



The Georgians



Black Africans first came to Britain as Roman soldiers. Septimius Severus, the African-born Roman Emperor was in Britain from 208-211.



In Tudor and Stuart times there were hundreds of black people living in Britain. John Blanke was a Black musician in Henry

VIII's Tudor court (1500s).



Oloudah Equiano
was a slave who gained
his freedom and
became an author and
campaigner for
abolition in the 1700s.



Ignatius Sancho
was born on a slave ship but later
became an author, composer and
active member of the abolitionist
movement. He was the first known
Black Briton to vote in a general
election in 1774.



Dido Elizabeth Belle was a rich heiress who lived in Georgian Britain.



The Victorians







Mary Seacole
was a British-Jamaican
nurse who tended
soldiers during the
Crimean war and then
lived in Britain gaining
celebrity status in
Victorian London.



Sarah Forbes Bonetta
was as African princess
who after being
captured and orphaned
became the ward and
Goddaughter of Queen
Victoria.



John Alcindor
was born in Trinidad and came to
the UK to train as a doctor in the
1880s. He is remembered for his
heroic service volunteering as a
doctor during the First World War
with the British Red Cross



John Archer
was a British politician
who became the first
black mayor when he
was elected mayor of
Battersea in 1913



Dr. Harold Moody
was a Jamaican who came
to London to train as a
doctor, setting up his own
medical practice and
campaigning for racial
equality.



1948
The Empire Windrush arrived with over 1000 passengers aboard, marking the start of post war mass immigration.