

STAFFORDSHIRE

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A place that strives for equality,
embraces diversity and values
community.**



OUR FUTURE HOPES -

**A COLOURING BOOK RESOURCE FOR
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**

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OUR FUTURE HOPES OF STAFFORDSHIRE – A GUIDE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

What is it?

Created in 2020, the colouring book, 'Inspired By' in the OUR FUTURE HOPES – COLOURING BOOK RESOURCE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS, was commissioned by KC young Activists. They are a group of Staffordshire based young activists. The book includes eight black figures from history that they found inspirational. These figures come from Africa, America and England. This is good resource to share with young people over a period of a week or a term so that they can broaden their understanding black people in history, challenge perceptions of the roles black people play in society and be inspired by the individual stories of the figures.

Age Group.

This resource is appropriate for KS2 but can be adapted for KS1.

Classroom set-up.

Pupils can work individually or in groups of three or four to encourage discussion.

Ensure pupils have a wide range of colours. We recommend all schools have a range of skin tone colours. Crayola have *Multicultural* pencils and *Colours of the world* crayon sets. Paints can be mixed to a range of colours.

Lesson Plan Ideas.

Starter Activities.

- ❖ Before each colouring activity, agree safe space/ brave space rules.
- ❖ Depending on the historical figure that the young people are colouring, you may want to bring up photographs or an appropriate video to introduce children to the story of that character.
- ❖ The colouring book can be downloaded from the Partners in Creative Learning website. Each page is also attached here.

Creating a Safe Space/ Brave Space.

A safe space is a physical or virtual space where emotions can exist. Consider that anti-racism is an emotional topic that for a long time has been taboo. Recognise that anti-racism work can trigger trauma. Be aware of this and be prepared for pupils to sit out.

Here is an example of Communication Guidelines that can be used for a Brave Space or Safe Space. This example is for your understanding, but you may adapt it to the age group of the young people. Keep the list you generate visible during the sessions.

Facilitator Communication Guidelines for a Brave Space

1. **Welcome multiple viewpoints.** Although it's typical for people to use 'You' when speaking, speak from your own experience by using "I statements." Ask questions to understand the sources of people's thinking.
2. **Own your intentions and your impacts** Respect each other's experiences and feelings by taking responsibility for the effects of your words. On the other side, if you have a strong reaction to something, let the group know. Be open to dialogue.
3. **Take risks:** Lean into discomfort We are all in process. Challenge yourself to contribute even if it is not perfectly formulated.
4. **Step back:** Share speaking time and try to speak after others who have not spoken.
5. **Actively listen.** Use your energy to listen to what is said before thinking about how to respond. Notice when defensiveness and denial arise.
6. **Confidentiality** Share the message, not the messenger.
7. **Break it down** Use simple language and background information when necessary. Ask for clarification if needed.

Based on AWARE-LA 's guidelines for a Brave Space.

‘Inspired By.... A colouring book.’ Teacher ideas.

Arthur Wharton (28 October 1865 – 13 December 1930). FOOTBALLER

- ❖ Ask young people if they think this is an image of a footballer today.

How do they know?

- ❖ Read article. Note that the statue was only put up in 2014. Explain that it's only recently that some black people in history have been commemorated for their work. Give further examples such as Mary Seacole.
- ❖ Can you think of any black footballers today? Some of them are still treated unfairly because of the colour of their skin. You may want to mention the 'Show Racism The Red Card' Campaign.
- ❖ Pupils colour the image. They may create their own design for his football kit.
- ❖ What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.

Mae Carol Jemison (born October 17, 1956) ASTRONAUT.

- ❖ 1. Ask young people who was the first person in space? (1961, Russian cosmonaut **Yuri Gagarin**)
- ❖ 2. Who was the first person on the moon (On July 20, 1969, **Neil Armstrong** became the first human to step on the moon. He and **Aldrin** walked around for three hours)
- ❖ 3. Who was the first British in space? (**Helen Patricia Sharman**, is a chemist who became the first British **astronaut** as well as the first woman to visit the **Mir Space Station** in May 1991)
- ❖ 4. Who was the first Black woman in space?
- ❖ Read story of Mae C Jemison.
- ❖ What do you want to be when you grow up?

