

# Be Proud of YOUR People

Resources, activities and tips for parents and children to explore the great cultural heritage of the British and European peoples.



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# Who are 'Black Lives Matter'?

In recent weeks, you will have seen images and footage of people, all across the Western world, rioting and looting, nominally in protest at the death of a man called George Floyd.

Many of the riots have been, apparently, organised by a group called “Black Lives Matter” (BLM), whose stated aims are to “disrupt the Western-prescribed nuclear family”, “dismantle cisgender privilege” and “free [themselves] from the tight grip of heteronormative thinking.”

<https://blacklivesmatter.com/what-we-believe/>

Far from being a grassroots, organic protest movement, BLM is an international, Marxist organisation, funded, in part, by Democracy Alliance (which is itself funded by George Soros' Open Society); it is supported by Big Business and endorsed by “celebrities”; its aims are to destroy Western civilisation, the white nuclear family, Christianity and private property.

<https://populardemocracy.org/news-and-publications/major-donors-consider-funding-black-lives-matter-0>

<https://democracyalliance.org/investments/state-power-funds/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy\\_Alliance#:~:text=As%20of%202014%2C%20the%20Alliance,million%20on%20various%20liberal%20causes.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy_Alliance#:~:text=As%20of%202014%2C%20the%20Alliance,million%20on%20various%20liberal%20causes.)

BLM has been tireless in its anti-white propaganda and has targeted much of its literature at children. The purpose of this document is to give parents assistance in discussing the many and varied achievements of Western civilisation, helping them to feel proud of their history.

We reject the notion that our children should be made to feel ashamed of their past – we live in one of the finest civilisations known to man, we are a proud people and we stand on the shoulders of giants!



# How Can I Teach My Children to be Proud of their Heritage?

There are lots of ways in which you can help your children to feel proud of their people.

Whatever their ages, you can read through this document with them and talk to them about the wonderful achievements of Europeans. Ask them what makes them feel proud: which part did they find most inspirational?

## For younger children:

Go out on a walk together and ask them to look for examples, in their local area, of things which have been built and created by their ancestors. What do they notice?

Ask them to talk to their relatives about the things which they have done in their lives to make them proud.

Create a collage, storyboard or painting which summarises all of the things they have learned about their wonderful heritage.

## For older children and teenagers:

Speak to your children about the things they have seen on the news and, if you feel they are ready, discuss with them the true intentions of Black Lives Matter, which can be found at the beginning of this document.

Get them to think about one of their heroes: they could pick a sports personality, an artist, an engineer, an explorer, a leader... anyone from their own culture. They could then complete a research project on that person.

Encourage them to go out and about in their nearest town or city and explore the art, architecture and engineering which they see. They could then find out more about who built them and when, what their purposes were and the history of their local area.

## You could also show them the following videos:

“Who the English Are” by Laura Towler: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxryCIKouEQ>

“Is European Culture Superior?” by Daughter of Albion: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7tLiKh8YJA>

“Writing Europeans out of their own History” by Mark Collett:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fSBx0pgTSL0>

“The Ancestral Argument for European Nationalism” by Vertigo Politics:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5kNfV9HgsE>

“An Ode to Laura Trott” by Morgoth's Review: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CC272WG3NEs>



# A Diverse and Beautiful People

We live in one of the most beautiful countries on the planet. Our landscapes vary from wild coastlines and uninhabited islands to soft rolling hills and expansive lakes. Our wildlife is glorious – just think of the nature which surrounds you: birds, flowers, trees, animals. We are so fortunate to have a country so rich in beauty!

Our people are beautiful too – and we are diverse. Each country in the British Isles has its own unique culture, language, literature, music, cuisine ... these islands are rich in heritage and ancestry.

Britain has given the world some of the bravest, most enterprising, most adventurous and most inventive people in history; we conquered the world and we took our Spirit of Endeavour with us.

This land is ours. It was bequeathed to us by our ancestors and we are proud of all that we are!



