

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Monday 3rd - Friday 28th October

WEDNESDAY

Arshay Cooper Artie Dangour - Lower Sixth

Brave Bessie - Live by the Plane, Die by the Plane Mr DL Buxton

You may have heard of Amelia Earhart, but have for her dare-devil manoeuvres - figure-ofyou heard of Bessie Coleman?

Born in 1892 in Atlanta, Texas to African American and Cherokee parents, she was one of thirteen children. Bessie began school at 6 years old and had to walk 4 miles each morning to her segregated classroom - a distance equivalent to Clapham Junction to the far side of Hyde Park.

Even before adulthood, one can only imagine the barriers that she faced. In her early twenties, She sadly passed away at the age of 34 in a World War I broke out and she became inspired plane accident, doing what she loved best. She by stories of European women flying. Pilot schools never did live to see her pilot school open but in America, however, did not accept women, or inspired African American women pilots to form 'blacks', so she saved up and learnt French whilst the Bessie Coleman Aviators Club. In 1931, the working full time at a nail salon in the hope of Challengers Pilots' Association of Chicago began earning a licence from the renowned Fédération a tradition of flying over her grave each year to Aéronautique Internationale in Paris. At 29, she commemorate her accomplishments and in became the first African/Native American to earn 1995, the Bessie Coleman Stamp was issued. an international aviation licence and returned to America, a media sensation. To achieve her dream In my eyes, Brave Bessie was an Olympic athlete of opening a pilot school for African Americans, in hurdling over her metaphorical barriers. I she realised that she would have to earn money leave you with my favourite quote of hers: "You and thus, Queen Bess was born.

She quickly became a famous stunt flier, renowned

eights and walking the wings. Although fixed on her dream, which would require money, she stuck to her principles and never capitalised on opportunities that didn't treat African Americans equally. For example, she resolutely refused to participate in aviation events that prohibited African Americans from attending and shunned a movie proposal which showed African Americans in a derogatory way.

haven't lived until you've flown, the air is free from preiudice''.

BLACK HERITAGE



when a fight broke out in the pickle jar you had to hide under the seats to protect yourself. Cooper first discovered rowing after seeing a poster in the he was reluctant given that he didn't even know how to swim. Moreover, after being shown footage of the Olympic rowing squad in action, Cooper noticed that there were only white people racing. The next day the sign read: 'Join the Crew and get Free Pizza', and unsurpislingly most of the school, including Cooper signed up! Soon after, he met coach Alpert Ken, whose powerful welcoming speech enticed Cooper into persevering with the

a way for the crew to overcome all the differences



Black History Month Tara Lyons - Governor

Black History Month is a chance to reflect, learn, discuss and celebrate. In fact at Emanuel School, the students and teachers engage in this at all times, through the important work of the Archer Group, a group I have had the pleasure to see in action on a number of occasions. In this month of reflection. I thought I would share the works of two very different artists who have and continue to inspire me:

Maya Angelou (1928-2014)

Maya was a poet and influential civil rights campaigner in the United States. In 1969 she published I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings which is an autobiography of her early life which was extremely traumatic and is at the same time a metaphor for the struggles of Black America. She describes the cruelty that she suffered as a young black girl but tells a story of inspiring resilience and hope for everyone.



Maya Angelou

Lubaina Himid

Lubaina Himid is a British artist who was born in Zanzibar in 1954. She is extremely influential and in June 2010 was appointed MBE for services to Black Women's Art and went on to win the Turner Prize in 2017. Lubaina's work focosuses on themes of cultural identity and history. She is currently exhibiting at the Tate Modern which is a must see for all. The piece that stood out for me was "Le Rodeur: the exchange" which alludes to the horrific history of the French slave ship, The Rodeur, on which in 1819, an untreatable eye disease spread rapidly and whose cargo of slaves, no longer sellable, were thrown overboard.

Such a short piece of reflection does not do justice to the nature of the task in hand, but I hope it forms a small part of the school's engagement in all that Black History Month stands for:



Lubaina Himid

Lubaina Himid, Le Rodeur: Exchange, 2016, acrylic on canvas, 72 × 96".

Caged Bird

A free bird leaps on the back of the wind and floats downstream till the current ends and dips his wing in the orange sun rays and dares to claim the sky.

But a bird that stalks down his narrow cage can seldom see through his bars of rage his wings are clipped and his feet are tied so he opens his throat to sing,

The caged bird sings with a fearful trill of things unknown but longed for still and his tune is heard

i the distant hill r the caged bird igs of freedom.

The free bird thinks of another breeze and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees and the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn and he names the sky his own.

But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream his wings are clipped and his feet are tied o he opens his throat to sing.

The caged bird sings with a fearful trill of things unknown but longed for still and his tune is hearc on the distant hill for the caged bird sings of freedom.

