
















Pan – Africanists - Activists of Black African descent who reflect pride in the African Continent and Culture and Commitment to self rule.

<p>Patrice Lumumba (1925-1961) was an African nationalist leader who was the first Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Lumumba was not afraid to challenge White Supremacy. He was assassinated in 1961.</p>	
<p>Cyril Lionel Robert James (1901-1989) was a Trinidadian born cultural historian, cricket, writer and political activist who was leading figure in the Pan – African movement. In 1963 he wrote the Black Jacobins: Toussaint L' Overture and San Domingo Revolution in Haiti in 1791.</p>	
<p>Marcus Garvey (1887 – 1940) was born in Jamaica. He created the 'Back to Africa' movement in the United State. The movement encouraged those of African descent to return to Africa.</p>	
<p>Henry Sylvester Williams (1869 – 1911) was a Trinidadian born activist and lawyer. He organized the first ever Pan – African conference which was held at Westminster Town Hall in July 1900. Williams was called to the bar in 1902 and became the first barrister of African descent to practice in Britain.</p>	
<p>John Archer (1863 -) was born in Liverpool. His father was a ship steward from Barbados. His mother was an Irish Immigrant. In 1900 Archer attended the Pan African Conference. In 1906 he became one of the first people of African descent to be elected to public office in Britain. He won a seat on Battersea Borough Council. In 1913 he was elected Mayor for Battersea.</p>	

Black Peers/Parliamentarians
Peer: A member of the House of Lords
Parliamentarians: All elected Member of Parliament

<p>Baroness Scotland was born in Dominica. She is a Barrister and is currently the Attorney General for England and Wales. She is the first woman to hold Office. In August 2007 she was named Britain's most influential Black woman</p>	
<p>Baroness Valarie Amos was born in Guyana. She became the first Black woman to become leader of the House of Lords. She is also the first Black female cabinet minister and joint first Black woman Peer. She is currently the E.U. special representative to the African Union.</p>	
<p>Baroness Lola Young OBE was formerly Head of Culture at GLA and before that she was Professor of Cultural Studies at Middlesex University. Lola Young was awarded an OBE in 2001 and appointed a life Peer in 2004.</p>	
<p>Lord Leary Constantine (1902 – 1971) was born in Trinidad. He was one of the world's most distinguished cricketers. In 1962 he was Knighted and became the first Black Peer.</p>	
<p>Bernie Grant (1944-2000) was born in Guyana. He was the first Black Head of a local authority and joint first Black MP. He was elected Member of Parliament for Tottenham in 1987.</p>	
<p>Lord Morris of Handsworth was born in Jamaica. He became the first Black General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union in 1991. In 2002 Bill Morris was awarded the Order of Jamaica for his services to international trade union. In April 2006 he was granted a life peerage and took his seat in the house of Lords in June 13th.</p>	

Black Heads of State – the Chief Representatives of Countries, they also may be heads of Government

<p>Joaquim Chissano was the former President of Mozambique who brought peace, economic progress and democracy to his country. He won the first Mo Ibrahim prize for achievement in African leadership of \$5 million (dollars) is intended to encourage good governance among African Leaders.</p>	
<p>Dr Eric Williams (1911-1981) was born in Trinidad. He won a scholarship to Oxford University where he gained a first class honors degree in History. He received his doctor in Philosophy Degree in 1938. His doctoral thesis, The Economic Aspects of the West Indian Slave Trade and Slavery was contribution to research on Slavery. Dr. Williams was the first Prime Minister of Trinidad.</p>	
<p>Errol Barrow (1920-1987) was acclaimed the father of Barbados Independence. He was successful in securing many awards while serving as head of Government. In 1967 he received the Lions International 'Head of State Award' for outstanding service to his country. Barbadians observe the birthday of Errol Barrow on January 21st as a national holiday.</p>	
<p>Robert Bradshaw (1916-1978) was a labour activist, chief Minister and first premier of the Islands of St Kitts and Nevis. He supported the cause of the Sugar workers and in 1944 became union President of the workers League. St Kitts International Airport is named in his honor and in 1997 he was named the first hero in St Kitts and Nevis.</p>	

Black Abolitionists Black People who supported the end of Slavery

Olaudah Equiano later to be known as Gustavas Vass was kidnapped in what is now Nigeria at age 11. He was sold to a Virginia planter and was then bought by a British naval officer, Captain Paxal. Equiano was later sold to a Quaker merchant and eventually he bought his freedom. He wrote and published his autobiography about his experience as a slave and the evil of the slave trade. His book became best seller furthering the anti-slavery cause.