Mae was challenged about her choice to be an astronaut. She was a black and a girl. Some people then thought less of her, but she continued to follow her dreams, even though she was scared of heights too.

- ❖ Colour picture of Mae C Jemison in space. Add in stars in the background for what they would like to achieve.
- ❖ **What have you learned? Sum up with key facts.**

Francis Barber (c. 1735 – 13 January 1801) TEACHER, FORMER SLAVE AND BLACK BRITON.

A dictionary is a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage.

- ❖ Who do you think writes the dictionary?
- ❖ **Explain.** Dr. Samuel Johnson was writer of the first dictionary. His good friend and assistant Francis Barber was a freed slave. When Samuel Johnson died in 1784, he left Barber a gold watch and an annual payment of 70 pounds. Many people in society were upset by this. Barber moved to Lichfield, Staffordshire, and later he became a schoolteacher.
- ❖ Francis Barber died in 1801. His descendants still live in Staffordshire today. Many of them have white skin. Why do you think this is? Explain how people can have black descendants, and the how scientists say that we are all descended from Africa. (You may find a video of Cedric Barber discovering his black descendent in Staffordshire online)
- ❖ Colour the image of Francis Barber. Add your favourite words from the dictionary in the background of the picture.
- ❖ **What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.**

Michaela DePrince (born 6 Jan 1995) BALLERINA.

- ❖ Ask young people to close their eyes and imagine a ballerina. What is her clothing like? What colour is her hair? Her tights are the colour of her skin. What colour are they? Pupils open eyes. Discuss stereotypes.
- ❖ Show a plaster. Explain that they are often designed to blend in. Ask them how they would feel if plasters are not you skin colour? How would you feel if tights that are called skin colour are only beige?
- ❖ Read the story of Michaela DePrince. What is inspiring about her story?
- ❖ **What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.**

Dr. Charles Drew (3 June 1904 – 1 April 1950) SCIENTIST AND SURGEON.

- ❖ It takes creative thinking to be a scientist or mathematician. You have to think outside of what we already know. Can you name any famous inventors, scientists or mathematicians?
- ❖ Read story of Dr. Charles Drew. Look closely at the part about the segregation of blood. Discuss what segregation is, and how in the past people thought that white and black people should be separated. People fought to have that changed. You may want to mention South Africa.
- ❖ **What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.**

Yaa Asantewaa (17 Oct 1840-17 Oct 1921) WARRIOR QUEEN.

- ❖ Use this animation to set up the importance of the golden stool.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zulx9rB1viQ>

- ❖ What do the young people think happened next?
- ❖ Watch this animation of Yaa Asantewaa. What surprised you?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/world-africa-44772345>

- ❖ Colour the image of Yaa, If possible while listening to some African djembe drumming music.
- ❖ *This song is a verse from a Ghanaian song dedicated to her;*

Koo koo hin koo

Yaa Asantewaa ee!

Obaa basia

Ogyina apremo ano ee!

Waye be egyae

Na Wabo mmode

"Yaa Asantewaa

The woman who fights
before cannons

You have accomplished
great things

You have done well"

Can you think of a short verse to add to the song?

Start it with, Yaa Asantewee / The woman who....

