for further study and eventual careers in STEM [Science, Technology, Engineering, and Maths]. **Byline: Rayan Anwar**

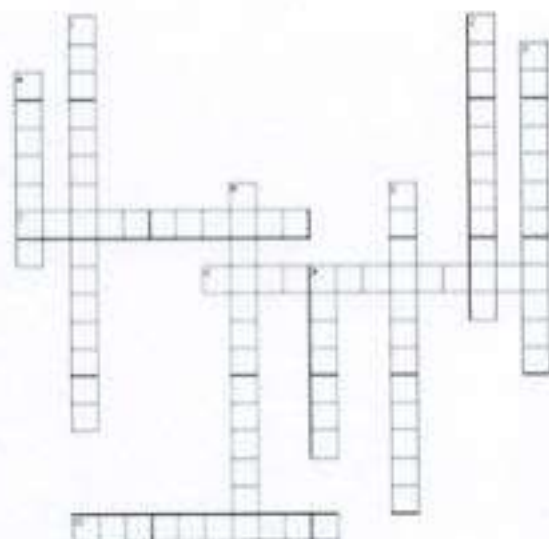
BLACK HISTORY PUZZLE PAGE

Black History Month Word Search



ABRIL 1979	APRIL 75	AG 1
AUGUST 1979	AUG 75	AG 1500
DECEMBER 1979	DEC 75	AG 1500
JAN 1980	JAN 76	AG 1500
MAR 1980	MAR 76	AG 1500
MAY 1980	MAY 76	AG 1500
JULY 1980	JULY 76	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1980	SEP 76	AG 1500
NOV 1980	NOV 76	AG 1500
JAN 1981	JAN 77	AG 1500
MAR 1981	MAR 77	AG 1500
MAY 1981	MAY 77	AG 1500
JULY 1981	JULY 77	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1981	SEP 77	AG 1500
NOV 1981	NOV 77	AG 1500
JAN 1982	JAN 78	AG 1500
MAR 1982	MAR 78	AG 1500
MAY 1982	MAY 78	AG 1500
JULY 1982	JULY 78	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1982	SEP 78	AG 1500
NOV 1982	NOV 78	AG 1500
JAN 1983	JAN 79	AG 1500
MAR 1983	MAR 79	AG 1500
MAY 1983	MAY 79	AG 1500
JULY 1983	JULY 79	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1983	SEP 79	AG 1500
NOV 1983	NOV 79	AG 1500
JAN 1984	JAN 80	AG 1500
MAR 1984	MAR 80	AG 1500
MAY 1984	MAY 80	AG 1500
JULY 1984	JULY 80	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1984	SEP 80	AG 1500
NOV 1984	NOV 80	AG 1500
JAN 1985	JAN 81	AG 1500
MAR 1985	MAR 81	AG 1500
MAY 1985	MAY 81	AG 1500
JULY 1985	JULY 81	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1985	SEP 81	AG 1500
NOV 1985	NOV 81	AG 1500
JAN 1986	JAN 82	AG 1500
MAR 1986	MAR 82	AG 1500
MAY 1986	MAY 82	AG 1500
JULY 1986	JULY 82	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1986	SEP 82	AG 1500
NOV 1986	NOV 82	AG 1500
JAN 1987	JAN 83	AG 1500
MAR 1987	MAR 83	AG 1500
MAY 1987	MAY 83	AG 1500
JULY 1987	JULY 83	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1987	SEP 83	AG 1500
NOV 1987	NOV 83	AG 1500
JAN 1988	JAN 84	AG 1500
MAR 1988	MAR 84	AG 1500
MAY 1988	MAY 84	AG 1500
JULY 1988	JULY 84	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1988	SEP 84	AG 1500
NOV 1988	NOV 84	AG 1500
JAN 1989	JAN 85	AG 1500
MAR 1989	MAR 85	AG 1500
MAY 1989	MAY 85	AG 1500
JULY 1989	JULY 85	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1989	SEP 85	AG 1500
NOV 1989	NOV 85	AG 1500
JAN 1990	JAN 86	AG 1500
MAR 1990	MAR 86	AG 1500
MAY 1990	MAY 86	AG 1500
JULY 1990	JULY 86	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1990	SEP 86	AG 1500
NOV 1990	NOV 86	AG 1500
JAN 1991	JAN 87	AG 1500
MAR 1991	MAR 87	AG 1500
MAY 1991	MAY 87	AG 1500
JULY 1991	JULY 87	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1991	SEP 87	AG 1500
NOV 1991	NOV 87	AG 1500
JAN 1992	JAN 88	AG 1500
MAR 1992	MAR 88	AG 1500
MAY 1992	MAY 88	AG 1500
JULY 1992	JULY 88	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1992	SEP 88	AG 1500
NOV 1992	NOV 88	AG 1500
JAN 1993	JAN 89	AG 1500
MAR 1993	MAR 89	AG 1500
MAY 1993	MAY 89	AG 1500
JULY 1993	JULY 89	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1993	SEP 89	AG 1500
NOV 1993	NOV 89	AG 1500
JAN 1994	JAN 90	AG 1500
MAR 1994	MAR 90	AG 1500
MAY 1994	MAY 90	AG 1500
JULY 1994	JULY 90	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1994	SEP 90	AG 1500
NOV 1994	NOV 90	AG 1500
JAN 1995	JAN 91	AG 1500
MAR 1995	MAR 91	AG 1500
MAY 1995	MAY 91	AG 1500
JULY 1995	JULY 91	AG 1500
SEPTEMBER 1995		