# A Rich and Varied Cuisine

When you think of British food, what springs to mind? These islands have some of the most wonderful natural produce, with which our ancestors have been cooking for thousands of years.

Never let anyone tell you that British food is boring – that simply isn't true! Just look at these all of these wonderful ingredients, all of which are native to the British Isles:



Mussels from the Bantry Bay in Ireland



Oysters from Essex



Scottish Game



Venison from the Scottish Highlands



Scottish Salmon



Welsh Mountain Lamb



Free Range English Beef



English Wild Garlic



Milk, Cream, Cheese and Butter (dairy farming was invented by Europeans!)

These are only a few of the many foodstuffs native to the British Isles. Why not research traditional recipes for your region and prepare a meal using local ingredients?

Not only will this help you to understand some of the local cuisine but it will also support small, British-owned businesses in your area!

# A Great Literary Heritage: Heroic Poetry

The British Isles were arguably one of the biggest movers and shakers in the written vernacular. Written work in Anglo Saxon and Scots, Welsh, and Irish holds its head high in the wonderful European tradition of the Heroic Adventure in the written form.

Looking at the vernacular writings of our Isles is an inspiring means by which to understand our culture and history in connection with other European movements. We see the introduction of, for example, Anglo-Saxon languages into the British Isles with the slow, occasional movement of peoples across Europe, an excellent opportunity to counter the argument that we are a nation of immigrants. When one sees the sheer expanse of the timeline, literally thousands of years, we can see the outrageous lie behind the accelerated influx of change brought on by the sudden onslaught of forced immigration into our lands, our languages, our cultures, and our people since, arguably, the 1940's. We can see how unnatural it is and the discord, unhappiness, and violence it causes.

Encyclopaedia Britannica says of the oral beginnings of this tradition:

*'Heroic poetry, narrative verse that is elevated in mood and uses a dignified, dramatic, and formal style to describe the deeds of aristocratic warriors and rulers.'*

With the move away from writing in Latin, in the 12th Century, the tradition of Chivalry became a cultural force and thus transferred to literature. The chivalric code became a moral guide for honourable conduct centred around duty and justice. We see British representations of this code in ballads such as Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, where an honourable knight fights temptation.

Heroic poetry comes in the form of long epic stories in the classical tradition of The Odyssey and the Iliad, where heroes of great aristocratic prowess journeyed on great quests. When looking at British

heroic poetry, you can take the opportunity to explore other European literary traditions, and you will discover how we are connected to a wider European tradition. It is a powerful opportunity to see the richness of our traditions, the very ancientness of them, and it makes the lie that nothing is British (not the people, not the language, not the culture).

Looking at something like 'Lord of the Rings' we can see the Twentieth Century take on this tradition, and it is a wonderfully British, European tradition. Tolkien also has a version of 'Ser Gawain and The Green Knight', which is well worth a look. Countless video games, 'Skyrim' or 'The Witcher' for example, are steeped in this tradition, so remember this when your child's favourite video game maker professes anti-white, anti-native sentiments.



Something to take from this tradition and to instil in your family and your children is the code of honour enshrined in the poetry. While this is mystical and fictionalised it is part of who we are. It is the reason we were the people who practised slavery the shortest amount of time, were the people who abolished it, who have (to our detriment) opened up our land in the recent century to unchecked floods of outsiders. But this sense of honour, kindness and acceptance has also been our weakness and the way forward for our children is to help them understand where this code originated, its values and flaws, and find our pride again, a pride that has learned from the way this virtue/weakness has been.



In the tradition of the poetry of the British Isles, the period of the 4th - 6th Century AD was a favourite and many of the figures were fictionalised versions of historical figures, or more broadly mythical. But the implication of the tale is that the story is (paradoxically) true. The style of the narrative tends to be impersonal and graphically realistic but will also include certain fantastical poetic tropes such as dream visions. Heroic poetry steeped itself in a concept of a heroic age, when we were a superior kind of people adventuring and showing great feats of courage, so take great pride in the achievements of you people, both ancient and modern. Look forward to a new 'heroic age' of our people.