Quobna Ottobah Cugoano (1750-?) was one of the first black people to be actively engaged in the fight against slavery. He was born in present day Ghana. At 13 he was kidnapped and taken into slavery. He worked on plantations in Grenada before being bought to England where he got his freedom. Cugoano's thoughts and sentiments on the evil and wicked traffic of the commerce of the human species were published in 1787. He was a friend of Olaudah Equiano and a neighbor of Ignatius Sancho.







Ignatius Sancho (1729-1780) was born on a slave ship crossing the Atlantic from Africa to West Indies. His earliest memories were Greenwich where he worked as a child slave. He composed music and appeared on the stage. He wrote about the commercial greed that maintained the evil slave trade and deplored the involvement of 'Christian' slave traders.









Sam Sharpe (1801-1832) was born a slave in Jamaica. From his reading of the Bible he became convinced that slavery was morally wrong. Sharpe organized the 1831 – 1832 rebellion. His idea was to organize a general strike against slavery. The rebellion lasted 8 days and Sam Sharpe was eventually captured and hung.









Black Freedom Fighters – Some people who are engaged in resistance against an oppressor fight for the cause of freedom

<p>Nanny of the Maroons is the only female among Jamaicans national heroes. Nanny who fought the British. She was a symbol of Unity and Strength for her people.</p>	 A black and white profile sketch of Nanny of the Maroons, showing her wearing a turban and a necklace.
<p>Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743- ?) was the leader of the Haitian Revolution and first leader of Haiti. L'Ouverture was the leader of History's largest slave revolt starting in 1791.</p>	 A black and white portrait of Toussaint L'Ouverture, a man with a mustache wearing a military-style hat and uniform.
<p>Harriet Tubman (1820-?) was a runaway slave from Maryland, USA who became known as the Moses of her people, over a period of 10 years she led hundreds of slaves to freedom along the underground railroad, a secret network of safe houses where runaway slaves stay on their gurney north to freedom.</p>	 A black and white portrait of Harriet Tubman, a woman with her hair pulled back, wearing a dark dress with a white collar.
<p>William and Ellen Craft (1824-1900) (1826-1891) were slaves. She was the daughter of an African American woman and her master. Ellen looked white and was able to dress as a southern slave owner. Her dark skinned husband masqueraded as her slave valet when they journeyed by train and steamer to escape slavery. In 1850 two years after they escaped slavery they sailed to England where they lived for 19 years. The couple returned to America in 1870.</p>	 A black and white portrait of the Craft family, showing a woman (Ellen) and a man (William) dressed in 19th-century attire.





Black Performers – A performer is an entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical work for a audience