- ❖ **What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.**

Morris Turner (December 11, 1923 – January 25, 2014) CARTOONIST

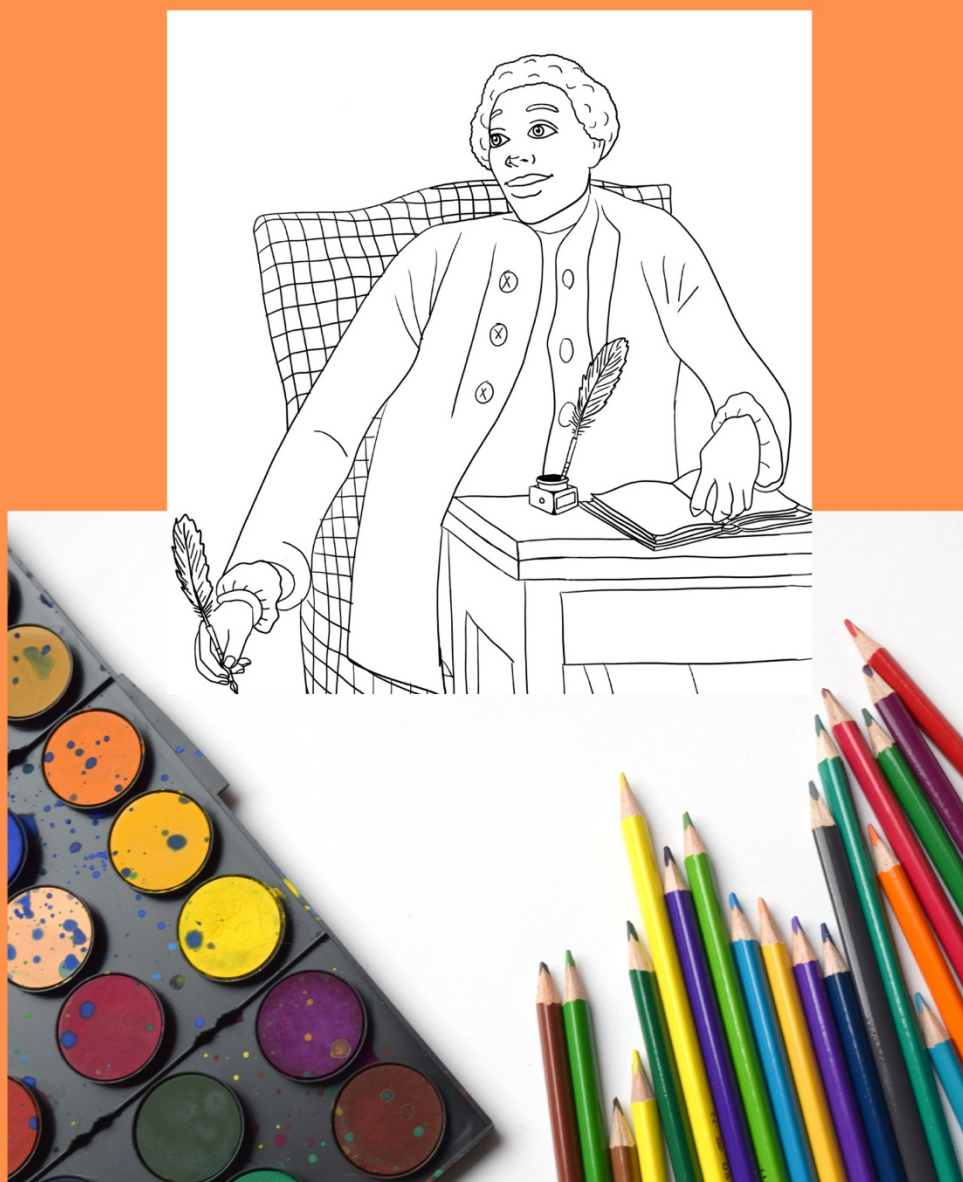
- ❖ Do you think TV, comics and books show all the people in our community?
- ❖ Share story of Morris Turner and some of his comics.
- ❖ You may want to listen to interviews with him from <https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/morrie-turner-38>
- ❖ Pupils colour his picture completing the blank pages with images of people they would like to see in cartoons. They may take inspiration from people they know.
- ❖ **What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.**

Simone Arianne Biles (born March 14, 1997) GYMNAST

- ❖ Look at the image of Simone Biles. Why do you think she is so happy?
- ❖ Read her story. Play video of her doing gymnastics routine.
- ❖ Colour her picture.
- ❖ You may want to dedicate a P.E. session/ gymnastics session to her.
- ❖ **What have you learned? At the end of session look back at the key facts.**

To continue this work in class, you may find more inspirational figures who shaped Britain here:

<https://www.penguin.co.uk/articles/children/2019/oct/influential-black-men-and-women-who-shaped-britain.html>



INSPIRED BY.....

A COLOURING BOOK

ILLUSTRATION BY ALISHA FRIDAY



Arthur Wharton (28 October 1865 – 13 December 1930)

*Widely considered to be the first black professional **footballer** in the world.*

Read this Newspaper Article:

PIONEER ARTHUR WHARTON HONOURED AT ST. GEORGE'S PARK

Thursday 16 Oct 2014

A statue honouring Arthur Wharton has been unveiled at St. George's Park.

