

emancipation 1838

**MAKING
FREEDOM**

**WINDRUSH FOUNDATION
EDUCATION PACK**

SESSION TITLE

Legacies and Links:

SESSION NUMBER: 5

Key Stage 2



**Session 5:
Legacies and Links**

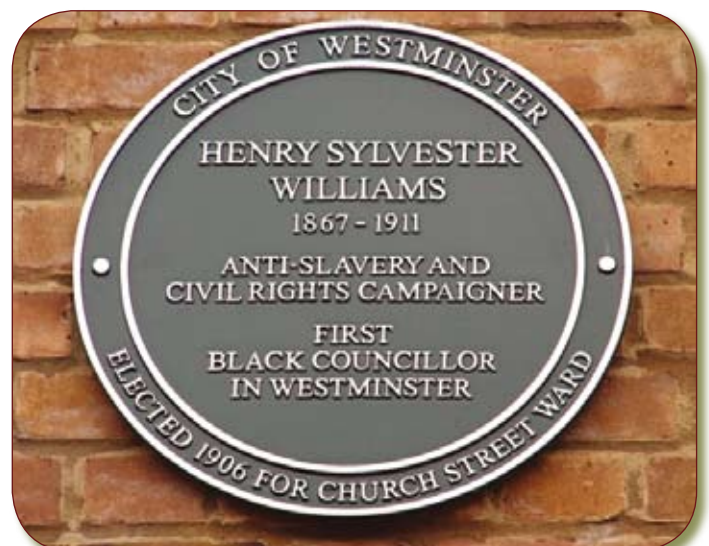


Henry Sylvester Williams (c.1869-1911)

Henry Sylvester Williams was born in Trinidad in the 1860s. Some historians say his birth year was 1867, but other records say it was 1869. Although his family were not very wealthy he was able to have a good education and qualified as a school teacher in 1886. He was also very interested in politics and the law and helped to set up the first Elementary Teachers' Union in Trinidad.

During the 1890s he travelled to the USA, Canada and England to study law. In 1897 he set up an African Association in England and campaigned to improve the welfare of African and Caribbean people in colonies throughout the British Empire. He also started to plan an important international conference where famous political campaigners and writers could meet to discuss ways to improve African people's lives around the world. In 1900 the first Pan-African Conference was held in London at Westminster Town Hall.

After the conference Henry Sylvester Williams travelled to Jamaica, Trinidad and the USA to set up branches of the international Pan African Association. He also launched a journal in 1901 called The Pan African. In 1902 he qualified as a barrister and worked in Britain, South Africa and Trinidad. He died in Trinidad in 1911.



THINGS TO DO:

- **Find out more information about Henry Sylvester Williams and create a storyboard about his life.**
- **Write down when and where he was born, why he travelled to Britain, the type of work he did, and his major achievements.**
- **Draw some pictures and look for photographs to help illustrate Henry's life story.**

Here are some useful websites to help you get started with your research:

Race and History website article about Henry Sylvester Williams (written in 2000) http://www.raceandhistory.com/Historians/sylvester_williams.htm

100 Great Black Britons -

http://www.100greatblackbritons.com/bios/henry_sylvester_williams.html

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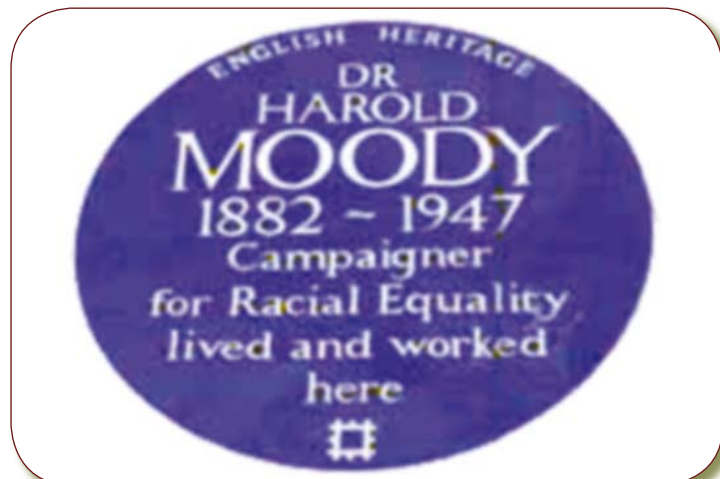
Dr Harold Moody (1882-1947)

Dr Harold Moody was born in Jamaica in 1882. He came to Britain in 1904 to study medicine at Kings College in London. After graduation in 1910 he tried to find work in hospitals, but faced a lot of discrimination. He decided to set up his own medical practice in Peckham South London in 1913, which became very successful.

In 1931 Dr Moody founded an organisation called the League of Coloured Peoples.

