

Trailblazers

Stories and activities for Black History Month

Pablo Fanque

Noor Inayat Khan

Walter Tull

Diversity and Cohesion Service

'Promoting equality, diversity and community cohesion.'

Education Bradford

October 2010

Black History Month 2010

Trailblazer Stories

Pablo Fanque, Noor Inayat Khan and Walter Tull.

Introduction

Black history should be recognised in all schools all year round, but (since 1987) October has officially been 'Black History Month' in Britain and events to mark this take place across the country.

The three stories included here, tell of the lives of individuals who could be considered to be role models. Although all three were 'trailblazers' in different ways, they have often been overlooked by the people responsible for writing the history books.

Content

This small resource includes:

1. Simplified stories about three Black Britons: Pablo Fanque, Walter Tull and Noor Inayat Khan
2. A list of possible activities linked to each story, suitable for adaptation for use with pupils in Key Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4
3. Detailed activity plans for KS 2, 3, 4 linked to the story 'The Courage of Walter Tull' (both story and activity plans are extracts from a new teaching resource 'A Rainbow Field of Dreams', courtesy of and copyright **acidsnow**)
4. A list of useful websites

Conclusion

It is hoped that these stories will encourage pupils to become involved in research to discover more about other great Black Britons and to 'pass on' in turn their stories to others, so that the history books of the future, reflect more accurately the variety of British people and their experiences; allowing us to learn from the past. As Otto Frank said:

'To have future we need to know about the past.'

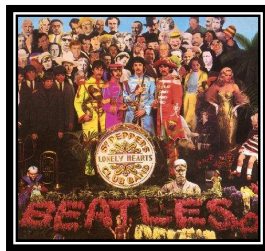
Diane Hadwen
Amanda Frankish

Diversity and Cohesion
Education Bradford
September 2010

All the Fun of the Fair – The Story of Pablo Fanque

'The Hendersons will all be there, late of Pablo Fanque's fair.'

This quote is from a song - 'Being for the Benefit of Mr Kite' - which is on the Beatles Sergeant Pepper album.



The song's title comes from an old poster advertising 'Pablo Fanque's Circus Royal.'

John Lennon saw the poster in a second hand bookshop, bought it and hung it in his music room. It inspired him to write the song, which became very well known; but who was Pablo Fanque?



Pablo Fanque was born plain William Darby in Norwich in 1796. His father was a butler in a large house and it is believed that he may have come to Britain as a slave.

Unfortunately William was orphaned at an early age, but he managed to get an apprenticeship with William Batty's circus, learning trick riding, ropewalking and tumbling. He became a 'showman' and eventually changed his name to the much more impressive 'Pablo Fanque'.

Pablo showed a particular talent for all things to do with horses. In 1834 when he performed his act with horses at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, he was described as the: '*Loftiest jumper in England*'.

In 1841 Fanque bravely left Batty's circus, to start his own. He was a multi-talented performer, which is just as well, as to begin with the 'circus' consisted of Pablo and two horses! He had big ideas though and called his circus 'The Circus Royal'. He began to tour mainly in the north of England, entertaining people in Wakefield, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Rochdale and Liverpool for example. When Pablo employed other people to perform with him (including a man called Wallet, a famous clown and Mr Kite a tight rope walker) he became the first Black circus proprietor (owner) in Britain.

Pablo trained several performers from childhood, including the famous clown 'Whimsical Walker' who said that Pablo 'acted to me like a father'. Fanque was strict about how his employees and apprentices behaved and insisted that all members of his circus always attended church.

Pablo established his own speciality act using horses and ponies; training them to do wonderful tricks and as a result he became really famous, becoming one of the most successful circus performers and proprietors in the country.

When in 1847 Pablo made his London debut, the *London Illustrated News* reported that:

"Mr. Pablo Fanque is an artiste of colour, and his steed...we have not only never seen surpassed, but never equalled...Mr. Pablo Fanque was the hit of the evening"

Pablo married twice. His wife Susannah died in an accident at the circus and is buried in Leeds. Pablo then married Elizabeth Corker. Their two sons George and Charles Edward, (known as Ted), daughter Caroline and Lionel (Susannah's son), all worked in the circus. They performed for large audiences across the country. Ted became quite successful as a prize fighter (a boxer) and later changed his last name to Pablo and it is believed that the well known 'Pablo's Ice Cream Parlour' in Blackpool, was started by his family.