An example of Anglo Saxon poetry of this kind is, famously, 'Beowulf', the manuscript of which was created between 975 and 1025, is ironically set in the realms of Scandinavia, where the title hero begins an adventure to help the king of the Danes to defeat the monster Grendel who terrorises the land there, defeating the monster and the monster's mother. He returns home and becomes king, later fighting a dragon. Beowulf is part of the heroic tradition because of the nature of his adventures, and the nature of the man; he travels to far lands and defeats apparently overwhelming foes.

'The Actes and Deidis of the Illustre and Vallyeant Campioun Schir William Wallace' is a 'romantic biographical' poem commonly called The Wallace. Written by a Scottish Makar, Blind Hary, sometime in the decade before 1488. It celebrates the life and

deeds of William Wallace in the earlier century. Wallace is depicted as brave, loyal and patriotic. The poem continues some historical events such as the battle of Stirling Bridge and the Battle of Falkirk, and also has clearly fictionalised sections. The English are depicted as the natural enemies of the Scots, and for fellow Scots this is an opportunity to understand this historical animosity. A lead on from this would be to examine the more recent anti-English sentiment in modern Scottish politics. Encourage your children to think critically about what the aims of the politics behind this are: are they loyal to the Scottish people?

#### Further reading:

Medieval Literature:

<https://sites.udel.edu/britlitwiki/medieval-and-renaissance-literature/>

<https://www.britannica.com/art/heroic-poetry>  
Overview of British Literature:

<https://www.britannica.com/art/English-literature>

Listen to Beowulf in Old English

<http://www.realmofhistory.com/2017/04/27/beowulf-read-original-old-english/>

Language Timeline for English

<https://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/earning-activities/languages/words/timeline-english-language-2/>

Beowulf and the Anglo Saxons

[https://smile.amazon.co.uk/Beowulf-Anglo-Saxons-ARTSMAGIC/dp/B085DB2WMJ/ref=sr\\_1\\_15?dchild=1&keywords=beowulf&qid=1593363878&sr=8-15](https://smile.amazon.co.uk/Beowulf-Anglo-Saxons-ARTSMAGIC/dp/B085DB2WMJ/ref=sr_1_15?dchild=1&keywords=beowulf&qid=1593363878&sr=8-15)



# How Britain Ended the Slave Trade

## A Long History

Slavery has existed in almost every single society that has ever been; almost every race of people of every religion and every place and time has bought and sold other human beings.

Ancient Greece and mighty Rome; China and India; the Aztecs, Maya and Inca of South America; the Indian tribes of North America; the Persians and Arabs of the Middle East; the tribes of Africa; the Celts, Germans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings of Northern Europe – all of them and many more have practised slavery.



## What Happened in Africa?

Black African tribes had been raiding each other's territory and capturing men, women and children to

use and sell as slaves for many centuries before any White Europeans ever set foot in Africa.

When the Europeans did arrive, it was African chiefs who sent their warriors to capture other Africans and sell them to the Europeans.

To the left is a picture of King Gezo of the Kingdom of Dahomey in Africa. In the 1840s, when Britain was fighting to stop the slave trade all over the world and especially in Africa, he said he would do anything the British wanted apart from ending the slave trade because; "The slave trade has been the ruling principle of my people. It is the source of their glory and wealth. Their songs celebrate their victories and the mother lulls the child to sleep with notes of triumph over an enemy reduced to slavery."

## The British Abolitionists

In the 18th and 19th centuries British Abolitionists (people who wanted to stop slavery) campaigned tirelessly to end the trade in slaves and then to end slavery itself. Parliamentarian, William Wilberforce (pictured above), spent his entire political career in this cause. The vast majority of Abolitionists were motivated by their Christian faith, they believed slavery was immoral and wrong in all circumstances. After a long campaign with many setbacks they

were, at last, successful. The Slave Trade was abolished in 1807 and all slavery in the vast British Empire was made illegal in 1833. This was something that no other people in History had ever done before.

