

Teacher's Guide

Football's Black Pioneers

Overview

This flexible resource is inspired by 'Football's Black Pioneers' by Bill Hern and David Gleave and uses a focus on Viv Anderson, England's first black full international player, to illustrate a series of key themes in British history since 1945, including:

- Continuity and change in society
- Migration and the Windrush Generation
- The impact of colonialism on British society
- The role of sport in society
- Equality and cultural diversity

As such it is designed to be used flexibly by schools in relation to:

- The delivery of the National Curriculum History programme of study, with particular reference in Key Stage 3 to 'Social, cultural and technological change in post-war British society' and 'Britain's place in the world since 1945'
- The delivery of assembly themes up to and including Key Stage 5
- Tutorial and personal development programme content up to and including Key Stage 5
- Cross-curricular work including English, Music, Geography and Maths
- PE curriculum enrichment
- Black History Month activities

The PowerPoint therefore combines core and extension slides to offer a variety of pathways through the topic, depending on the learning context or desired focus and emphases. 'Think', 'Thinking Further' and 'Reflect' activities provide stimulus questions and ideas for discussion and reflection.

Aims

- To develop understanding of key themes in British society since 1945 through the experience of Black Footballers
- To promote an understanding of Britain's cultural diversity and how people from different backgrounds have contributed positively to British society
- To creatively engage and motivate learners in the study of the past through football
- To develop enquiry skills around the use and interpretation of evidence

The resource also offers the basis for extended project work during, for example, Black History Month. Having been introduced to the subject and Viv Anderson as a case study, students could be invited to identify the first black player at a club of their choice – or local club - and then asked to develop a case study themselves to illustrate the life of that player

and what issues that player's story brings to light. Students might be asked to do this individually, in groups or as a class-based project. Where appropriate, students could be asked to identify a black female footballer (for example, Eniola Aluko, who played 102 times for England between 2004 and 2016, or Mary Philip, first black captain of England's Lionesses) and develop a case study telling her story.

Guide to PowerPoint use and application

Slides can be selected, edited or deleted based on the context of delivery.

Slide 1	Title Slide.
Slides 2-5	Can be used to introduce key themes and initial discussion around continuity and change by comparing the composition of the England squad for the 2021 Euros and that in 1978, when Viv Anderson was the first Black player to be capped.
Slide 6	Use video – 'Black Icons – Football's Fight Against Racism'.
Slides 7-11	Provide a series of optional 'Think' questions to elicit discussion around themes arising from the video.
Slides 12-13	Introduce Viv Anderson as England's first Black International. Alternative opportunity to start the activity if using Viv's story as a 'stand alone' case study. Appendix 1 below on Viv and The Windrush Generation provides further context and information to use as required.
Slide 14	Use video – 'I didn't have a voice'. MOTDx interview with Viv Anderson.
Slides 15-16	Introduce migration themes and The Windrush Generation. Appendix 1 provides further context and information as required. For more on the Windrush generation and scandal see, for example https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-43782241
Slides 17-19	Further develop the story of Viv's career and comparative contexts at Nottingham Forest. The student resource sheet on Viv provides further context and information to use as required.
Slide 20	Calypso written and performed by Alexander D. Great, Calypso educator, specifically for optional use this resource. Offers a cross curricular opportunity to explore Caribbean Calypso as a genre.
Slide 21	'Think' questions based on Viv's career and use of video (Slide 14) and/or Calypso (Slide 20).
Slide 22	'Thinking Further' extension activity ideas.
Slides 23-24	Introduce series of slides (to 37) to elicit discussion of wider themes around continuity and change/similarity and difference over time, including the extent of continued racism and BLM. Potential to be used as a 'stand alone' resource.
Slides 25-26	Revisit Slides 4-5 to explore the changing composition of squads in the context of wider social and attitudinal change.
Slide 27	Use to explore the sporting and wider context of BLM.