The 16-foot permanent memorial will recognise the pioneering achievements of Wharton, the world's first black professional footballer.

The statue, by acclaimed sculptor Vivien Mallock, stands in the centre of the St. George's Cross in the memorial garden at the entrance to the National Football Centre.

Arthur Wharton was born in Ghana in 1865, moved to the UK in 1882 and was signed by Darlington at the age of 19.

He had moved to Darlington with the intention of training as a Methodist missionary but opted instead to become a full-time athlete.

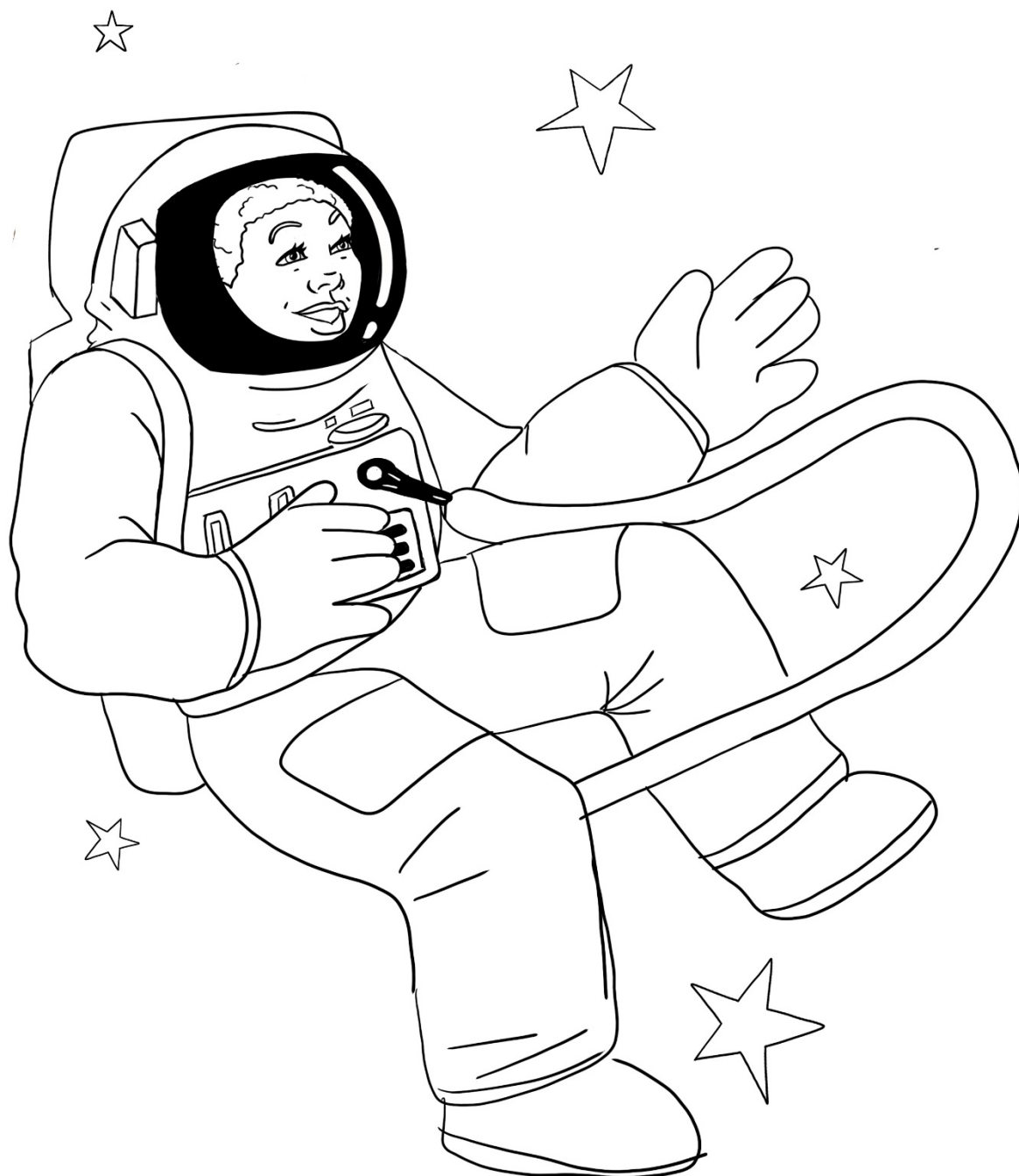
And during a career that spanned 17 years, he went on to play as a goalkeeper for Preston North End, Rotherham Town, Sheffield United and Stockport County. Not just skilled with a ball, Wharton was a true all-round athlete.

