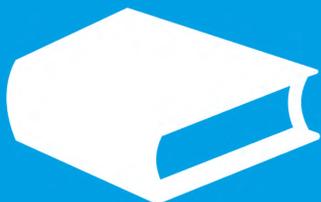


HOME POOLING

LESSON FOURTEEN HISTORY





WELCOME TO THE FOURTEENTH LESSON OF OUR HOME POOLING CLASSES

Welcome to the 14th of our Home Pooling challenges! Each week, we will be releasing challenges across a variety of subjects for parents and carers to work through with their children at home – with a British Swimming twist to each one.

Once your child/children have completed the relevant tasks, submit their work over social media by tagging @BritishSwimming using the hashtag #HomePooling – and one lucky child from each task will receive a personalised video message from one of our swimming, para-swimming or diving stars.

Good luck and have fun!

INTRODUCTION

Just as they are doing today, people have been taking a stand for freedom and equality for hundreds of years, both abroad and here in Britain.

Guarantees of this freedom and equality are called civil rights, which are supposed to make sure everyone is treated the same regardless of things like race, gender, age, disability or religion.

In today's lesson we'll look at how people have taken a stand to make sure people of all races had these rights, famous events in the civil rights movement and sporting achievements that have shown race should never be a barrier.

CIVIL RIGHTS TIMELINE

HERE'S A BRIEF TIMELINE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE UK, PLUS SOME FAMOUS SPORTING ACHIEVEMENTS

THE SLAVE TRADE IN BRITAIN WAS FIRST DOCUMENTED

Most of the people sold into slavery worked in the Caribbean and Americas where large areas were run by European countries. The slaves produced products such as sugar to be used back in Europe.

1562

1833

SLAVERY ACROSS THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS BANNED

The British parliament passed the Abolition of Slavery Act in 1833, ordering gradual end of slavery in all British colonies.

MARY SEACOLE MOVES TO ENGLAND

Mary Seacole moved to England from Jamaica in 1854. She asked the War Office to send her to Crimea as an army nurse but they said no, so she raised the money herself and went anyway. When in Crimea, Mary set up the British Hotel to look after people fighting in the Crimean War. Over 100 years after her death in 1991, she was awarded the Jamaican Order of Merit and in 2004, was voted the greatest black Briton.

1854

1892

BRITAIN HAD ITS FIRST INDIAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Dadabhai Naoroji travelled to Britain in 1885. In 1886, Dadabhai campaigned as Liberal Party candidate for the seat of Holborn, then in 1892, he contested the seat of central Finsbury and was successfully elected with a majority of five to become the first Indian to be elected to Parliament in Britain.

POST WAR UNEMPLOYMENT LEADS TO RACE RIOTS

After the First World War, soldiers returned home to find their jobs had been filled by black workers. Unemployment led to anger and riots occurred mainly around sea ports.

1919

1931

DR HAROLD MOODY ESTABLISHES THE LCP

Dr Harold Moody formed the League of Coloured Peoples (LCP) at a meeting at the YMCA. In the early years, the LCP was mainly a social club but later in the 1930s the organisation campaigned on issues effecting working-class and black people in Britain and the Caribbean. During the Second World War the LCP supported the rights of black servicemen and women.

THE SS EMPIRE WINDRUSH ARRIVED IN BRITAIN

After the Second World War, some people from Caribbean countries answered an advert to come to Britain to help as, during the war, thousands of buildings had been bombed, homes had been destroyed and much needed to be rebuilt. They travelled to the UK on a ship, the Empire Windrush. It was the first time so many Caribbean people had come to live in Britain. Many more arrived in the following years.

1948

1952

MCDONALD BAILEY WINS BRONZE AT THE 1952 OLYMPICS

McDonald Bailey originally grew up in Trinidad and Tobago but came to Britain to fight in the RAF during the Second World War. After the war, he stayed in Britain and became an athletics star. He was one of the first black athletes to win an Olympic medal for Great Britain and jointly held the 100m world record between 1951 and 1956.

CLAUDIA JONES LAUNCHES THE NOTTING HILL CARNIVAL

In response to race riots in Notting Hill, in 1958 Claudia Jones, a journalist and political activist, started a Caribbean carnival. The event celebrated West Indian culture and heritage.

1958

1963

PAUL STEPHENSON LEADS A BOYCOTT AGAINST A BUS COMPANY

The Bristol bus company had a colour bar- this meant it didn't employ black or Asian people. Paul Stephenson, a teacher, organised a boycott on the city's buses. Thousands of people supported the bus boycott and it was reported in the news. After four months, the bus company removed the colour bar.

THE PASSING OF THE RACE RELATIONS ACT

The Race Relations Act 1965 was the first law in the UK to look at racial discrimination. The Act banned racial discrimination in public places and made encouraging hatred because of colour, race, or ethnic or national origins an offence.

1965

1970

THE TRIAL OF THE MANGROVE NINE

In 1970, a group of black people were on trial because of violent clashes between them and the police during a protest march. The 'Mangrove Nine', as they were known, were found innocent, and it was acknowledged in law for the first time that there was evidence of racial hatred in the police.