Unfortunately Pablo amassed more fame than fortune and died with very little to leave to his hardworking family. He died in Stockport in 1871 and was buried with his first wife in Leeds. At his funeral the hearse was preceded by a band, followed by Pablo's favourite horse, four coach and horses and lots of his friends.

In an age when slavery was still an issue in the British colonies (the slave trade had only (in theory) been abolished in 1807), Pablo appears to have been accepted by the showmen and the general public alike. It is hard to believe that he didn't encounter racism, but no evidence of this was ever recorded and he reached the very top of his profession. Thirty years after Fanque's death the Rev. Thomas Horne, chaplain of the Showman's Guild, wrote:

"In the great brotherhood of the equestrian world there is no colour line, for although Pablo Fanque was of African extraction, he speedily made his way to the top of his profession. The camaraderie of the Ring has but one test, ability"

John Robinson, Sideshow World

I Spy – The Story of Noor Inayat Khan



Noor Inayat Khan was born in the Soviet Union on 1st January 1914. Her mother was British and her father Indian. She was the great, great, great granddaughter of Tipu Sultan (an eighteenth century Indian Muslim ruler, who died fighting against the British).

Shortly after her birth her family moved to England and then later settled in France.

She was brought up as a Muslim. After studying music and medicine Noor became a successful author of children's books, becoming well known for re-telling traditional Indian stories. At the outbreak of the Second World War, Noor decided to train as a Red Cross nurse. When France was invaded by the Nazis in 1940, she was lucky to escape back to England with her mother and sister, just before the French Government was forced to surrender.

Back in England Noor quickly joined the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and trained as a wireless operator. While working at a Royal Air Force bomber station, her ability to speak French was brought to the attention of the Special Operations Executive (known as the SOE). She agreed to undergo training to become a British special agent. In other words she became a spy!



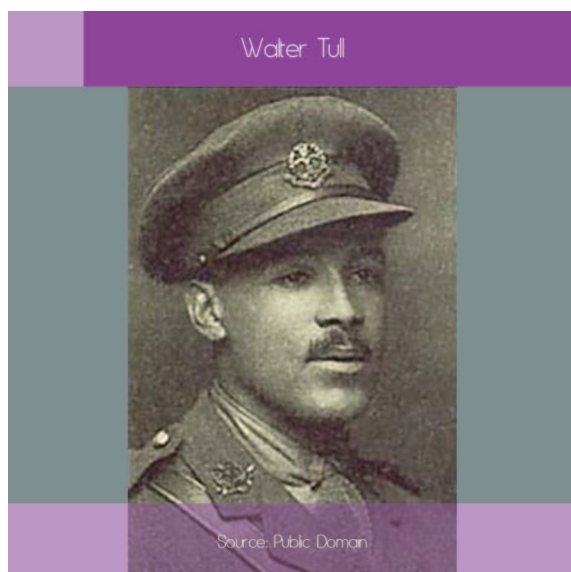
Part of her training took place at a secret location, a 'spy school', hidden in the grounds of Beaulieu Abbey, in the New Forest. In the summer of 1943 she was ready to begin work as a secret agent and was dropped behind enemy lines in France. With her were Diana Rowden and Cecily Lefort. They became the first British women (and Noor the first known Muslim woman) to be dropped into occupied Europe as a spy, during the Second World War.

Noor made her way to Paris where she joined the French Resistance, fighting under cover against the Nazis. She joined a group, or 'cell' known as 'Prosper'. She had not been there long when a number of 'cell' members, were arrested by the Gestapo (the Nazi Secret Police). Deciding that a German spy might have infiltrated the cell, she was instructed to return home by SOE Head Quarters. She refused, arguing that as she was the only wireless operator left in the group, they wouldn't be able to work against the Nazis, without her help.

She continued to send useful messages to London about what was going on in occupied France. However, as suspected the Gestapo had been informed of her existence by a German spy. They began to follow her in an attempt to capture other members of the Resistance. Eventually in October Noor was arrested and taken to Gestapo Headquarters. She was interrogated, but bravely remained silent. The Gestapo discovered a book in which she had recorded in code, the messages that she had sent to SOE. It didn't take the Gestapo long to break the code. This meant they were able to capture three more British secret agents and for a short while to send mis-information to SOE.