<p>Carlos Acosta is a Cuban ballet dancer. He is the first black principal dancer at Covent Garden. His father encouraged him to study ballet and today he is one of the greatest ballet dancers.</p>	 A photograph of Carlos Acosta, a Cuban ballet dancer, sitting at a table in a studio setting.
<p>Beverley Knight MBE is a soul Rhythm and Blues Singer. She was influenced by singers such as Sam Cook and Aretha Franklin. Knight is an ambassador for many charities. She was made an MBE in February 2007 in recognition for her charitable work and contribution to British music.</p>	 A portrait of Beverley Knight, a soul Rhythm and Blues singer, with long dark hair.
<p>Corrine Bailey Rae is a singer and song writer. She was born in Leeds to a Kit titian father and English mother. Bailey Rae began her musical career at school where she studied classical violin before she turned to singing.</p>	 A photograph of Corrine Bailey Rae, a singer and songwriter, standing in front of a sign that says 'Corrine Bailey Rae'.
<p>Samuel Coleridge Taylor (1875-1912) was a composer who was born in London. He was brought up in Croydon. He called himself an Anglo-African and fought against race prejudice all his life. Coleridge Taylor is best known for his musical Hiawatha's Wedding Feast.</p>	 A portrait of Samuel Coleridge Taylor, a composer, wearing a suit and tie.
<p>Paul Robeson (1898-?) was an exceptional athlete actor, singer and cultural scholar and political activist. His father was an escaped slave who became Presbyterian minister.</p>	 A portrait of Paul Robeson, an actor, singer, and political activist, smiling.
<p>Ira Aldridge (1807-1867) was a black Shakespeare actor who was born in New York. His first known British performance was at the Old Vic on 10th October 1825 in a slaves Revenge.</p>	 A portrait of Ira Aldridge, a black Shakespeare actor, wearing a suit and tie.




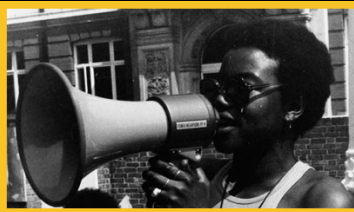

Powerful Black Men and Women-People who can perform effectively and influence others

<p>Damon Buffini is the son of an African American serviceman and a British Woman. He heads a private equity company that owned Home base, Travel Lodge and the AA. Buffini has been named the most powerful black man in Britain by New Nation. He has a personal fortune of between £100m and £200m.</p>	
<p>Lewis Hamilton is a Formula One Racing Driver. He Started Carting when he was 8 years old. He is the first driver of African Caribbean Origin. Lewis finished the 2007 season in second place.</p>	
<p>Zadie Smith was born in London to a Jamaican mother and an English father. She has written three novels, and is regarded as one of England's most talented writers. Smith's third novel on Beauty won the 2006 prize for fiction.</p>	
<p>Claire Ighodaro was the first woman and first Black person to become the president of the chartered Institute of Management Accountants. As a UK Trade ambassador Claire Ighodaro has led successful trade missions on the behalf of the department of trade and industry.</p>	
<p>Floella Benjamin OBE is a television presenter, Business woman and Chancellor of the University of Exeter. She was born in Trinidad and immigrated to England in 1960. Benjamin was awarded an OBE for her services to broadcasting in 2001.</p>	
<p>Dr Mo Ibrahim is a Sundance born founder of the African telecommunication company Celtel International. He is one of Africa's most successful business leaders. He is a member of the Mo Ibrahim foundation which was launched in 2006 to promote African Development. The first Mo Ibrahim prize for achievement in African leadership was won by Joaquim Chissano in October 2007</p>	


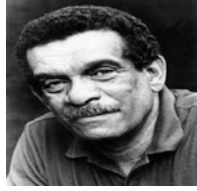




Black Entrepreneurs are individuals who plan, organize and undertake business for their own gain or loss

<p>Tim Campbell was the first person to win BBC2's 'The Apprentice' in 2005. His prize was a £100,000 year job in Ainstade Health and beauty division. Campbell said that the Ainstade boss Sir Alan Sugar had been 'inspirational' and taught him how to take risks. He left Ainstade and started The Bright Ideas Trust which supports young entrepreneurs.</p>	
<p>Val McCalla (1944-2002) was born in Jamaica. He was the founder of the Voice which became the mouth piece of the black community. The newspaper was launched at the Notting Hill Carnival. McCalla's idea was to publish a paper that discussed black issues and culture and fight racism. Some black journalists working in mainstream media today got their first job with voice</p>	
<p>Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones was born in Jamaica. He is a business man, former and founder of the Black Farmer range of food products. He helped to set up the black farmer scholarship, which aims to encourage ethnic minorities in work in rural areas.</p>	
<p>Kenya King MBE was born in London. She is the founder of the MOBO Awards. She is a consultant to a number of government initiatives. King is a patron of the Hornimans Museum and founder member of Net Woman, a body which is made up of high profile woman in the media. She was awarded the MBE in the 1999 Queens Birthday Honors list for her services to the music Industry.</p>	
<p>Levi Roots was born in Jamaica. He is a Reggae singer, chief and entrepreneur. He was nominated for a MOBO award in 1998. He gained fame after appearing in Dragons Den looking for funding for his 'reggae Sauce' He was offered £50,000 to promote his sauce. After his appearance on the programme Sainsbury announced that they would be selling his sauce.</p>	