Slide 28	New Statesman quote to elicit discussion of migration, contribution and social change themes.
Slide 29-30	Current England International Tyrone Ming's quote to develop/illustrate themes raised in Slide 28
Slides 31-32	Poet Benjamin Zephaniah quote to develop/illustrate themes raised. Zephaniah's comments relate to a 2021 documentary he has produced on 'Football's Windrush Generation' https://www.voice-online.co.uk/news/2021/06/22/bt-sport-announces-documentary-about-footballs-windrush-story-presented-by-benjamin-zephaniah/
Slides 33-34	Labour MP David Lammy quote to further develop/illustrate themes raised. Lammy appears in Zephaniah's documentary. His parents came to the UK from Guyana, and he describes himself as 'a proud son of the Windrush. Generation'.
Slides 35-36	Use images to elicit discussion of racial abuse of players following the Euro 2021 Final and themes of continuity and change/similarity and difference.
Slide 37	Provides summative "Reflect" questions on issues raised.
Slide 38	Credits slide.

Appendix 1

Viv Anderson

Viv Anderson was born in Nottingham on 29th July 1956. His parents, Audley and Myrtle were both from Jamaica, which at the time was British Colony.

Audley came to England, stepping off the SS Auriga at Plymouth, Devon, on 12th October 1954. The voyage of 4,508 miles (7,255 kilometres) on the steam ship would have taken around two weeks and the fare is likely to have been over £1,000 in today's prices. Audley traveled by steam train to Nottingham where his sister-in-law was already living. Myrtle, also travelling on the Auriga, arrived in Plymouth on 24th March 1955. For both of them the journey would have been arduous, the crossing possibly rough, and the temperature on arrival colder than anything they would have been used to in Jamaica. Their experiences were typical of the Windrush generation.

The Empire Windrush had steamed from the Caribbean to England just a few years earlier, arriving at Tilbury near London in June 1948. The Andersons were just two of the increasing number of people from the Caribbean who travelled to England in her wake, the term Windrush generation referring to them.

If the Anderson's journey was typical, so too was the 'welcome' they received. Myrtle, a qualified teacher in Jamaica, was told when she applied for teaching work that her qualifications counted for nothing in the UK. When she did manage to get a job in a school it was as a dinner lady. Later she trained to be a nurse and worked in the NHS.

Events took a worrying turn in Nottingham in August 1958 when white racists attacked the small black community. This was described as a 'race riot' which possibly doesn't give the full story. A gang of white men attacked a black man who had been seen in the company of a white woman. A crowd of over 1,000 quickly gathered and there was widespread fighting, and much blood was spilled (according to the Nottingham Evening Post "the whole place was like a slaughterhouse"). Thankfully no one was killed but reports suggest eight people were taken to the city hospital for treatment. The white racists who started the trouble were perhaps taken unawares by the strength of opposition they faced; the Jamaican community in particular made it clear they were not prepared to be pushed around.

Although the Andersons are unlikely to have been directly involved, they must have had concerns for their own safety and, as any parent will understand, that of their son. Myrtle was heavily pregnant with their second child and there must have been times when the couple doubted the wisdom of their decision to come to a country where the welcome was so hostile. Viv has said his childhood was relatively untroubled by discrimination and his

parents must take a lot of credit for protecting him from the worst excesses of the environment they lived in.

Viv Anderson was by far the most successful of football's 'Black Pioneers'. At the age of 18 he made his debut for his hometown club, Nottingham Forest, on 21st September 1974. He would go on to make 430 appearances for them including two European Cup (now the Champions League) finals, which were both won. Forest also won the Division One title (now the Premiership) during Viv's time with the club. He would go on to play for Arsenal, Manchester United, Sheffield Wednesday, Barnsley and, briefly, Middlesbrough in a career that spanned 22 seasons, making 768 appearances in all competitions.

On 29th November 1978 Viv became the first black player to win a full international cap for England when he played at Wembley against Czechoslovakia (a match England won 1-0). He went on to win a total of thirty caps.

As his playing career was coming to an end Viv became the player-manager at Barnsley and, after one season, was recruited by former England colleague, Brian Robson, to be deputy manager at Middlesbrough. They remained in charge for seven seasons, five of them in the Premiership, and reached two League Cup finals.

Viv was awarded an MBE (Member of the British Empire) in 2000. He is now the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of Playonpro, an organisation that helps ex-players, sportsmen and women, come to terms with their new life when their sporting career comes to an end.

The Windrush Generation

Viv Anderson's parents were born in **Jamaica** which at the time was a British colony.

The story of the Anderson family is typical of many members of the Windrush generation. Their story illustrates 'migration' (the movement of people from place to place), the reasons for it, the impact it had on the community they moved to, the challenges they faced and how it has benefited British society.