Noor was taken to Germany and eventually imprisoned in the notorious Dachau Concentration Camp, along with three other female British agents, Yolande Beekman, Elaine Plewman and Madeleine Damerment. All were murdered there on 12th September 1944.

After the war (in 1949) Noor was awarded the George Cross medal, in recognition of her bravery for the work she did with the Resistance and for services to Britain.

Sport, Courage, Peace and Friendship**Resource to Support Activity 1a****Key Stage 2/ 3/ 4****The Courage of Walter Tull**

Walter, the son of a joiner, was born in Folkestone, in Kent in April 1888. Walter's father was the son of a slave who had arrived from Barbados in 1876. By the time he was six both his mother and father had died, so Walter and his brother were sent to an orphanage in London.

Walter was always a very keen and talented footballer. In 1908 he joined Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. He was the first

Black professional outfield player in Britain, but Arthur Wharton (who also held a world record for the hundred metres sprint) was the first, ever professional Black footballer, he played in goal for Preston.

Racism was sometimes a problem for Walter. The press frequently described him as a "darkie", but the 'Football Star' in 1909 reported that when Walter played in a match in Bristol spectators:

"... used language lower than Billingsgate's"
(Billingsgate was a London fish market, noted for swearing among the people who worked there)

The reporter went on to say:

"Let me tell those Bristol hooligans that Tull is so clean in mind and method, as to be a model for all White men who play football."

4.1

Resources

Key
Stage

2

3-4

Was this the first mention ever of racism at a football match in a newspaper?

In 1910 Walter moved to Northampton Town, but his football career ended when he joined the 17th (1st Football) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in 1914. A regiment who all shared a love and talent for football! During training Walter was promoted three times.

In November 1914, as a Lance Sergeant he was sent to France, but he was allowed to return home for a time soon afterwards, as he was suffering from what is sometimes called 'shell shock.'

Once he was well, he was posted back to France and fought in the Battle of the Somme. His courage and ability resulted in the recommendation that he train to be an officer. There were army laws preventing 'any negro or person of colour' doing so. Despite this Walter became the first ever, Black officer in the British Army, and as such the first Black officer to lead White men into battle.

Walter was sent to the Italian Front and he was mentioned in despatches for his 'gallantry and coolness'. He was also recommended for the Military Cross, but never received it. His battalion was then transferred to the Somme Valley in France.

On 25 March 1918, Walter Tull was killed by machine gun fire while trying to help his men retreat. Walter's body was never found, even though his men risked their own lives, to try and recover it from no - man's land. He is one of the many thousands of soldiers from World War One who has no known grave.

Today there is an organisation called the 'Walter Tull Sports and Arts Development Association' who aim to use sport as one means of educating young people to live together, whatever their skin colour or background. It is based in Bristol..... the city in which Walter was subjected to the 'Billingsgate' racial abuse in 1909.

Sport, Courage, Peace and Friendship

Activity 1a – Sport and Courage

Key Stage 3 and 4

Objectives

The children should:

- Be able to define the word courage
- Be able to reflect upon and describe why taking part in a sporting event may involve a degree of bravery
- Know that there have always been significant Black figures in British history
- Be able to suggest ways in which Walter Tull experienced prejudice and discrimination and how they, may help ensure that history does not repeat itself.

Content

1. Look at images of national flags and medals; do they make us think of anything in particular? (war, conflict, acts of bravery, courage etc)
2. Look at a number of photographs of Walter Tull, footballer and soldier and a number of other individuals for example, Edmund McKay – Boxer; Harry Roberts – soldier World War One, Military Cross; William Alderson – killed in action World War One'; Tanni Grey-Thomson – Paralympic champion; Shanaze Danielle – BMX World Champion
3. Divide the class into six groups; each group has a photograph and information about one of these people; each group also has a large piece of paper and felt tip pens; they have a scribe who writes down their ideas as to why this individual showed courage
4. Line of courage; draw a long line on the floor (classroom, hall, playground); each group reads out their reason for their person being courageous and everyone else chooses where to stand on the line of courage, depending how strongly they agree with the statement (as all these individuals have demonstrated courage, it is best to have a line starting at agree, strongly agree, very strongly agree, absolutely agree) ask pupils to explain why they made their choice?
5. Collect words that describe sporting courage and those that describe