He campaigned against racism and discrimination to help people from Africa and the Caribbean to have equal rights in Britain. He was the president of the League from 1931 until his death in 1947.

An English Heritage Blue Plaque was erected in 1995 on 164 Queens Road Peckham SE15, where Dr Moody had his medical practice.



THINGS TO DO:

- **Find out more information about Dr Harold Moody and create a storyboard about his life.**
- **Write down when and where he was born, why he travelled to Britain, the type of work he did, and his major achievements.**
- **Draw some pictures and look for photographs to help illustrate Dr Moody's life story.**

Here are some useful websites to help you get started with your research:

The Black Presence in Britain web page about Dr Harold Moody -
<http://www.blacknet.co.uk/history/Harold.html>

Wikipedia -
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_Moody

100 Great Black Britons -
http://www.100greatblackbritons.com/bios/harold_moody.html.

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Dr James Samuel Risien Russell (1863-1939)

Dr James Russell was born in Demerara, British Guiana, in 1863. Today this Caribbean country is called Guyana. He travelled to Britain in 1880 to study medicine at Edinburgh University.

After graduation he worked as a physician at St Thomas's Hospital in London. Later he moved to University College Hospital to work as a professor of clinical medicine.

Dr Russell specialised in neurology (the study of the brain and the nervous system) and served as president of the Neurological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. In 1897 he was elected as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He also served as a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, from 1908 until the end of the First World War (1914-1918).

The portrait photo of Dr James Russell (shown above) was taken in the early 1900s, and the group photograph of him with his work colleagues was taken in 1906.



THINGS TO DO:

- **Find out more information about Dr Russell and create a storyboard about his life.**
- **Write down when and where he was born, the countries he lived in, the type of work he did, and his major achievements.**
- **Draw some pictures and look for photographs to help illustrate Dr Russell's life story.**

Here are some useful websites to help you get started with your research:

Jeffrey Green's history website about Victorians and Edwardians with African heritage -

www.jeffreygreen.co.uk/dr-james-samuel-risien-russell-1863-1939

You can also find a short biography on page 493 of the book 'British Physiologists: 1885-1914: A Biographical Dictionary' by W.J. O'Connor available via Google Books at

<http://books.google.co.uk>

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Una Marson (1905-1965)

Una Marson was a Jamaican poet, playwright, journalist and community campaigner. She was born in Santa Cruz (St Elizabeth, Jamaica) in 1905 and grew up in a religious household. In her youth she was a volunteer for the Salvation Army and the YMCA.

In 1928 she became Jamaica's first female editor and publisher of her own magazine – called 'The Cosmopolitan'. Later, she won a national writing prize for her first book of poems, *Tropic Reveries* (1930).

Una emigrated to work in London in 1932 and produced plays, poems and programmes for the BBC during World War II. She is famous in Britain because she was one of the first Caribbean women to work as a programme producer for the BBC. Her wartime radio programme 'Caribbean Voice' was popular all over the world.

This photograph shows Una Marson with other famous writers and broadcasters working at the BBC in London in 1942.



THINGS TO DO:

- Find out more information about Una Marson and create a storyboard about her life.
- Write down when and where she was born, the countries she lived in, the type of work she did, and her major achievements.
- Draw some pictures and look for photographs to help illustrate Una's life story.

Here are some useful websites to help you get started with your research:

Wikipedia -

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Una_Marson

The Making Britain Project -

www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/makingbritain/content/una-marson

You can also find film footage about Una Marson's work at the BBC on the British Film Institute's website. Search for 'West Indies Calling' at <http://www.colonialfilm.org.uk>.

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Claudia Jones (1915-1964)

Claudia Jones was born in Trinidad and worked as a journalist in both the USA and Britain. She is famous in Britain because of her work as editor of The West Indian Gazette and the Afro-Asian Caribbean News. She was also a political activist who campaigned for equal rights throughout her life. These pictures of Claudia Jones were taken in the 1950s when she was working as a journalist, newspaper editor and campaign organiser.

Many of her campaigns involved organising peaceful protests, co-ordinating anti-racism marches and speaking out against discrimination in jobs, housing and education. In 1959 she was one of the main organisers of the first Caribbean carnival in Britain. This event later developed into the world-famous Notting Hill Carnival which takes place in London every year.



THINGS TO DO:

- Find out more information about Claudia Jones and create a storyboard about her life.
- Write down when and where she was born, the countries she lived in, the type of work she did, and her major achievements.
- Draw some pictures and look for photographs to help illustrate Claudia's life story.

Here are some useful websites to help you get started with your research:

The Black Presence in Britain web page about Claudia Jones -
www.blackpresence.co.uk/claudia-jones-activist/

100 Great Black Britons web page about Claudia Jones -
www.100greatblackbritons.com/bios/claudia_jones.html