In 1886 he became the Amateur Athletics Association's national 100-yard running champion – and become the first man to run 100 yards in ten seconds flat.

He also excelled in cricket, boxing, cycling and rugby league and union before turning his full attention to football – in which he played primarily in goal, but also occasionally on the right wing.

You can read the rest of the article here...

<https://www.thefa.com/news/2014/oct/16/arthur-wharton-statue-unveiled-at-st-georges-park>



Mae Carol Jemison (born October 17, 1956 – Present)

The first black woman to travel into space. She served as a mission specialist aboard the space shuttle Endeavour. It orbited the Earth for eight days in September 1992.

Read these five key facts about Mae C Jemison.

5 KEY FACTS ABOUT MAE C JEMISON.

Published as part of Energy Gov Women's History month celebration in 2016.

<https://www.energy.gov/articles/five-fast-facts-about-astronaut-mae-jemison>

1. Jemison is a trained dancer -- she built a dance studio in her home and even brought a poster from her dance school on her space mission. When she was debating whether to go to medical school after college or become a professional dancer her mother advised her, "You can always dance if you're a doctor, but you can't doctor if you're a dancer."
2. She began college at Stanford University to study chemical engineering when she was only 16 years old.

Jemison faced many roadblocks to her dreams of pursuing science. Mae C Jemison was born and raised in Chicago in America. In Kindergarten, aged five she said, 'I want to be a scientist', her teacher asked if she meant a nurse. She later founded The Earth We Share (TEWS) , an international science camp that encourages science literacy for all.

4. She's afraid of heights, but she didn't let that stop her from going into space. She says she relied on the strength of her ego to push forward.
5. She has written books for children and was on an episode of Star Trek. Jemison began each of her shifts in space by saying, "Hailing frequencies open," a reference to Lieutenant Uhura on Star Trek. In 1993, Jemison appeared in her own episode of Star Trek: The Next Generation as Lieutenant Palmer.



Francis Barber (c. 1735 – 13 January 1801)

Assistant to Dr. Samuel Johnson, writer of the first dictionary. He is important to Staffordshire.

Read why Francis Barber is listed as one of the 100 great black Britons.

https://100greatblackbritons.com/bios/francis_barber.html

Francis Barber was born in Jamaica about the year 1735, and was brought to England by a plantation owner. His original name was Quashey, which is a common name for men of the Ghanaian Coromantee origin.

He went to a school in Yorkshire for a year while also being the valet (a man's personal male attendant, who is responsible for his clothes and appearance) to Samuel Johnson. Johnson was famous for writing dictionaries. Johnson's wife had recently died. Two years later Francis Barber's plantation owner died, leaving him 12 pounds and his freedom.

Francis was only 19 at this time and ran away to serve an apothecary (pharmacist), paying his friend Johnson the occasional visit. In 1758, he ran away to sea and served two years on HMS Stag, protecting English fishermen from the North Sea. Johnson, who was quite fond of Barber, arranged for him to be discharged. He also paid for Barber to be educated.

When Barber left school, Johnson came to rely on him more and more, not only as valet, but also as secretary. Barber arranged trips, received documents, and kept Johnson's diary. They were great friends. This was very unusual at this time when Britain was heavily involved in the slave trade and there was heightened hostility towards black people.

Barber married an English woman and the couple had four children. Barber and his family lived in Johnson's house. When Samuel Johnson died in 1784, he left Barber a gold watch and an annual payment of 70 pounds. Many people in society were upset by this. Barber moved to Lichfield, Staffordshire, and later he became a schoolteacher.

Francis Barber died in 1801. His son, also named Samuel Barber, became a Primitive Methodist preacher in Staffordshire. His descendants still live in Staffordshire today.



Michaela DePrince (6 Jan 1995 – Present)

*With her adoptive mother, Elaine DePrince, Michaela authored the book *Taking Flight: From War Orphan to Star Ballerina*. She rose to fame after starring in the documentary *First Position* in 2011. She formerly danced with the Dance Theatre of Harlem as the youngest dancer in the history of the company.*

Read her moving story.