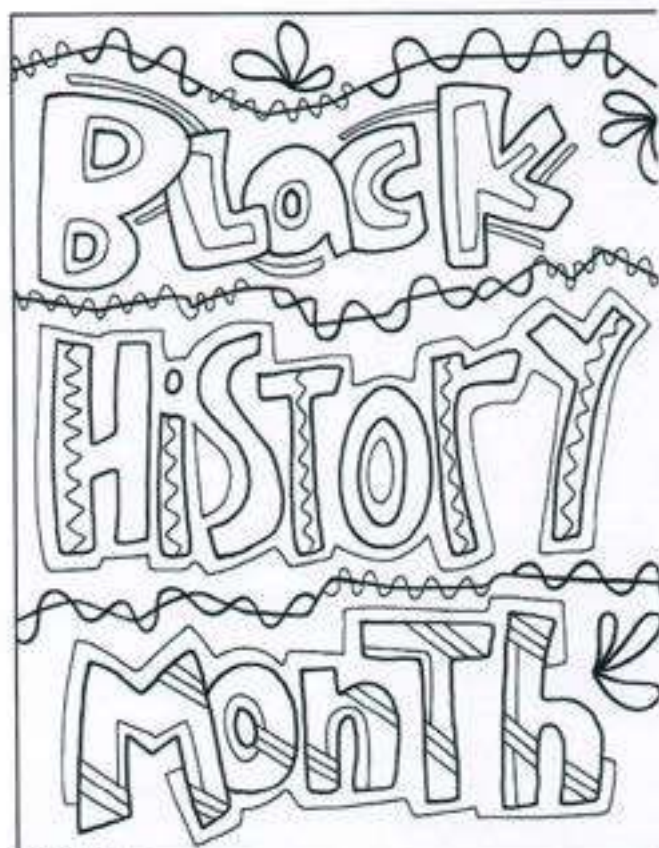
Crossword Puzzle: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



Abstract

2000

7. Famous speech made at the March on Washington in 1963
8. Assassinated here on April 4, 1968
9. Led a bus boycott in this Alabama city in 1955
10. Won this prestigious award in 1954
11. What Dr. King fought for
12. Dr. King's son-in-law
13. Died in this Tennessee city
14. Famous anti-war speech of 1967
15. Dr. King's wife
16. Georgia city where Dr. King was born



BLACK HISTORY

- 1 Bessie Coleman
- 2 Harriet Tubman
- 3 Mary Bethune
- 4 Maya Angelou
- 5 Misty Copeland
- 6 Oprah Winfrey
- 7 Rosa Parks
- 8 Shirley Chisholm
- 9 Toni Morrison
- 10 N A A C P



My Black British Sports Hero
by Otto Forbes (Y2)

Name:

Lewis Hamilton

Lewis Hamilton

Date of Birth:

07/01/1985

Place of Birth:

Stevenage

Sport:

Formula one

Team:

Mercedes

Family

two sisters and
brothers.