### British Blood and Treasure

The British Royal Navy was the largest and most powerful naval force in the world and the British government now decided to use it to try to stop the slave trade completely.

African chiefs were still selling other Africans to European slave traders and did not want to stop (like King Gezo). So, a new Royal Navy squadron was formed, the West Africa Squadron. Their mission was to intercept illegal slave ships and free the slaves. They, also, attacked and destroyed the forts of the slave traders on the West coast of Africa, freeing the slaves and stopping any more Africans from being sold at the slave markets.

Thousands of brave British sailors died fighting against the illegal slave traders and to free the African slaves, while the cost of providing and maintaining the ships was massively expensive. In fact, the cost to Britain of fighting to end the slave trade in the 19th century was more than all the money that had been made in the slave trade up to then! Once again, nothing like this had ever been done by any other people in History.

### What About Today?

Sadly, slavery still exists today. Just as African tribes were capturing each other to use as slaves long before any Europeans came to Africa, so today they still do this long after Britain fought to stop slavery.

Today there are active slave traders and slave markets in several African countries (e.g. South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea), in the Middle East (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Yemen) and in different parts of Asia and South East Asia (e.g. China, India, The Philippines). In contrast, slavery is illegal in every European country and every country founded by Europeans, e.g. Australia, New Zealand, The U.S.A.



### The West Africa Squadron: The British Royal Navy's Deadly Battle To End The Slave Trade 🤪

The squadron captured some 500 slave ships and freed about 150,000 Africans.



# Artistic Heritage: The Talent and Beauty of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood



John Everett Millais



Dante Gabriel Rossetti



William Holman Hunt

The British Isles have produced some of the finest artists the world has ever known. Painters, sculptors and illustrators, all using their extraordinary talents to create some of the world's most beautiful and memorable works of art – you will probably have seen many of them yourselves!

One of the greatest movements of art in the Western world is the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which originated in 1848, in England's very own capital city: London. The three principal pre-Raphaelite painters were called William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti and they painted the most rich, glorious, detailed artwork, some of which is on display at the Tate Britain Museum in London.

The pre-Raphaelites were inspired by mythology, nature, faith and legend. Their work was influenced by the beautiful art of the Renaissance and they wanted their paintings to reflect the glory and majesty of the world around them. Furthermore, their works were genius because they were full of symbolism: each painting has a deep meaning – it is trying to impart some higher ideal to the viewer.

Just look at this painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. It is called Joan of Arc:



Isn't it beautiful? It depicts the French saint as she is about to ride into battle to defend her people (against the invading English, as it happens!) The way Joan of Arc casts her eyes up to Heaven shows that she is putting her faith into the Hands of God, whilst her armour and her sword show that she is ready to do anything for her country. The light reflects on her hair and her skin is luminescent; she is that incredible thing: a warrior woman, fighting for her land.



This very famous painting is called Ophelia, by John Everett Millais. It is based on the play Hamlet, written by another son of England, William Shakespeare. Can you see the expression on the face of tragic Ophelia as she drifts downstream, victim of a broken heart? Look at the way the water appears to ripple on the canvas and the detail of the flowers surrounding the body: they symbolise her broken heart, her lost love and youth.



This painting is The Light of the World by William Holman Hunt: it shows Christ, illuminated like a medieval manuscript, waiting for His faithful flock to let him through the door of their faith. Do you see the light around Jesus' head, forming His halo? Look at the way the light from the lantern is cast upon the door and upon the richness of Christ's robes – the detail is astounding and filled with Holman Hunt's deep religious conviction.

These three artists, born of the British Isles, were some of the most talented and ingenious ever to have lived. Their works are celebrated to this day and you can feel proud of their contribution to all that is beautiful, inventive and good about your country.



# The Unrivalled Beauty of the British Countryside

There's nothing quite as wonderful as the British countryside. From the glorious scenery of the Yorkshire Dales, to the golden sands of Cornwall; from the deep, dreamy lochs of Scotland, to the patchwork hills and quaint villages of Wales; there is beauty to be found around every corner.