3.3

Activity Plans

Key
Stage

3-4

- other sorts of courage; ask each pupil to research and re - tell a story of sporting courage, for a younger pupil (using ICT)
6. Collate into a class book. – 'A Sporting Life'

Key Words

These words may help to scaffold children's learning: courage, bravery, war, sport, ideal, spirit, soldier, boxer, athlete, trenches, medal, success, failure, military, Paralympic, racism, discrimination, determination, commitment

Key Stage 2

Objectives

The children should:

- Be able to describe why participation in a sporting event may involve a degree of bravery
- Reflect upon a time when they have taken part in a game or sport that required them to 'be brave' e.g. because they didn't think they could do it, they had to take part in front of people, they thought they might not do well etc
- Know that to succeed in sport takes courage and determination

Content

1. Ask the pupils to think of a time when they took part in a competitive game, or sporting event, make a class list of the type of events
2. How did it feel to do this? How did it feel to take part? To be the winner? Not to be on the winning side? Did it take courage? Why?
3. Tell the story of Walter Tull's football career. Why and how did he demonstrate determination as an athlete? What did he have to cope with when he played in Bristol? Was this fair?
4. Write stories with the title 'The Courage of Walter Tull' celebrating his career as a sportsman
5. Share these and also the end to Walter's story, the story of his career as a soldier (the first Black officer to command White men in the British army) and of his death, a victim and a hero of the First World War

Key Words

These words may help to scaffold children's learning: football, racist, racism,

courage, bravery, skill talent, First World War, sportsman, athlete, soldier, hero, reporter, newspaper

Possible National Curriculum Links:

Citizenship

KS2: 1a, 2c

KS3: 1.2a; 2.1a ; 2.2 a, b, d ; 3a, d; 4a, b, c, l, j

KS4: 1.2a, c; 2.1 a, b, c, e; 3a, b; 4a, b, c, j

English

KS2: 2.1 a, e; 3.1 a, c, d; 2

KS3: 2.3b; 4.3 d, e, g

KS4: 2.3 h ; 4.3 h

History

KS2: 2 a, c, d; 4 a, b

KS3: 1.5 a; 2.1a, b, 2.3; 3 f, g, j

SEAL:

Primary: Getting on and falling out; Say no to bullying

Secondary: Learning to be together; Valuing and supporting others;

Persistence, resilience and optimism.

Trailblazers

Possible Activities for Pupils

All the Fun of the Fair - Pablo Fanque

1. Why do you think Pablo Fanque changed his name? If you could change your name would you and if so what to and why?
2. In pairs, imagine you are a chat show host and you have Pablo Fanque on your show. Think of five questions you would ask him. Now act out the chat show, one of the pair being Pablo, the other one the interviewer.
3. Imagine a circus scene which includes Pablo. Draw this scene.
4. In paragraphs write about Pablo's life in your own words.
5. Why do you think Pablo was so successful?
6. Imagine you are one of Pablo's children and you are touring with him and the circus. Write a postcard to one of your friend's about your adventures.
7. Would you have liked to live a life like Pablo. If yes, why? If no, why not?
8. You are a journalist and you have been to one of Pablo's famous circus performances. Write a review of it for the newspaper you work for.
9. Think of as many adjectives as you can to describe Pablo.
10. Imagine you are designing a quiz about the life of Pablo Fanque. Think of five quiz questions you could ask about Pablo.

I Spy - Noor Inayat Khan

1. Imagine you are Noor and you have just been dropped in France, ready to start your work as a spy. Write a diary entry, remember to include your feelings, your worries and your excitement about the future.
2. Think of as many adjectives as you can to describe Noor and then choose your top three.
3. You have been given a paragraph which describes a part of Noor's life, now in your group act it out.
4. Think of a time when you found yourself in a situation and you were very scared. Describe it, telling how you felt, why and what you did.
5. Tell the story of Noor's life as a spy in your own words.
6. Do you think Noor was a good spy? If yes why? If no why?
7. Noor Inayat Khan was a very brave woman yet she isn't very well known. Write a newspaper article about her. Give information about her background, family, career and achievements. Don't

forget to put a title and you can draw pictures to accompany your story.