<http://www.michaeladeprince.com/about-1>

Michaela DePrince was born in war-torn Sierra Leone during the country's decade-long civil war. Rebels killed her father, and shortly after her mother died of fever and starvation. Her name was Mabinty Bungura. Michaela had vitiligo, a condition that causes patches of skin to lose its colour. In Michaela's native land vitiligo was considered a curse. This caused her uncle to abandon her at an orphanage. There she was taunted and abused by the women who cared for the children.

One day Michaela found a magazine blowing in the wind. On its cover was a photograph of a beautiful ballerina. Once Michaela saw this she found hope and determination to one day become just like that ballerina. Soon after the discovery of the magazine, an American family adopted Michaela, and she became the eighth of their eleven children, nine of whom were adopted.

Michaela's new parents recognized her talent for ballet. They enrolled her in ballet classes and supported her passion for the art. Michaela worked hard to develop her skills so that she could overcome stereotypes of conventional beauty and racial barriers in the world of ballet. Michaela practices Judaism, having converted from Islam upon her adoption.

She pursued a professional career despite encountering instances of racial discrimination: aged eight, she was told that she couldn't perform as Marie in *The Nutcracker* because "America's not ready for a black girl ballerina", and a year later, a teacher told her mother that black dancers weren't worth investing money in.

Besides dancing, Michaela loves reaching out to disadvantaged young people, with whom she shares her message of hard work, perseverance and hope, in order to encourage them to strive for a dream



Dr. Charles Drew (3 June 1904 – 1 April 1950)

Doctor and Scientist best known for research into the storage of blood and large-scale blood banks. He was appointed the very first African-American member of the American Board of Surgery.

Read Charles' Story Here:

Charles Richard Drew, born in 1904 in Washington, DC, was an African-American doctor. He grew up in Washington DC and spent much of his childhood playing sports. He won medals for basketball and football. He wanted to go on to medical school, but he did not have enough money to do so right away. To save up money, he began teaching biology and working as an athletic coach.

At medical school, he successfully developed a process for the preservation of blood plasma (the liquid part of blood, without the red blood cells). This was a great feat because plasma can be safely stored for much longer than blood with all its components. This process allows donated blood to be stored and saved for use in future medical treatments.

During World War II, Drew helped collect and process blood plasma in New York to send out to Allied soldiers in need. He also founded the blood bank of the American Red Cross. He wanted to help the United States military develop a blood bank as well, but at the time they were demanding that the plasma of blood donated from African Americans be segregated from white people. Drew was infuriated. He resigned his work with the military over it.

Dr. Charles Drew is known for having created two of the first-ever blood banks. After this work, he began working at Howard University, becoming a professor in 1941. He even became the head of the department of surgery, and later Freedman's Hospital's chief surgeon. He was also appointed the very first African American member of the American Board of Surgery.

Charles Drew died quite young at 45, from a car accident. However, he accomplished a great deal in that short amount of time.

<https://www.coolkidfacts.com/charles-drew/>



Yaa Asantewaa (17 Oct 1840-17 Oct 1921)

Yaa Asantewaa was a Ghanaian warrior queen, born around 1840, who rose up to lead an army against the invading British. She was a Queen Mother of the Ashanti Empire and 'Protector of the Golden Stool'. Yaa is a true legend, known for her bravery, courage and fearlessness when fighting the British Army.

Watch the video and read her story here:

Yaa Asantewaa was the queen mother of Ejisu in the Ashanti Empire – now part of modern-day Ghana. She was appointed by her brother Nana Akwasi Afrane Opese, ruler, of Edwesu. In 1900 she led the Ashanti war known as the War of the Golden Stool against the British.

When her brother died in 1894, Yaa Asantewaa used her right as Queen Mother to nominate her own grandson as the ruler. When the British exiled him to the Seychelles in 1896, along with the King of Asante Prempeh 1, and other members of the Asante government, Yaa became the ruler.

