English	Attitudes in Society – Windrush Child	Year 7	Autumn	ASTREA ACADEMY WOODFIELDS IN LABORE AD ASTRA

1. Context Windrush

Empire Windrush: In 1948, the Empire Windrush sailed from Jamaica to England, bringing many Caribbean people to the UK for work.

Nanny of the Maroons: Nanny was an escaped slave, who helped other enslaved people escape. She was a heroin, who become symbolic of strength and hope.

Christopher Columbus: Columbus colonised many Caribbean islands, and began enslaving many of it's people in the 15th Century.

2. Key Vocabulary

Generation: Groups of people born and living at the same time.

Prejudice: Showing a dislike towards a person/ group with a pre-decided idea that is untrue.

Privilege: Having special rights or advantages

Eradicate: To destroy or put an end to something.

Supremacy: Feeling of superiority or being better than someone else.

Identity: Who a person is

3. Themes and ideas

Race and Identity: This involves the study of different races and identities, characters experiences of these, and their relation to the world we live in.

New experiences: Students will explore how characters have embarked upon new experiences, whilst learning about them themselves.

Prejudice: This involves the study of different characters and their portrayal, in order to remove the prejudice suffered in the past, up to (and including) modern day.

4. Characterisation

Leonard: Leonard is the narrator of the novel, he describes his experiences from being a young boy in Jamaica, and moving to England to reunite with family.

Grandma : Grandma helps to raise Leonard, and teach him about his Jamaican heritage, and life in Maroon Town.

Mum: Leonard's Mother raises him when his Father leaves on the Empire Windrush. When Leonard is a young boy, he and his Mother leave to re-join his Father in England.

5. Subject Terminology

Verb: Words used to describe an action (a doing word)

Adjective: Words used to describe a noun/ object.

Metaphor: A non-literal comparison used for emphasis.

Pathetic fallacy: Describing a character's mood or emotions using the weather.

Pronoun: Used to replace a name, for example 'he' instead of 'Leonard'.

6. Transactional writing

Transactional writing: Transactional writing is non-fiction writing, created for a purpose. During the study of Windrush Child, Year 7 will create their own **transactional writing.**

Letter writing: Letters are formal examples of transactional writing, they will be formatted to include recipient address, main body of information, and a formal sign off.

Speech writing: Speeches are examples of informal transactional writing, speeches are often used as the most persuasive form of transactional writing, using inclusive language to engage the readers/ audience.