



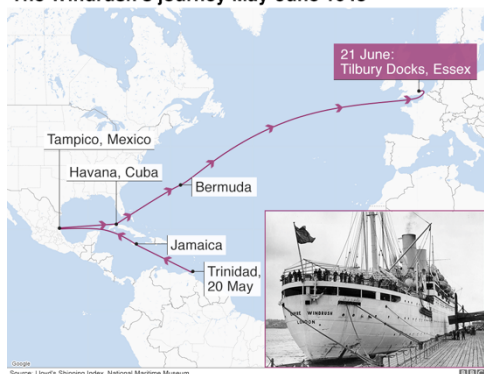
Year 5 Term 3

What was Windrush, and how and why is it significant?



Key vocabulary	
Windrush	Refers to generation of migrants from West Indies to Britain 1940s-1970s.
British Empire	The collection of colonies, territories ruled by Britain.
Transatlantic Slave Trade	The name given to the forced enslavement and movement of people from Africa to the Americas
colonies	places or land controlled by a faraway, powerful country

The Windrush's journey May-June 1948



Skills - We are historians	
1. Question the reliability of sources	
2. Use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past.	
3. Consider why and how different sources are useful	

Key knowledge:

- The presence of African-Caribbean people pre 1940s:
 - Black African soldiers were part of the Roman Army and living freely in Roman Britain.
 - There is evidence of skilled black workers in the Tudor period.
 - Britain has links to the Caribbean as part of the **British Empire**. In the 1600s and 1700s there was an African-Caribbean slave presence in Britain during the **Transatlantic Slave trade**.
 - Thousands of black workers fought for Britain in WW2.
- Between 1940s to 1970s, a generation of African-Caribbean people migrated to the UK from British **colonies** in the West Indies, such as Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad with the right to live and work in Britain. They were known as the 'Windrush generation' after one of the ships they travelled on.
- Reasons for migration:
 - Government invited workers to rebuild Britain after WW2.
 - Migrants seeking better opportunities, more money and a better future
- Jobs available to Caribbean migrants included roles in transport, the postal service, health service, and the armed forces. West Indian women served in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and West Indian RAF servicemen came to Britain.
- Despite British citizenship, life for those who migrated was difficult in the UK.
 - Not all white British people were welcoming.
 - Even though there weren't enough workers, there were difficulties getting good jobs due to what has been referred to as a 'colour bar'. Black workers were refused jobs, paid less than white workers or given jobs they were overqualified for.
 - Migrants experienced difficulties in finding suitable places to live.
- The Bristol Bus Boycott is an example of the racial discrimination, with black or Asian bus crews being refused work. Led by Paul Stephenson and the West Indian Development Council, the boycott of company's buses lasted for four months until the company backed down and overturned the colour bar.