When the Second World War finally ended in 1946 many of those who had served in the British Armed Forces returned to the land of their birth, including many black servicemen from the Caribbean who had served in the Royal Air Force. But jobs were hard to come by. Jamaica had still not recovered from a devastating hurricane in 1944 which had destroyed an estimated 90% of the banana trees. Other British colonies such as British Guiana and Barbados were suffering from the long-term decline in demand for their main produce, such as sugar, and from competition across the globe.

Britain on the other hand was crying out for workers to help rebuild the country which had been extensively damaged by years of fighting - around 2 million homes had been destroyed by German bombing of towns and cities.

On 22nd June 1948 1,027 passengers disembarked from a ship, The Empire Windrush, at Tilbury, near London. They included 539 men, women, and children from Jamaica with smaller numbers coming from other British colonies in the Caribbean including Trinidad (73) and British Guiana, now Guyana (44). Although there had been black people living and working in the United Kingdom for centuries, the arrival of the Windrush is generally accepted to have marked the start of a new era of mass movement to the UK from British colonies in the Caribbean. In total, around 550,000 people followed in the footsteps of the passengers on the Windrush and made the journey to Britain between 1948 and 1973.

Until 1962 Jamaica was a British Colony, this meant that people who lived in the UK were British citizens and had the same legal status as, for instance, people who lived on Scottish islands like the Orkneys. Jamaicans were free to travel to the UK as and when they wished. In addition to Jamaica, a number of other islands named on the map were also British colonies: Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada, St Lucia, Antigua & Barbuda, St Kitts & Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, Anguilla

Migration

For as long as mankind has existed, people have moved from one part of the world to other parts of the world, sometimes peaceably, sometimes with hostile intent. People move for a range of reasons – economic, environmental, social and cultural - and always have done.

British history is a perfect illustration of this.

Invasions and Threats of Invasion

Following a gradual process of invasion that started in 55 BC, from 43 AD to 410 AD Britain was ruled as part of the Roman Empire.

As the Roman Empire declined, a range of different tribes from across the North Sea – the Angles and Saxons from what is now Germany, and the Jutes from what is now Denmark came to settle in areas of Britain.

Later, from about 793 AD, the Vikings, originally from what we now know as Scandinavia, began to raid and then invade and also settle in parts of Britain.

In 1066 the Normans invaded Britain from across the English Channel from what is now France.

Wars with Scotland, until 1707 a separate country, were frequent occurrences and Scottish armies invaded England a number of times between 1061 AD and into the 1600s.

There have been regular threats of invasion too. In 1588 the Spanish were poised to invade but Queen Elizabeth I's navy was able to see off the Spanish armada.

In the early 1800s Britain was threatened with invasion again, this time by Napoleonic France, but victories at sea (most famously at Trafalgar in 1805) and on land (most famously at Waterloo in 1815) repelled the threat.

Hitler's Germany was poised to invade in 1940 but the victory of the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain, waged in the skies over Southern England in the summer of that year, meant that the invasion never happened.

The Black Presence in Britain

If invasion or the threat of it has been a constant in British history, the presence of black people has been too.

Septimus Severus was the (black) Emperor of Rome from 197 AD until 211 AD. He was in Britain from 208 AD until his death at York in 211 AD.

There were many black Tudors, and we have a picture of one of them, John Blanke, who was a trumpeter at the Royal Courts of King Henry VII and VIII.

There were black sailors at the Battle of Trafalgar and black soldiers at the Battle of Waterloo.

Black men served in Britain's armed forces in World War One and World War Two, women did too, particularly during the Second World War.

Britain's Colonial Past

As well as being subjected to multiple invasions, Britain has in its turn invaded or colonised many other parts of the world.

Britain was one of several European nations (Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and France among others) that competed over the colonisation of territories overseas. Colonisation was largely driven by the desire for economic gain. The process of colonisation started in earnest in the 16th century and the colonial system remained in place until the latter half of the 20th century.

At various times large parts of the Indian sub-continent, North America, the Caribbean, Austral-Asia and Africa fell under British colonial rule.

The slave trade, the enslavement and transportation of millions of individuals from Africa to British colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America, was a major factor in Britain's accumulation of massive wealth.

Britain gradually lost its colonies either through armed revolt (for example the American War of Independence, 1775 to 1783) or through, often reluctant, withdrawal from territory overseas.

