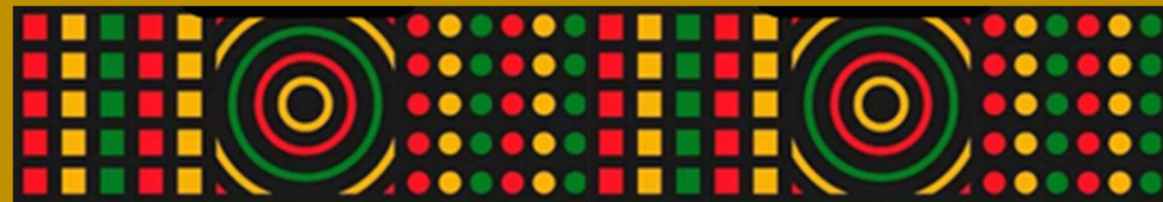


BLACK HISTORY MONTH



BLACK HISTORY MONTH

A (partial) timeline of Black British History

Credit – Syracuse University London

c. 125 AD

- Beachy Head Lady - The first Black Briton known to us was a woman of sub-Saharan African descent.



c. 350 AD

- Ivory Bangle Lady - A high - status, mixed - race woman lived in Roman York. Discovered with her burial were jet and elephant ivory bracelets, earrings, pendants, beads, a blue glass jug and a glass mirror.



1560s

- Black Tudors - John Blanke, one of the court trumpeters, was present in the entourage of Henry VII from at least 1507. He performed at both Henry VII's funeral and Henry VIII's coronation in 1509.



c. 1507

- The beginnings of the transatlantic slave trade.



1729-1780

- Ignatius Sancho - The first African prose writer published in England, Sancho became a financially independent male householder and the first known Black British voter.



1760s

- Black Londoners account for 10,000- 15,000 of the nation's 20,000 black people.



1805 - 1881

- Mary Seacole - A nurse who independently set up the British Hotel to care for the wounded during the Crimean War. Became a much-loved figure.



1833

- The Slavery Abolition Act 1833 abolished slavery throughout the British Empire. This Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom expanded the jurisdiction of the Slave Trade Act 1807 which made the purchase or ownership of slaves illegal within the British Empire.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The **GLORIOUS 1st of AUGUST, 1833,**
*When it is confidently expected that the last
vestige of SLAVERY will be swept away in all
our West India Islands.*

A Public Thanksgiving Service will be held in the **ENGLISH
WESLEYAN CHAPEL,** on **WEDNESDAY** Evening next,
AUGUST 1st, INSTANT, PROXIMO at 7 o'Clock. Addresses in both
languages will be delivered on the auspicious occasion.

The attendance of **ALL** that feel interested in the welfare of
200,000 of their fellow-creatures who will shortly emerge from a
state of **SLAVERY** into that of **FREEDOM,** is most earnestly requested.

Cambridge, July 20th, 1833.
A Collection will be made to defray the local expenses of the Cornmarket Anti-
Slavery Society, and to aid the General Committee, in London, in their important and
expensive labours, to secure to the Negro the possession of **ACTUAL,** as well as
LEGAL Freedom.

1913

- John Archer, a British politician and political activist, was elected Mayor of Battersea, becoming the first black mayor in London.





1914 – 1918 – World
War 1

- Black soldiers could be found in all branches of the British armed forces. Walter Tull was one of the most celebrated black British soldiers of the First World War.

1939-1945 World War 2

- Around 10,000 Caribbean men and women joined the British armed forces, working behind the scenes and on the frontlines to defeat the Nazis.



A large group of Black British soldiers and their families posing on a hillside. The soldiers are in uniform, and the women are wearing hats and coats. The group is diverse in age, including children and infants. The background shows a grassy hillside and a building in the distance.

Racism after the War

- “At the end of the First World War, many African and West Indian soldiers who had fought for their ‘Mother Country’ decided to make Britain their home, but in some cities, including the seaports Cardiff and Liverpool, they came under attack.
- After demobilisation, many ex-servicemen faced unemployment and returning White soldiers resented the presence of Black men, especially those who had found employment and married White women. Between January and August 1919, there were anti-black ‘race riots’ in seven towns and cities in Britain. Cardiff’s black population had increased during the war from 700 in 1914 to 3,000 by April 1919. The tensions between the White and Black communities exploded into violence in Butetown (aka ‘Tiger Bay’) in June 1919. 2,000 White people attacked shops and houses associated with Black citizens. Many were injured.”