Education

The John
Henry Newman
School

Achievements

Six world
championships

Interesting Facts

He's scared of
Sharks. He had
the most points
ever.

I chose this person because

I chose Lewis because
I like to go in cars!

BLACK
HISTORY MONTH
2020

My Black British Sports Hero

by Elias Shonubi (Y2)

BLACK
HISTORY MONTH
2020

Name: Marcus Rashford



Marcus Rashford

Date of Birth: 31.10.97

Place of Birth: Manchester England

Sport: Football

Team: Manchester United



Family

His father is
called Robert. Mother
called Melanie.



Education

Honorary doctorate
from the University of
Manchester.



Achievements

He got a MBE.
He won four trophies.
He got the EPL
player of the Month
award.



Interesting Facts

Marcus was
born on a Halloween
day. He started
playing football
when he was five.

I chose this person because

He is helping people and
giving children free school meals.

Name: Mohamed Farah



Mohamed Farah

Date of Birth:

23rd March 1983

Place of Birth:

Mogadishu Somalia

Sport:

Athletics - 5K and 10K race

Team:

Great Britain



Family

Twin brother Wife
and three children.



Education

Feltham community college
in London.



Achievements

Mo is a double Olympic
gold medallist at London
2012 and Rio 2016 games



Interesting Facts

He is a Muslim.
He is an Arsenal fan.
He has knighthood from
the Queen.

I chose this person because

he is a famous man and
he is from Somalia and my family is from
Somalia.



My Black British Sports Hero



by Enoa Tehadr (Y2)

Name: Tessa Sanderson



Tessa Sanderson

Date of Birth: March the fourteenth 1956

Place of Birth: Jamaica

Sport: She does Javelin

Team: Great Britain



Family

She was brought up by her grandma and went to England to live with her parents.



Education

Her school was in Wolverhampton.



Achievements

She was in Strictly Come Dancing and She also won the Javelin throw!



Interesting Facts

She broke the Javelin throw UK record ten times. She adopted twins.

I chose this person because

she is a girl like me and she does Javelin!

My Black British Sports Hero

by Noor Georgia Karentzas (Y2)

Name: Denise Lewis



Denise Lewis

Date of Birth:
27 Aug 1972

Place of Birth:
West Bromwich, England

Sport: Athletics

Team: Great Britain



Family

Her parents were Jamaican-born. Denise has a four children.



Education

She was educated at The Regis School in Tettenhall.



Achievements

She has an MBE from the Queen. She was first when she did Sydney Australia Olympics in 2000 for the Heptathlon.



Interesting Facts

She was on Strictly Come Dancing and she got an MBE and an OBE and she has been first a lot of times.

I chose this person because

She does the Olympic Games and because she got an MBE and an OBE.

BLACK HISTORY HEROES

RECEPTION

Nelson Mandela

1918-2013



"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world"

Rosa Parks

1913-2005



"You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right"

Barack Obama



"If you're walking down the right path and you're willing to keep walking, eventually you'll make progress"

Ella Fitzgerald

1917-1996



"It isn't where you come from; it's where you're going that counts"

Martin Luther King Jr

1929-1968



"Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that."

DID YOU KNOW? MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. IMPROVISED THE MOST ICONIC PART OF HIS "I HAVE A DREAM SPEECH."

Notting Hill Carnival

Class E

Notting Hill Carnival is a huge street festival that takes place in London every year.

It's all about celebrating Caribbean heritage, arts and culture- including music food and dancing.

When and why did it start?

The first festival was in 1966 and it was put together by Rhaune Laslett.

Rhaune, who lived in Notting Hill with her mother wanted to highlight the diversity in her area by putting on a festival.

It's got bigger and bigger since then.