It should come as no surprise that some of the greatest artists, writers and musicians the world has ever known have found inspiration from the British countryside. Artists such as J. M. W. Turner, Thomas Gainsborough, John Constable and William Turner. Writers and poets such as Geoffrey Chaucer, Dylan Thomas, Jane Austen, Edmund Spenser, the Brontë sisters, R. S. Thomas, J. R. R. Tolkien, William Shakespeare, William Wordsworth, John Keats and John Clare. Composers such as Sir William Turner Walton, Frederick Delius and Ralph Vaughan Williams.

Britain is also the home to a number of native species including the common shrew, the little owl, the Scottish wildcat, the grey seal, the European hedgehog, the slow worm, the golden eagle and the fin whale.

One of the most iconic animals native to Britain is the red squirrel, famous for its bright red fur and the tufts on its ears, which moult away during the

summer. Unfortunately, due to the introduction of the grey squirrel to Britain, which was introduced to the UK from North America by the Victorians in the 1800s, red squirrels are under threat and could become extinct in England in approximately 10 years' time.

While there are 140,000 red squirrels in the UK, there are over 2.5 million grey squirrels. To protect our red squirrels, they need to be kept apart from the grey squirrel, as the two species cannot live together long term.



# Voices of the Working Man - Pitmen: The Painters and Poets

The rich history of the British Isles, and the British people, is ever expansive and inspiring. Northumbria is one such region that has an extensive list of incredible people throughout history, from Joseph Swan, the creator of the incandescent light bulb, to Charles Grey, who was the Prime Minister that abolished slavery and reformed measures around child employment within the British Empire. Northumbria is also home to the Ashington Group (often called the Pitmen Painters) and Pitmen Poets. The Pitmen Painters and Poets are two separate groups, comprised of men who lived or worked within mining communities in Northumbria.

The Ashington Group met once a week, between 1934 - 1983, to create art depicting life above and below ground within mining communities around Ashington, Northumberland. The Ashington Group started as an art appreciation and critiquing class. However, many of the members had no formal art training, and were unhappy with the lessons given. The art appreciation class soon became an art creation class, with one of the founding members, Oliver Kilbourn, saying 'Start painting. Simple as that.'



**Hewing - Oliver Kilbourn**



**Poacher at Dawn - George**

Life has changed drastically in the North over the past century. Paintings produced by the Ashington Group help British people and Northumbrians alike remember the hardships, and also the good times, our relatives and ancestors faced. These paintings help us understand what life in the UK was like for common people, for those who faced hard working lives, and helped change the law and conditions for us to benefit from today.

Paintings produced by the Ashington Group covered all aspects of life revolving around working and living within a mining community. Many of the paintings, even almost one-hundred years on, still reflect the culture found across the North of England. Working mens clubs, hunting and rabbiting and other such activities are all still commonplace in many towns and villages within the North of England.



**Saturday Night at the Club - Oliver Kilbourn**

The Ashington Group have helped conserve the memory of one period of time of Northern British history and heritage. Alongside, and still continuing to this day, the Pitmen Poets sing local folk, both old and new, to help remember our history, heritage and culture.

Folk music is an essential element of preserving British history, heritage and culture. Folk music helps people feel connected with their communities and history, giving people a sense of cultural and regional identity. Northumbrian folk music has an incredibly rich history, with the first recorded folk music of Northumbria dating back to 1793, of songs that are likely much older. After hearing the song "Wallington", a German musician said of the English: "Do you mean to tell me that peasants in your district sing these songs? [...] If your peasants can sing such songs they must be the most musical race in the world".

The Pitmen Poets, and the individual members' solo acts, give these ancient ballads life. They sing these songs to help Northumbrians and Geordies understand their heritage. Many of these songs are older than recorded musical history, and many focus on life around mining.

Alongside ancient ballads, the Pitmen Poets also write and sing about their childhood, regarding more modern mining practices, and the issues surrounding the closing of the mines in the North.