8. Produce an exciting comic strip detailing the life of Noor Inayat Khan. Include pictures and then text.
9. Think of as many questions as you can that you would like to ask Noor if you had the chance to meet her.
10. With a partner make up a code, send a message to each other in code. See if another pair is able to 'crack' your code

The Courage of Walter Tull - Walter Tull

See activity plans 'Sport and Courage' from 'A Rainbow Field of Dreams' © **acidsnow**

Additional possible activities:

1. What do you think about the upbringing Walter had?
2. Imagine Walter wrote a diary, what do you think he would have written about how he felt hearing racist abuse towards him while he was playing football? Why?
3. Draw a picture of a scene from one of Walter's battles.
4. What do you think was the highlight of Walter's life? Why?
5. Imagine you have the opportunity to interview Walter. What five questions would you ask him?

Websites

www.cohesionbradford.org

www.blackhistorymonth.co.uk

www.defencedynamics.mod.uk/wewerethere

<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/>

Black History Month Art Competition 2010

Q. What do the following have in common?

Walter Tull, Pablo Fanque, Noor Inayat Khan, Olaudah Equiano, Cassius Clay ?

A. They are all Black people who have contributed to society in a positive way and become positive role models

This year's competition is to create a piece of art that celebrates positive Black role models, feel free to research people on our list or choose a person of your own, it could be a relation or friend.

The piece must be 2D but can be photography, painting or drawing and come in any size. Winners will be students who have researched their person well and produced an image that captures that person and their contributions. This can be a simple portrait or something else. Students can complement their work with written explanations of their character and their artistic interpretation.

This is a fantastic opportunity to promote positive black role models, whilst encouraging creativity. We are looking forward to the great ideas that the young people come up with. The winners of each age category will receive a £30 gift voucher and certificate for both the winner and their school.

Competition Rules

1. Work can come in any size or on any material , mounted on black paper or card with a label showing following information.
Education Bradford, Black History Month 2010
Pupil's Name, Pupil's Year Group
Title of Piece, School
2. Write a contact name and number on the back of the work
3. Send all work in a sealed package to Amanda Frankish (Diversity & Cohesion) Future House, BD4 7EB. If you are a school please use internal post
4. Judges will be looking for artistic skill, imaginative thought and subject knowledge
The judge's decision is final
5. Categories are 7- 11 Years ,11- 16 Years, 16 +
6. Deadline for entries is Monday 22nd November 2010
7. Winners will be presented with their prize at the Future House Winter Exhibition at 7pm on 8th December 2010

If you require more info contact Amanda on 01274 385620

Amanda.frankish@educationbradford.com

A Rainbow Field of Dreams - Sport, Conflict, Peace and Friendship

A new cross - curricular teaching resource for Key Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4.

- Identifies the potential of sport to foster cohesiveness and prevent conflict
- Provides practical ideas and resources to help tackle racism and prejudice
- Explores issues of equality, diversity and community cohesion
- Utilises modern technologies, creative activities and learning outside the classroom
- Provides teaching materials and strategies that facilitate the delivery of the National Curriculum
- Encourages pupils to become successful learners, confident individuals and active citizens

A Rainbow Field of Dreams consists of a teacher's booklet, classroom resources and an accompanying CD-ROM.

Resource Content

- Background information for teachers: Sport, Courage, Peace and Friendship; the Olympic Spirit; A Hero's Welcome; Change and Sport; Flying the Flag; Going for Gold; Team Spirit
- Stories: A Leap for Friendship - Luz Long and Jesse Owens; The Courage of Walter Tull; Football for Christmas (Christmas 1914)
- Aims, objectives and planning guidance for teachers
- Differentiated activity plans for each key stage
- Classroom resources – activity sheets, stories, photos
- Interactive web based assessment tool

A Rainbow Field of Dreams provides educationally valid opportunities to explore challenging issues, encourage 'pupil voice' and promote active citizenship.

To order an inspection copy or for more information:

Email: acidsnowbc@gmail.com
Twitter: @acidsnowuk
and coming soon
Website: www.acidsnow.co.uk