

Who are the Windrush Generation and what is their legacy?

Very Important Vocabulary:

British Empire: a former collective term for the territories under the leadership or control of the British crown, including those in the Commonwealth of Nations and their colonies, protectorates, dependencies, and trusteeships.

The Colour Bar: a social system in which black and other non-white people are denied access to the same rights, opportunities, and facilities as white people.

Racism: racial or ethnic prejudice or intolerance

Discrimination: he unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.

Emigration: the relocation or process of people leaving one country to reside in another.

Immigration: the act of someone coming to live in a different country

Diversity: a wide array of people that come from different backgrounds, lifestyles, social experiences, races, and religions. the coexistence of various perspectives (political, religious), backgrounds (racial/ethnic, sexual orientation, nationality) gender

Equality: the state of being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities

Economic benefit: benefits that can be quantified in terms of money generated

The people of the Windrush generation were not faced with the warm welcome that they had expected. These new arrivals were subjugated to colour bars, housing discrimination and outright hostility from some people. There were few areas where landlords would rent to African Caribbean people, or where they could afford to buy a house themselves.



Several thousand Caribbean men and women volunteered to support the British war effort against during WWII in the RAF, army, as merchant seamen, in the ATS and in civilian war industries.

After WWII Britain encouraged immigration from the Commonwealth countries. To a large extent this was to help rebuild the country as there was a shortage of labour at the time. The Windrush Generation denotes the people who emigrated from the Caribbean to Britain between the arrival of the HMT Empire Windrush on 22 June 1948 and the Immigration Act 1971, including the passengers on the first ship.



Princess Campbell came to Bristol in 1962 after hearing a plea on the radio in Jamaica saying "The Mother Country needs you". Despite facing constant racism and being regularly passed over for promotion, she went on to become one of the city's first black ward sister.

The Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963 arose from the refusal of the Bristol Omnibus Company to employ Black or Asian bus crews in the city of Bristol, England. In line with many other British cities at the time, there was widespread racial discrimination in housing and employment.



Roy Hackett was a key figure in the Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963, a pivotal event in the fight against racial discrimination in the UK. He is celebrated for his lifelong activism and contributions to civil rights, including the establishment of the St. Paul's Carnival



The Windrush Scandal saw hundreds of Caribbean immigrants living and working in the UK wrongly targeted by immigration enforcement as a result of the government's "hostile environment" policies.