After the deportation of the King, The British governor-general of the Gold Coast, Frederick Hodgson demanded the Golden Stool. The stool was a special symbol of the Asante nation. The remaining members of the government council held a secret meeting to decide what to do. There was a disagreement among those present on how to go about this. Yaa Asantewaa, who was there stood and addressed the members of the council demanding to go to war.

To dramatize her determination to go to war she seized a gun and fired a shot in front of the men. Yaa Asantewaa was chosen by a number of regional Asante kings to be the war-leader of the Asante fighting force. This is the first and only example for a woman to be given that role in Asante history. The war of the golden stool was led by her with an army of 5,000.

The war lasted many years. Yaa Asantewaa died in exile in the Seychelles on 17 October 1921. Yaa Asantewaa's dream for an Asante free of British rule was realized on 6 March 1957, when the Asante gained independence as part of Ghana. Ghana was the first African nation in Sub-Saharan Africa to achieve this.

Yaa Asantewaa remains a much-loved figure in Asante history and the history of Ghana as a whole for her role in confronting the colonialism of the British.



Morris Turner (December 11, 1923 – January 25, 2014)

Morrie Turner was a cartoonist He created and produced Wee Pals, an American comic strip about a diverse group of children. It was the first comic strip syndicated in the United States to have a cast of diverse ethnicities, dubbed the "Rainbow Gang".

Read this interview from 2004 with Morrie Turner.

You may want to listen to interviews with him from <https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/morrie-turner-38> **Favourite Colour:** Turquoise **Favourite Food:** Meatloaf

Favourite Time of Year: Summer **Favourite Quote:** Keep the faith.

Morris Turner was born on December 11, 1923, in Oakland, California, but prefers going by the name Morrie. Turner began drawing caricatures in the fifth grade. In high school, he expanded to creating cartoons. He joined the Army-Air Force following high school graduation, and while on guard duty, he drew cartoons. His work was noticed and he was hired by *Stars and Stripes* to draw a series, "Rail Head," based on his own war experiences. Following the war, he created community affairs publications for the Oakland Police Department while free-lancing cartoons to national publications. *Baker's Helper*, a baking industry publication, was the first to buy one of his cartoons for \$5.00.

Turner had had no formal art training and sought the advice and encouragement of other professional cartoonists. When he began questioning why there were no black characters in cartoons, his mentor, Charles Schultz of *Peanuts* fame, suggested he create one. In the early 1960s he created a series *Dinky Fellas* that evolved into *Wee Pals*, a world without prejudice celebrating ethnic differences. In 1965, the series became the first multi-ethnic cartoon syndicated in the United States. *Wee Pals* appears in over 100 newspapers worldwide. On Sundays an additional panel is included called *Soul Corner* detailing the life of a famous person belonging to an ethnic minority.

Turner has written several children's books including *The Illustrated Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.* Turner has been honoured by the Cartoonist Society in 2000 when he was presented their Sparky Award. He has been inducted into the California Public Education Hall of Fame. He is the subject of a film called *Keeping the Faith with Morrie*.

Turner passed away on January 25, 2014, as a widower with one son and several grandchildren. He had lived in the same house that his father purchased in 1945.



Simone Arianne Biles (born March 14, 1997- Present)

American artistic gymnast. She has won a combined total of 30 Olympic and World Championship medals, making her the most decorated American gymnast.

Read her moving story here:

Simone Biles was born on March 14, 1997, in Columbus Ohio, America. She has three siblings. Her birth mother was unable to care for Simone or her other children. All four went in and out of foster care.

In 2000, Simone Biles's maternal grandfather, Ron Biles and his second wife, Nellie began temporarily caring them. In 2003, the couple officially adopted the two youngest, Simone and Adria. Ron's sister adopted the two oldest children.

In 2012, Biles's grandparents switched her from public school to home schooling, allowing her to increase her training from approximately 20 to 32 hours per week. This boosted Simone's gymnastics success. She gained all of her secondary education as a homeschooler.

Simone Biles was just six years when she first started gymnastics. Her dedication has led her to never miss a single practise. She has gone on to win many medals including one at the Olympics in 2016. Her love for the sport has created a master gymnast that is not only an inspiration to other gymnasts, but to children in foster care all around the world.

What if there were no black people in the world?

This is a story of a little boy named Michael, who woke up one morning and asked his mother, "Mom, what if there were not Black people in the World?"