Organizers today say, it's the second biggest carnival in the world and, the biggest one in Europe!

What happens?

It's loud, colourful and vibrant!

There's plenty of dancing, singing and processions that take place through the streets.

People spend months working on their festival costumes, and show them off in the huge parade.

There's all kinds of music, including steel bands, reggae and salsa artists.

There are around 240 stalls selling traditional foods such as, curried goat, roti and jerk chicken. Yum!



LENNOX LEWIS

WRITTEN BY CLASS P

Lennox Lewis was born in 1965. He was born in London but moved to Canada when he was nine years old.

Lennox's mum and dad were from Jamaica.

While at school in Canada Lennox Lewis was in a lot of fights because the children laughed at his accent. One of his teachers said, "Do some sport"

Lennox tried lots of different sports. He chose boxing. He liked boxing and he was good at it.

Lennox Lewis was one of the best boxers in the world. He fought 109 fights in his amateur career and won every one!

In the 1980's Lennox Lewis won lots of gold medals and in 1991 he became the British Heavyweight Champion!



Lennox Lewis by Rayaana Class P



Lennox Lewis by Shae Class P

**DID YOU KNOW? THAT LENNOX LEWIS WAS 6 FT
5 IN TALL (1.96 M)**

Year 1's Newspaper

Black British Musicians



Jorja Smith
She is a
Singer.

she is 23
years old.

Stormzy
He is a
fast rapper.
He is from
London.



Year 1's Newspaper

Black British Musicians

Tinie Tempa

He is a fun
Singer.

He is from
London and sings
pass out.



Laura Mvula
She has a
beautiful
voice.

She sings the song
Green Garden.



BLACK BRITISH ARTISTS

In celebration of Black History month, Year 4 researched the role of black British artists in British society today.

We used computers to help us in our research. It was really cool.



Our research identified four artists. Lubaina Hamid; Sonia Boyce; Uzo Egonu and Chris Ofili.

We chose four images from each artist and decided to reproduce them. We hope that you love our efforts.



Examples of year 4 work

LUBAINA HAMID



Lubaina was born in 1954. She focusses on the theme of cultural identity. As she says, "I'm a painter and a cultural activist."



Yasmeen: Black and white. No matter what colour skin you have or what country you are from, we are all the same.

SONIA BOYCE



Sonia Boyce was born in 1962. Her work is focussed on being black in a white dominant society.



Ethan: Try to move forward, you will achieve things.

CHRIS OFILLI



Born in 1968. Ofilli's work is often built up in layers of paint, resin, glitter, dung (mainly elephant) and other materials to create a collage. As a class, we wondered if his work also smells !!!!!



Huthayafa: If you are black or white it doesn't matter.

UZO EGONU



Born in 1931. Uzo Egonu was the first black artist to come to Britain after the war. His work challenged the view that African art was solely naïve and primitive. He died in 1996.



Amellie: This picture is telling me that "Black Lives Matter" all over the world. Everybody should be treated equally.

Year 3 Miles



Coverdale Primary

The Windrush

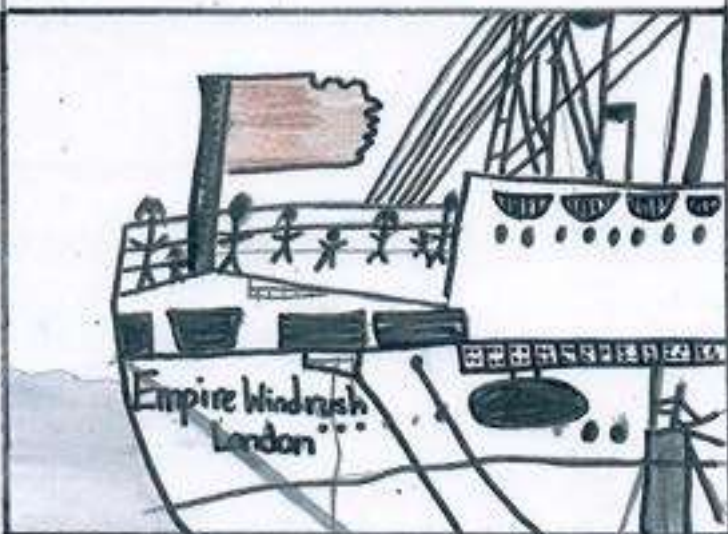


Picture: John Richards with his friends

"I knew a lot about Britain from school days but it was a different picture from that one, when you came face to face with the facts. It was two different things. They tell you it is the 'Mother country, you're all welcome, you're all British. When you come here you realise you're a foreigner and that's all there is to it."