Folk music, across the British isles, alongside art of all forms, must be passed down, preserved and protected to allow for our future children and grandchildren to learn of our ancestors in this great country, and how they worked hard to create a better life for ourselves, their descendents.

"Upon a bonny milk-white steed,  
That drank out of the Tyne,  
And a' was for her Ladie Maisry,  
To take her hyne and hyne."

**(Wallington - Unknown)  
(Northumbrian Minstrelsy, 1882)**

"As me and me marra was gannin' to wark,  
We met wi' the devil, it was in the dark,  
I up wi' me pick, it bein' in the neet,  
And knocked off his horns, likewise

"There'll be tears in the eyes of the weak,  
And in the eyes of the most strong-hearted,  
Tears in the eyes of the miners and wives,  
When these coal town days are done.

Men have worked it in fear and rage,  
And they've cursed it to hell in it's darkness,  
But they'll walk from that last shift's cage,  
And they'll curse what the future's to bring."

"I cannot get to my love, if I would dee,  
The water of Tyne runs between him and me;  
And here I must stand with a tear in my e'e,  
Both sighing and sickly my sweetheart to see."

**(The Water of Tyne - Singer and composer Unknown)  
(First recorded in Rhymes of Northern Bards, 1812)**

# Why British Engineering is the Best



British Engineering is the best in the world! Not since the Romans have there been a people so ingenious when it comes to overcoming obstacles. Never have there been more inventive engineers.

Did you know that canals were invented in the 1700s, in order to transport raw materials, like coal and timber, up and down the country? Your ancestors did that!



British people invented the steam train too! A man named Richard Trevithick created the first steam locomotive in 1802 and, over the next few decades, the design was developed in order to create the beautiful steam engines and railway networks that we still see across the country today.

What about bridges? One of the greatest engineers of all time was Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

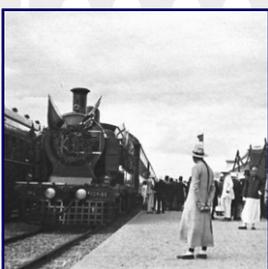
He was a Victorian who designed and constructed amazing structures, like the Bristol Suspension Bridge and the Maidenhead Railway Bridge.



Amongst his many achievements, Brunel also designed the Thames Tunnel, the first huge transatlantic steam ship and the Great Western Railway. Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a genius!

British engineering can be seen all over the world. Thanks to the British Empire, our achievements and inventions have enriched the lives of millions of people.

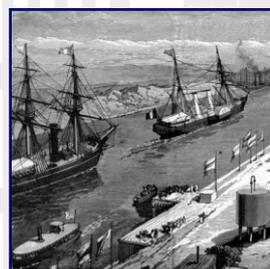
There is nothing which British Engineering could not achieve. It is the best, the very best, in the world!



British railways can be found in India



British Threshing Machines have been used in Australia



British canals are still in use in Africa

# Setting Forth into the Unknown



Who were the first to reach the highest point on Earth “just because it's there”? White people.

Who were the first to reach the bottom of the ocean, just because we could? White people.



Who were the first to sail around the world? White people.



Who were the first to reach the North Pole – and then the South? White people.

Who were the first to explore the source of the Nile? White people.



Who were the first to cross the oceans to create new countries out of nothing? White people.

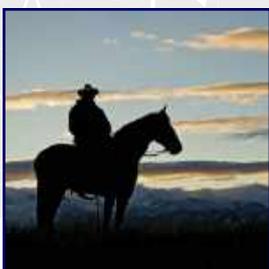


Who were the first to reach the highest point on every continent? White people.

Who were the first to take to the skies? White people.



Who were the first to put a rocket into space? White people.



Who were the first to put a man on the Moon? White people.

Who can do absolutely anything you put your mind to because these are **your** people? You can!



# PATRIOTIC ALTERNATIVE

[www.PatrioticAlternative.org](http://www.PatrioticAlternative.org)  
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