<https://www.thehistorypress.co.uk/articles/black-servicemen-unsung-heroes-of-the-first-world-war/>

1948

- The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks, Essex, on 21 June 1948. It brought one of the first large groups of post - war West Indian immigrants to the UK. British Caribbean people who came to the UK in the period after World War II are some times referred to as the Windrush generation.



1964

- Dr Martin Luther King Jr. visited London on his way to accept a Nobel Peace Prize in Norway. While in the UK, he brought together C.A.R.D. (the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination) and preached at St. Paul's Cathedral.



C. A. R. D.

HOW TO EXPOSE
DISCRIMINATION

Issued by the: -CAMPAIGN AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
23 St. George's House, Toynbee Hall,
Commercial Street, London. E.1.



Race Relations Act 1965

CHAPTER 73

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Discrimination

1. Discrimination in places of public resort.
2. The Race Relations Board and conciliation committees.
3. Proceedings for enforcement of section 1 in England and Wales.
4. Proceedings for enforcement of section 1 in Scotland.
5. Discriminatory restrictions on disposal of tenancies.

Public Order

1965 –68 -76

- The Race Relations Act of 1965 passed; protections against discrimination were extended in the Act of 1968, and further in the Act of 1976. This legislation resulted in the right to take discrimination complaints to civil courts or industrial tribunals and set up the Commission for Racial Equality.

1966

- “The Caribbean Artists Movement (CAM), founded in London in 1966, was the first organised collaboration of artists from the Caribbean with the aim of celebrating a new sense of shared Caribbean ‘nationhood’, exchanging ideas and attempting to forge a new Caribbean aesthetic in the arts.”



1966

- Notting Hill Carnival launched, aiming to highlight the cultural richness of the area and remedy racial tensions after the 1958 Notting Hill race riots.



1973

- Trevor McDonald joined ITN and becomes the first Black news reporter. He goes on to receive an OBE in 1992 and a knighthood in 1999.



1978

- Viv Anderson becomes the first Black British footballer to play for England in an international tournament.



1981

- The Brixton riot or Brixton uprising occurs, as tensions between the Black British community and the police in the area culminated in three days of rioting against police brutality and discriminatory policies. The uprisings spread across the UK.



'We control the streets of London and

—

1982

- The Voice is founded, becoming the first British national Black weekly newspaper.

THE VOICE

1984

- Tessa Sanderson becomes the first Black British woman to win an Olympic gold medal; she is awarded an OBE in 1998.





1984

- UK elects four Black MP's including the first Black Woman MP.

1988

- Naomi Campbell becomes the first Black model to grace the cover of French Vogue.

UNIVERS SECRET DE
HENRY PICASSO

NOTE : LES SOINS-CLEFS
PROLONGENT L'ETE

Quelle longueur?

Quelle couleur?

Quel style?

SPECIAL
RET-
PORTER



1993

- Stephen Lawrence is stabbed to death in an unprovoked attack by a gang of White youths as he waits for a bus in South East London. In 1999, the police response to the murder of the teenager is labelled “institutionally racist” by Sir W. Macpherson who led the public inquiry into Stephen’s murder.




2000

- The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 comes into force as an extension of the Race Relations Act 1976, requiring the police and other public authorities such as Suffolk County Council to take action under the Public Sector Equality Duty

“The law imposes a duty on institutions to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination
- Promote equality of opportunity
- Promote good race relations between persons of different racial groups.”



2003 - 2013

- Doreen Lawrence, mother of Stephen Lawrence, is awarded an OBE for services to community relations in 2003. She is made Baroness Lawrence of Clarendon in 2013.





2016

- The first Black lives matter protest is held in the UK.

2020

- Following the murder of George Floyd on May 25 2020 in the USA, many gather in towns and cities across the UK in protest - with 210,000 people thought to have taken part.



Looking back
to move
forwards

Having knowledge and a better understanding of Black British history is significant to ensure more cultural inclusivity in our services, institutions, schools, workplaces and in our community.