ENITH BRIGITHA WINS DOUBLE BRONZE AT THE 1976 OLYMPICS

Twice named 'Dutch Sportswoman of the Year' Enith represented the Netherlands twice at the Olympics. She became the first black athlete to win a swimming medal at the Olympics when she won two bronze medals at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, Canada.

1976

BRIXTON UPRISINGS AND LORD SCARMAN REPORT

Many young black men believed the police unfairly targeted them, especially by stopping and searching them if they suspected they might be planning to carry out a crime. Rumours of violence towards a black man and an arrest by the police resulted in angry crowds and later riots. These riots along with others led to a new code for police behaviour and the establishment of the Independent Police Complaints Authority in 1985.

1981

TESSA SANDERSON WINS OLYMPIC GOLD FOR TEAM GB

Tessa Sanderson was the first British woman to win Olympic gold in a throwing event and the first black British woman to win a gold medal for Team GB. Tessa was a javelin thrower, who competed in six Olympic Games between 1976 and 1996 and took to the water for charity in 2019 aged 63 to show it's never too late to learn to swim.

1984

ANTHONY NESTY WINS OLYMPIC GOLD IN SEOUL

Anthony Nesty became the first black swimmer to win an Olympic gold medal when he won the 100m butterfly in Seoul. Anthony was also the first Olympic medallist for the country of Suriname and is still their only gold medallist.

1988

2010

A NEW EQUALITY ACT COMES INTO FORCE

The Equality Act 2010 brings together over 116 separate laws, including the Race Relations Act to provide Britain with a discrimination law which protects individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a fair and more equal society.

ACHIENG AJULU-BUSHELL TAKES TO THE POOL AT THE EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

At just 16 years old, Achieng Ajulu-Bushell became the first black swimmer to represent Great Britain. After winning both 50m and 100m breaststroke at the British Championships, Achieng was selected to represent Britain in the European Championships in Hungary.

2010

2016

SIMONE MANUEL TAKES DOUBLE GOLD IN RIO

In 2016, American Simone Manuel became the first black female swimmer to win an Olympic gold medal in Rio. At the games, Simone became the first African-American woman to win an individual Olympic gold in swimming and set an Olympic record and an American record; she also holds three world records as a member of a relay team.

INCREASED SUPPORT AND AWARENESS OF THE 'BLACK LIVES MATTER' MOVEMENT

On 25 May 2020, George Floyd was killed by police in the American city of Minneapolis. His death, sparked mass activism across the world, including the UK, which saw large protests, a social media blackout and sports stars kneeling in support of the 'Black Lives Matter' movement, first created in 2013 to campaign against violence towards Black people and institutional racism.

2020

TASK ONE – WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?

Draw a line between the event that took place and the year it happened, if you can't remember go back to the timeline for help.

MARY SEACOLE IS VOTED THE GREATEST BLACK BRITON **1948**

THE FIRST LAW IN THE UK TO LOOK AT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IS PASSED **1833**

THE 'MANGROVE NINE' ARE FOUND INNOCENT **2004**

THE INDEPENDENT POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY IS ESTABLISHED **1970**

PEOPLE ARRIVE FROM CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES TO HELP REBUILD BRITAIN **1965**

SLAVERY IS BANNED ACROSS THE BRITISH EMPIRE **1985**

TASK TWO – WHO AM I?

Draw a line between the achievement and the person who did it, if you can't remember go back to the timeline for help.

I'M A JOURNALIST AND POLITICAL ACTIVIST WHO STARTED A CARNIVAL **MCDONALD BAILEY**

I'M THE FIRST BRITISH WOMAN TO WIN OLYMPIC GOLD IN A THROWING EVENT **PAUL STEPHENSON**

I'M AN OLYMPIC MEDALLIST WHO HELD THE MEN'S 100M RECORD **CLAUDIA JONES**

I'M THE FIRST INDIAN TO BE ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT IN BRITAIN **TESSA SANDERSON**

I'M A TEACHER WHO ORGANISED A BUS BOYCOTT **DR HAROLD MOODY**

I STARTED AN ORGANISATION THAT SUPPORTED THE RIGHTS OF BLACK SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN **DADABHAI NAOROJI**

WANT TO LEARN MORE?

If you want to learn more about the civil rights movement, here's a list of books to read or websites to visit:

- The Story of the Windrush, K. N. Chimbiri
- We Are the Change, Harry Belafonte
- Woke A Young Poet's Call to Justice, Mahogany L. Browne, Elizabeth Acevedo, Elizabeth Gatwood
- Noughts & Crosses, Malorie Blackman
- The Hate U Give, Angie Thomas
- [Teaching Kids News](#)
- [CBBC](#)

RESOURCES FOR PARENTS

- [Yoopies UK - A Parent's Guide to Black Lives Matter](#)
- [Red Cross - Black Lives Matter: resources for young people](#)
- [The Black Curriculum](#)