Interview with John Richards who kindly shared his experience.

We interviewed Mr Oswald to find out how he felt. It was common knowledge that there was work in Britain just after the war. I had no ties. I wasn't married or anything like that. I come from Montego Bay Jamaica. I knew no one in England I had travelled before to America and Panama. I had no idea what I was coming too? All in all it was a good journey to Britain for me, yeah it was.



Picture: Empire Windrush 22nd June 1948

Year 3 Miles Coverdale Primary

The Windrush



Picture: The Windrush arriving in Essex.

Britain was just starting to recover from World War Two. Thousands of buildings have been bombed. I looked around and saw that Britain needed to be rebuilt. In the Caribbean, there were lots of young men and women who had served in the British army. After the war, some of these people answered a job advert to come to Britain.

How did they get to Britain?

They got on a ship - The Empire Windrush which brought the Caribbean to travel.

thousands of miles across the Atlantic. It was 22 June 1948 when The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks in Essex. What happened when they arrived? When the passengers landed they didn't always get the friendly welcome they had hoped for. Many of them faced racism and discrimination and often found it hard to get proper homes to live in and to make friends with British people. Some companies said they didn't want black people to work for them. Later, many of their children were bullied because of the colour of their skin.

In 2012 there was a change to immigration law and people were told they needed official documents. Later, the Prime Minister at the time, Theresa May, apologised to Caribbean leaders. The government also announced that a day celebrating the contribution of the Windrush generation and their descendants - Windrush Day would be held annually on 22 June.

BLACK HISTORY

BLACK BRITISH FIRSTS



TESSA SANDERSON

BY MARWA ALI

The first is a phrase that crops up time and time again when reflecting on the incredible career of Tessa Sanderson CBE, one of Great Britain's greatest ever track and field athletes. At Los Angeles 1984, not only was she the first and only British athlete to win an Olympic throwing event, the javelin legend was also the first black British woman to win an Olympic gold medal. Born in Jamaica, Sanderson was raised by her grandmothers before Windrush generation parents over to England when she was six years old. "Our parents educated us about black lives in the UK and what we were about experience." It was more so when I went to school, where it wasn't blackface prejudice, but it was when one last spoke on my clothing while we were often called names and hurtful things. She was also a board member of the Olympic Park Legacy Company and founded the Tessa Sanderson Foundation, a charity which educates youngsters through sport. And while society has come a long way since her Olympic triumph, Sanderson's decades ago, the 64-year-old is still fighting for and promoting black voices, especially in the boardrooms.



WALTER TULL

By Badran Anwar
He was one of English football's first black players and the British Army's first ever black officer to command white troops. Tull was an orphan who had to overcome adversity all of his life, including being racially abused while a prisoner of war for Tottenham Hotspur and Northampton town. Second Lieutenant Walter Tull died while engaged in combat near Arras in northern France. He was 29. In the early hours of 21 March 1918, a few hours after much of the British line on the Western Front in France. At 4.00am, a German bombardment began. It was of a different order to any that had come before it. Over the

next 6 hours more than 6,000 German guns fired 35 million explosive shells on British positions. The sound could be heard as far away as London. In the middle of this destruction and chaos came Walter Tull, an officer of the British Army. In spite of his "non-English" heritage, which should have barred such a commission. With the British Army fighting a fierce rearguard defensive action, Tull was shot and killed. Tull had played many roles throughout his short life: a brother, a lawyer, a footballer, a soldier, an officer and generally a war hero. At every stage he had to overcome adversity and challenge.