Black Activists- People who believe in or participate in direct action to make changes in social conditions or government by campaigning in public

<p>Len Garrison (1943-2003) was born in Jamaica; he was a successful community activist whose work embraced all aspects of the African Caribbean experience in Britain. In 1977 he founded the African Caribbean Resource Project to produce and publish learning resources for use in the school curriculum. In 1981 he co founded the Black Cultural Archives which houses documentary evidence of black presence and struggle in Britain.</p>	
<p>Claudia Jones (1915-?) was born in Trinidad. She came to live in England in 1955 and became very active published Britain's first black weekly newspaper. Claudia's most lasting legacy is the Notting Hill Carnival which she helped to launch in 1959.</p>	
<p>Constance Baker Motley (1921-2005) was born to West Indian immigrants from the Island of Nevis. She was a key member of the team who won civil rights case in which the supreme court declared that segregated schools were unconstitutional. It was Motley who drafted the original complaint.</p>	
<p>Olive Morris helped to find the Brixton Woman's group and was actively involved in the black workers movement and early squatting movement in the 1970's. A plaque in the foyer of Olive Morris is dedicated To Olive who died in 1979 aged 27.</p>	
<p>William Cuffey (1788-1870) was a prominent chartist leader. Cuffey's father was born in St Kitts as a cook on a British warship; Coffey's father traveled with the Royal Navy and eventually settled with is English wife and family in Chatham, Kent. Cuffey became a tailor. He joined the London Chartists because he was angry with the poor pay and working conditions. By 1848 he was the leader of the London Chartists movement and demanded political reforms. He was transported to Tasmania for treason in 1849 and was pardoned seven years later.</p>	

Black Nobel Prize Winner – People who have won prizes awarded annually by the Nobel Foundation for Outstanding achievements, service, literature, economics and for the promotion of peace.

<p>Ralph J Bunche (1904-1971) was a UN mediator who won the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize. He was the first black man to receive this award. Bunche was a member of the U.S. delegation that drafted the United Nations Charter</p>	
<p>Derek Walcott is a St. Lucian poet who is considered to be the greatest living West Indian poet. He has written many plays for stage and radio. He has also collaborated on several musicals. Walcott won the Nobel Peace Prize for Literature in 1992.</p>	
<p>In 2004 Wangari Maathai, a Kenyan environmentalist was the first African woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize since it was created in 1901. She is Kenya's Deputy Environment Minister, who headed the Green Belt Movement, a group that planted 30 million trees in Africa to help protect the environment</p>	
<p>Dr. Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968) was the second African American to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He became a symbol of the struggle for Racial Equality.</p>	
<p>Nelson Mandela (18th July 1918 - present) led the struggle to replace the Apartheid Regime in South Africa with a multi-cultural democracy. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.</p>	
<p>Kofi Annan (8th April 1938 - present) was Leader of the United Nations and he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001. The prize was given for the fight against HIV/Aids and International Terrorism. Kofi was born in Ghana and dedicated almost all of his working life to the United Nations.</p>	
<p>Sir William Arthur Lewis (1915-1991) was born in St. Lucia. He attended the London School of Economics. Lewis advocated development in poor nations. He was principal of the University of the West Indies and an economic adviser to the fledging nation of Ghana. He won the Nobel Peace Prize for Economics for his pioneering research in developing nations</p>	