Well his mother thought about that for a moment, and then said, "Son, follow me around today and let's just see what it would be like if there were not Black people in the world." Mom said, "now go get dressed and we will get started."

Michael ran to his room to put on his clothes, and shoes. His mother took one look at him and said, "Michael, where are your shoes, and those clothes are all wrinkled, son. I must iron them." But when she reached for the ironing board, it was no longer there.

You see, **Sarah Boone**, a black woman, invented the ironing board and **Jan E. Matzwlinger**, a black man, invented the shoe-lacing machine. "Oh well," she said, "please go and do something with your hair."

Michael ran to the room to comb his hair, but the comb was not there. You see, Walter Sammons, a black man, invented the comb.

Michael decided to just brush his hair, but the brush was gone. You see **Lydia O. Newman**, a black female, invented the brush.

Well this was a sight, no shoes, wrinkled clothes, hair a mess, even Mom's hair, without the hair care inventions of **Madam C. J. Walker**, well you get the picture.

Mom told Michael, "let's do our clothes around the house and then take a trip to the grocery store."

Michael's job was to sweep the floor. He swept and swept and swept. When he reached for the dustpan, it was not there. You see, Lloyd P. Ray, a black man, invented the dustpan. So, he swept his pile of dirt

over in the corner and left it there. He then decided to mop the floor, but the mop was gone. You see, **Thomas W. Stewart** invented the mop.

Michael yelled to this Mom, "Mom, I'm not having any luck." "Well son," she said, "let me finish washing these clothes and we will prepare a list for the grocery store." When the wash finished, she went to place the clothes in the dryer, but it was not there. You see, **George T. Sammon**, a black man, invented the clothes dryer.

Mom asked Michael to go get a pencil and some paper to prepare their list for the market. So, Michael ran for the paper and pencil, but noticed the pencil lead was broken. Well, he was out luck because **Hon Love**, a black man, invented the pencil sharpener. Mom reached for a pen, but it was not there because **William Purvis**, a black man, invented the fountain pen

They made their way over to the car and found that it just wouldn't go. You see, **Richard Spikes**, a black man, invented the automatic gearshift and **Joseph Gammel** invented the supercharger system. They noticed that a few cars that were moving were running into each other and having wrecks because there were no traffic signals. You see, **Garrett A. Margan**, a black man, invented the traffic light.

Well, it was getting late, so they waked to the market, got their groceries and returned home. Just when they were about to put away the milk, eggs and butter, they noticed the refrigerator was gone. You see, **Hon Standard**, a black man, invented the refrigerator. So they just left the food on the counter.

By this time, Mike noticed he was getting mighty cold. Mom went to turn up the heat, and what do you know. **Alice Parker**, a black female, invented the heating furnace. Even in the summertime they would have been out of luck because **Frederick Jones**, a black man, invented the air conditioner.

It was almost time for Mike's father to arrive home. He usually takes the bus. But there was no bus, because its precursor was the electric trolley, invented by another black man, **Elbert R. Robinson**.

He usually takes the elevator from his office on the 20th floor, but there was no elevator because **Alexander Miles**, a black man, invented the elevator.

He usually dropped off the office mail at a nearby mailbox, but it was no longer there because **Philip Downing**, a black man, invented the letter drop mailbox and **William Barry** invented the postmarking and cancelling machine.

Mike and his mother sat at the kitchen table with their head in their hands. When his father arrived, he asked, "Why are you sitting in the dark?" 'Why?' Because **Lewis Howard Latimer**, a black man, invented the filament within the light bulb.

Mike quickly learned what it would be like if there were no black people in the world. Not to mention if he were ever sick and needed blood. **Charles Drew**, a black scientist, found a way to preserve and store blood, which led to his starting the world's first blood bank.

"People are like stained-glass windows. They sparkle and shine when the sun is out, but when the darkness sets in, their true beauty is revealed only if there is a light from within."

OUR FUTURE HOPES - A COLOURING BOOK RESOURCE

**WAS DEVELOPED BY YOUNG PEOPLE
IN STAFFORDSHIRE . IT IS PART OF A SERIES OF
ANTI-RACISM RESOURCES FOR SCHOOLS DESIGNED
WITH ARTISTS FROM KWANZAA COLLECTIVE UK.**



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