

Three evidence cards

Autumn 1 · Week 4 · Whose history is included?

Name: _____ Date: _____

J | John Blanke, 1511

The Westminster Tournament Roll shows a Black trumpeter at the court of Henry VIII in 1511. Records name a royal trumpeter, John Blanke. This is evidence of a Black presence in Tudor England, centuries before the Windrush arrival. It does not tell us how many Black people lived in England.

New secondary teaching summary of a Tudor record.

O | Olaudah Equiano, 1789

Olaudah Equiano published his autobiography in London in 1789 and campaigned against the slave trade. His book is evidence of a Black writer taking part in public debate in Britain before 1948. One book cannot represent every Black person's experience.

New secondary teaching summary; no autobiographical extract reproduced.

W | A journey recorded, 1948

The Empire Windrush brought passengers to Tilbury on 22 June 1948. The shipping record lists names, ages, occupations and proposed addresses. On this page Kenneth Amos is recorded as 21 and a welder; Rubert Adolphus as 24 and a carpenter. A recorded occupation is not proof of a job secured in Britain. The form does not directly record each person's reason for travelling.

Secondary teaching summary of a primary passenger list; original image supplied.

My first prediction: which is earliest?

Chronology and a claim

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Earliest to latest	Card / date	One fact it supports
1		
2		
3		

The claim "Black history in Britain starts in 1948" is too broad because:

My strongest source for this challenge is _____ because:

Keep the claim within the evidence

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Source J can show:

Source J cannot show:

One reason to keep looking for more evidence:

My listener heard / my revision: