

CELEBRATING

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH



**WALTER TULL**  
FIRST BLACK OFFICER



**MARY SEACOLE**  
AFRICAN DOCTRESS



**ROSA PARKS**  
CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER



**BETTY CAMPBELL**  
FIRST BLACK  
HEADTEACHER IN WALES



**DANIEL DE'ATH**  
FIRST BLACK  
MAYOR OF CARDIFF

# MARY SEACOLE



Mary was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her Father was a Scottish soldier and her mother a Jamaican healer and Doctress, that meant she used herbs and local medicine.

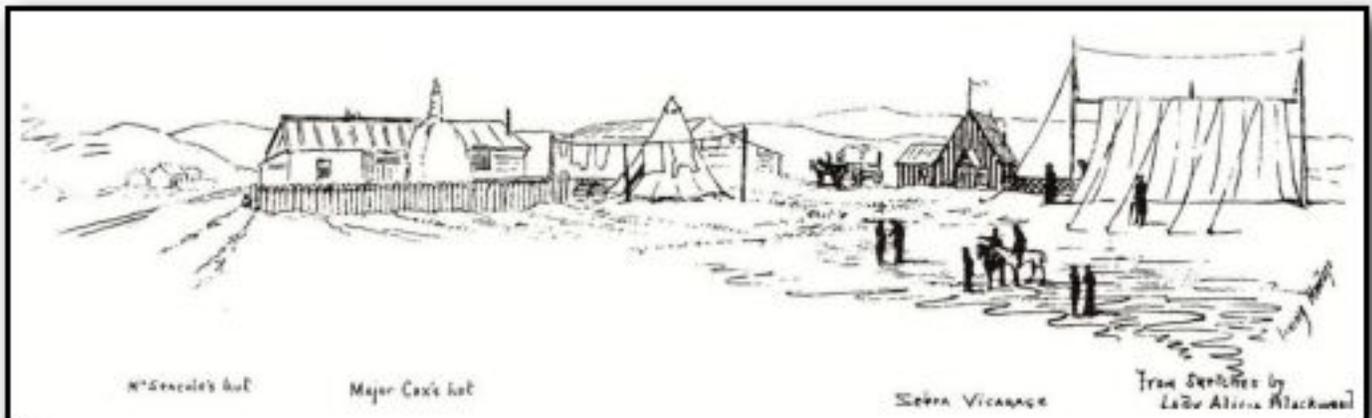
Mary learned her nursing and medicine skills from watching her mother.

When she was 12 years old her mother ran a boarding house where many people were soldiers who were sick or injured. Mary watched the army doctors and asked lots of questions so that she could learn as much as she could about medicine.

Mary loved to travel but ladies rarely travelled alone at the time. Despite this, Mary was determined to see the world and she visited England twice.

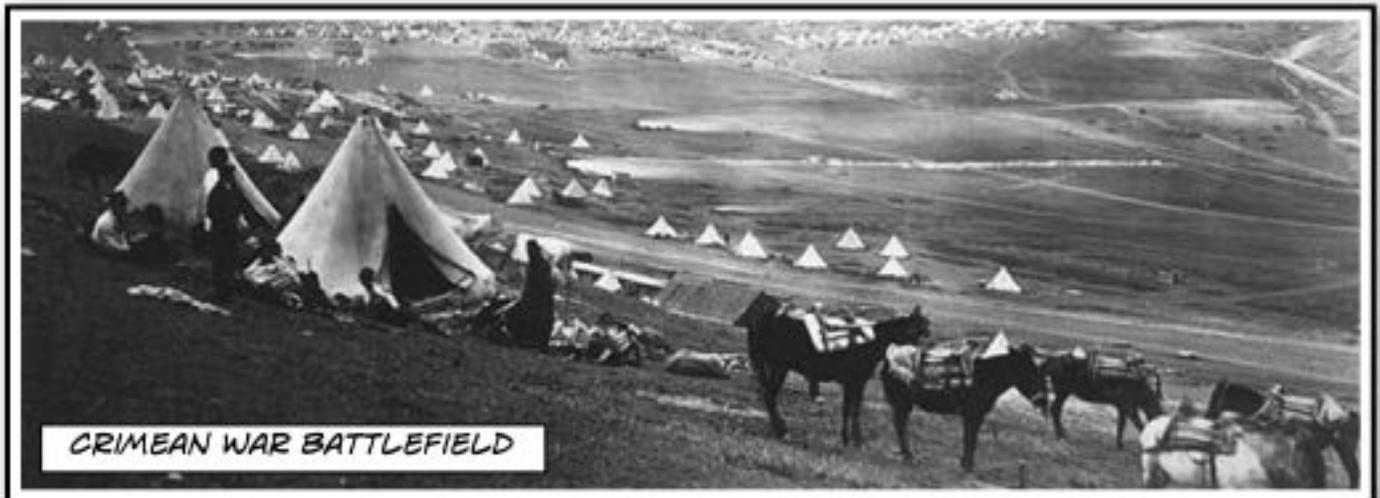
In 1850 Mary nursed people suffering in a cholera epidemic, she learned to understand the terrible disease and saved many lives.

In 1853 the Crimean War broke out in Russia and Mary was keen to help. She went to London and applied to become one of Florence Nightingale's nurses but she was turned down many times. Mary decided that she would go any way and boarded a ship to the Crimea. When she arrived, she found the soldiers in a terrible state.



Mary set up the British Hotel, it was really just a hut made out of metal sheets. There she made sure that the soldiers had hot food and drinks, she tended their wounds and made sure they could rest.

Mary decided that she would ride into the battlefields of Crimea and tend the wounds of the soldiers from both sides. This earned her the nickname "Mother Seacole".



CRIMEAN WAR BATTLEFIELD

After the war, the soldiers wrote to newspapers telling them about this amazing woman and what she had done for them.



In 1857, 80,000 people turned up for a Charity Gala that was held in her honour. She received medals from many countries because of her bravery.

As a Black woman living at that time, she broke all the social rules and prejudices to travel the world, run businesses and help those most in need, even if it meant putting her own life at risk.

Mary was truly a remarkable person. She saw only wounded soldiers on the battlefields, not their race or colour.

# WALTER TULL



Walter was born on 28th April 1888 in Folkestone, Kent, he was the fourth child of Daniel and Alice Tull, he had three sisters and two brothers.

Walter's father Daniel was born in Barbados in 1856, he was the son of slaves Anna and William. At this time, it was illegal for non-white people to be educated, but somehow Daniel had been taught to read and write.

He became a carpenter and in 1876 he boarded a boat to England in search of a better life. In 1880 he married Alice Elizabeth Palmer.

The family were happy, but not for long. Tragedy hit when Alice became ill and died and two years later Daniel died.

The family was split up and Walter and his brother Edward were taken to Bonner Street children's Home. Walter and Edward were given the job of polishing all the shoes and boots for everyone in the orphanage.



The two brothers stood out because they were mixed heritage. When Walter was only 12 his brother Edward was adopted by a family in Glasgow and Walter was left all alone.

Encouraged by the people at the orphanage, Walter discovered he had a wonderful talent, he was a brilliant football player.



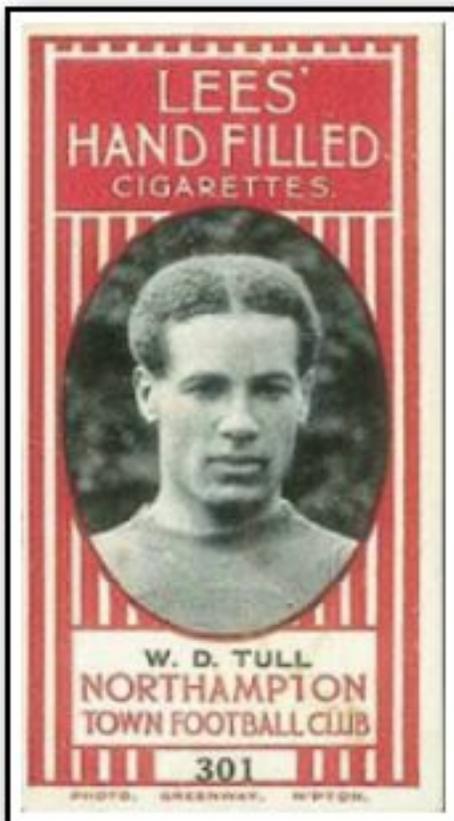
By the time he was 20 Walter was playing for Tottenham Hotspur and was their star player, he was one of the most well-known Black men in the country.

Unfortunately, Walter encountered terrible racism in the comments shouted at him from the stands, but he didn't react and he remained focused on his game and showed great courage with every match he played.

On 2nd October 1909 Tottenham hotspur played Bristol City, a large mob of 20,000 Football Fans shouted abuse at Walter.

Although he was the star player and had done nothing wrong, the Tottenham management told Walter that he was being taken out of the first team and put into the reserves.

It would appear that the club would rather side-line their best player than stand for Walter against the racist supporters.



In 1911 Walter moved to a new club, Northampton Town. Many people in Northampton would not have seen a Black person before, but Walter began to thrive when the people took him to their hearts and saw him as a brilliant football player.

The switch to Northampton proved to be the defining moment in Tull's career and he would soon establish himself as one of the club's best and most popular players. Tull would score nine goals in 110 games playing at half-back, earning considerable praise for his dynamic displays.

All was going well for Walter at his new club, until the 4th August 1914 when the 1st World War broke out. Within the first few months of the war, Walter became one of the first Northampton players to join up.

Young men were encouraged to join the Pals Battalions. These Battalions were made up of work mates, neighbours, old school friends and people that worked together. Walter joined the Middlesex Regiment because they had a Footballer's Pals battalion.



Walter was respected by the other soldiers in his battalion. He fought in many battles including the Battle of Somme in 1916.

He was sent back to England suffering from Pneumonia and shell-shock, today this would be called post-traumatic stress disorder. After treatment he was well enough to join his battalion



On 30th May 1917, Walter made history when he was the first mixed heritage person to become a British Army officer. Up until then Military Law said that you must be a white, British-born person to become an officer.

Walter performed many gallant acts during the war, one of them was in March 1918, he led 26 of his men on a night raid and through his calmness and courage he returned with all 26 men unharmed.

For his bravery, he was recommended for a Military Cross, this was never awarded to him and to this day people petition for the medal to be given in his name.



Walter's amazing story came to an end on 25th March 1918 during the 1st Battle of Bapaume. During the battle Walter led an attack on German trenches, they had to cross "No Man's Land" (land in the middle of British and German trenches) which was under fire from German machine guns, he was shot and died where he fell.

His friend Private Tom Billingham a former goalkeeper for Leicester tried to drag his body back to the British lines so he could be buried but failed. Walter's body was lost in the mud of the battlefield but is remembered on the Arras Memorial.



Walter's statue at Northampton Guildhall



Walter's memorial at Sixfields Stadium, Northampton

On the battlefield Walter showed the same bravery, courage and dignity that he had shown on the football pitch, he was a well-respected officer, the soldiers judged only the man not his colour.

Walter was and still is a truly inspirational person who was able to allow his ability both as a football player and later an officer to shine through so that people saw him for who he was and admired him for it.

# BETTY CAMPBELL



Betty was born Rachel Elizabeth Johnson on 6th November 1934 in Butetown, Cardiff to Honora and Simon Vickers Johnson.

Her father had come to Cardiff from Jamaica when he was only 15.

When the 2nd World War started in 1939, Betty's father went off to war. On 12th September 1942 Simon was killed when the Merchant Navy ship that he was serving on, *Ocean Vanguard* was torpedoed. After this the family struggled to get enough money together to live.

Betty's ambition was to become a teacher, however when she told one of her teachers this, she was told that the problems of being a working class black girl were insurmountable, really she was telling Betty that was never going to happen.

This reduced Betty to tears, but it made her more determined than ever to reach her goal.



Lady Margaret's High School



Betty grew up in a diverse community who knew no racial divides, she lived next door to the newly-built mosque on Peel Street and remembered the civil opening ceremony vividly in 1943.

When Betty left school, she married Rupert Campbell and had four children.



In 1960 she enrolled in the Cardiff Teacher Training College one of only 6 female students to be awarded a place.

Betty said "I was determined that I was going to become one of those people and enhance the Black spirit, black culture as much as I could."

As a Black teacher, Betty often encountered parents who thought because she was Black, she wouldn't be able to teach their children properly, she set out to prove them wrong.

Betty worked for many years as a teacher and then finally in the 1970's she made history by becoming the first Black headteacher in Wales. Her school was Mount Stuart Primary in Cardiff.



Betty helped to create Black History Month and taught workshops about the role of the people of Bute town and their countries during the 2nd World War.

Betty thought that it was important that the children at her school learned about the positive contributions of people of colour to British society as well as other aspects of Black history like slavery and the effects it had.

Betty said of her community "In our own unique way we were establishing an area where religion, colour didn't matter – we all respected each other as people."



Betty loved her community and did all she could to support it, she became an independent councillor for Butetown, she also became a member of the Commission for Racial Equality, and a board member for the BBC. In 2003 she received an MBE for services to education and community life.

Betty loved her community and did all she could to support it, she became an independent councillor for Butetown, she also became a member of the Commission for Racial Equality, and a board member for the BBC. In 2003 she received an MBE for services to education and community life.



When Betty died aged 82 in 2017 hundreds of people lined the streets to pay their respects. Betty had spent her life looking after the children and people of Butetown regardless of colour or religion and the people loved her for it.



In 2019 the BBC ran a competition called hidden heroes, they wanted to put a statue of an inspirational Welsh woman outside the new offices of the BBC in Cardiff.

The woman who was chosen was Betty Campbell, this lady had fought for her community, she had changed lives and concepts of how people saw her.

# DANIEL DE'ATH



Daniel De'ath was born in Warwickshire in the Midlands and came to Cardiff to work as a researcher at the Welsh Assembly.

Daniel loved Cardiff and decided that in he would like to work for the people of his new city, in 2012 he was elected as a County Councillor.

Sometimes Daniel would come across people who would say "you can't be a councillor", Daniel said "People think of councillors as being white, middle aged, wearing a grey suit, not a tall black man"



In 2019 Daniel was elected the first Black Lord Mayor of Cardiff.

Daniel said "I am really pleased and proud to be the first Black Lord Mayor of Cardiff. I really want to use the role to encourage other black people from working class backgrounds to enter the public sphere".

Daniel said "I still get mistaken for a security guard or a waiter and a lot of the time my driver who is white is mistaken for the Mayor."

"I don't think they're doing it because they're racist – it's the ideas they have about society about different roles"

Daniel said "I love being a councillor, it's the best job I've ever had"

# ROSA PARKS



Rosa Parks was born on 4th February 1913, in Montgomery in Alabama USA. She lived on a farm with her grandparents, mother and younger brother Sylvester.

Rosa once said "I believe we are here on the planet Earth to live, grow up and do what we can to make this world a better place for all people to enjoy Freedom."

When Rosa was taken to the nearest town, she realised that people were being treated differently. She started to notice Black and white people were kept apart. Black people had separate entrances to buildings, they had to use toilets that were for black people only. She noticed that black people even had to have their own churches, schools, and restaurants.

This was called segregation. It meant that Black and white people were kept separate, telling Black people that they were not as good as white people. At this time Black people were called coloured, a term we no longer use.



In 1932 Rosa, married her husband Raymond Parks, who was a barber. Rosa worked at a department store as a seamstress.

In 1943 they both became interested in civil rights. Black people were starting to question these rules and regulations that stopped them from going where they wanted, when they wanted.

On 1st December 1955 at 6pm after a long day at work Rosa climbed the steps to get onto the bus to go home. She had to pay at the front of the bus then get off and go around the back to use the entrance for Black people.

Rosa had to sit at the back of the bus with the other Black people while the white people sat at the front. During her journey the bus stopped, and a white man got on, Black people were expected to get out of their seats and allow white people to sit down. Rosa decided that she wasn't going to stand up and stayed put.



Quickly the bus driver called for two policemen to come and take Rosa off the bus and take her to the police station. She was charged with civil disobedience. Rosa remained dignified throughout.

Rosa was found guilty and was fined \$14.00, a lot of money at that time.

That night everyone was talking about it, and it was decided that flyers would go out to ask all the black people of Montgomery not to use the bus on 5th December when Rosa's case

came to court. When the 5th came, Black people walked, cycled, and shared cars but didn't use the buses.

Black and some white people were so disgusted at this that they decided they would permanently boycott the buses. 40,000 Black people refused to use the bus for 381 days. The bus company lost a lot of money.





The government decided that they had to do something and made a new rule saying that Black people could sit anywhere they wanted on buses and they didn't have to give up their seats for white people.

After the protest Rosa and her husband both lost their jobs, but they continued to fight for justice

Shortly after the protest Rosa and Raymond moved to Detroit where her brother lived, she continued to fight for civil rights, she wrote books, made speeches, and did all she could to make the world a fairer place.



In 1999, Rosa was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honour the United States bestows on a civilian. When she died at age 92 on 24th October 2005, she became the first woman in the nation's history to lie in state at the U.S. Capitol, 50,000 people came to pay their respects to her.

"I was a person with dignity and self-respect, and I should not set my sights lower than anybody else just because I was Black."

Rosa Parks

# CHANGES IN THE LAW

## Race Relations Act 1965



The Act passed by Parliament, banned racial discrimination in public places and made the promotion or hatred on the grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origins' an offence.

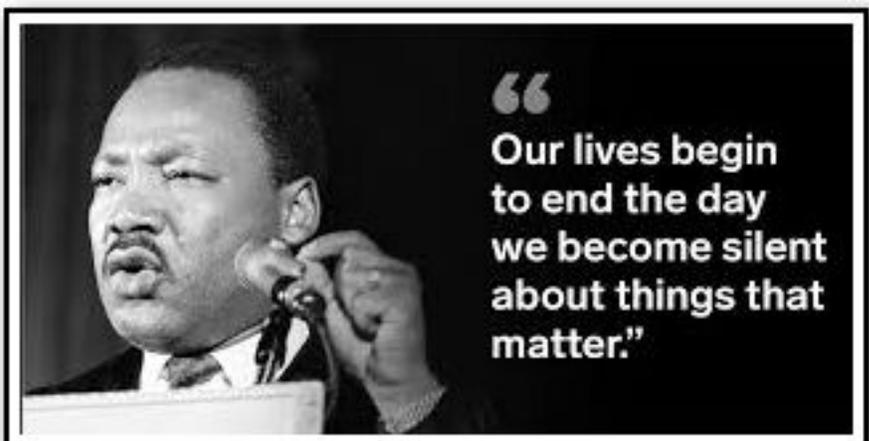
In 1968 a new Race Relations Act was passed. This made it unlawful to discriminate against anyone within employment, housing or advertising.



In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was passed. The act states that a person can not be discriminated against for race, colour, religion, sex or national origin. It also says that there can no longer be racial segregation in schools and a person can not be discriminated against when they apply for a job

*"Darkness cannot drive out darkness, only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate, only love can do that."*

*Martin Luther King*



**“  
Our lives begin  
to end the day  
we become silent  
about things that  
matter.”**

*Martin Luther King*

# DID YOU KNOW?



Henry VIII (1509 – 1547) had a Black trumpeter called John Blanke, he was from Africa.

We know that John asked for a pay rise, he thought he was worth 8p per day. No one knows if he got it!

In Tudor times there were hundreds of black people living in England.



We had a queen with Black ancestry, her name was Charlotte.

She was married to George III (1760 – 1820).

Queen Charlotte's great granddaughter was Queen Victoria



Omoba Aina was a Nigerian Princess, her parents died after being captured by slave traders.

Omoba was given to Queen Victoria as a gift. She was given a new English name Sarah Forbes-Bonetta. Victoria saw her as a princess and treated her like one, she paid for her education and found people who would look after her.

When Omoba had her first child, Victoria became her godmother.

# THE BEATLES



In 1964 The Beatles made a stand against segregation.

They were due to play a concert in the Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida. They realised that the people had to stand white people one side and Black people the other.

The Beatles said that they never would perform at a concert where people were segregated. Finally, the officials allowed everyone to mix and the Beatles played the concert. As a result, the Beatles had it written into their contracts that they would not play to segregated crowds.

Paul McCartney later said "We were due to play Jacksonville in the States and we found out that it was going to be a segregated audience—Blacks one side, whites the other—and it just seemed so mad, we couldn't understand that. So we just said, 'We're not playing that!'" "The concert we did that day was the first non-segregated audience.

"We never play to segregated audiences and we aren't going to start now. I'd sooner lose our appearance money."

John Lennon

# WHO SAID?

*"In our own unique way we were establishing an area where religion, colour didn't matter – we all respected each other as people."*

*"I was a person with dignity and self-respect, and I should not set my sights lower than anybody else just because I was Black."*

*"Darkness can not drive out darkness, only light can do that. Hate can not drive out hate, only love can do that."*

*"We never play to segregated audience and we aren't going to start now. I'd sooner loose our appearance money"*



*Betty Campbell*



*The Beatles*



*Martin Luther*



*Rosa Parks*

# QUIZ

1) What award did Betty Campbell receive for her work in Education and her community?



- a) MBE - Member of the British Empire
- b) CBE - Commander of the British Empire
- c) OBE - Order of the British Empire

2) How many days did the Montgomery Bus Boycott go on for?



- a) 381 days
- b) 20 days
- c) 75 days

3) What city in Florida did the Beatles refuse to play at unless the audience were not segregated?



- a) Orlando
- b) Jacksonville
- c) Miami

4) Why did Daniel De'Ath move to Cardiff?



- a) To work at the Tax Office
- b) To work at National Museum For Wales
- c) To work at the Welsh Assembly

5) What instrument did John Blanke play for Henry VIII?



- a) Drum
- b) Trumpet
- c) Recorder

6) Who was godmother to Princess Omoba Aina First child?



- a) Princess Anne
- b) Princess Charlotte
- c) Queen Victoria

7) What job did Rosa Parks do at the department store?



- a) She was a steamstress
- b) She worked on the tills
- c) She was the manager

8) What was the football team Walter Tull first played for?



- a) Manchester United
- b) Nottingham Forest
- c) Tottenham Hotspur

# WORD SEARCH

Can you find the answers to the questions in this word search puzzle?

m	a	r	t	i	n	l	u	t	h	e	r	k	i	n	g
a	j	s	h	b	l	a	c	k	h	i	s	t	o	r	y
r	o	b	e	w	a	l	t	e	r	t	u	l	l	e	c
y	h	x	b	d	a	n	i	e	l	d	e	'	a	t	h
s	n	n	e	p	v	g	x	h	k	q	r	l	o	u	a
e	b	a	a	e	v	r	o	s	a	p	a	r	k	s	r
a	l	p	t	y	w	i	b	h	l	o	t	c	z	q	l
c	a	y	l	h	c	o	m	o	b	a	a	i	n	a	o
o	n	k	e	n	o	t	h	a	m	p	t	o	n	k	t
l	k	l	s	a	q	x	s	m	r	e	w	n	k	p	t
e	e	c	i	v	i	l	r	i	g	h	t	s	l	t	e
r	a	c	e	r	e	l	a	t	i	o	n	s	h	g	u
z	m	e	d	a	l	o	f	f	r	e	e	d	o	m	h

1. The lady who set up the British Hotel in Crimea M--- S-----
2. Footballer and Army OFFicer who made history W----- T---
3. First Black headteacher and community leader B---- C-----
4. Cardiff's First Black Mayor D----- D-----
5. The lady who wouldn't give up her seat on the bus in Montgomery R--- P----
6. Black Civil Rights leader M----- L----- K---
7. Henry VIII's trumpeter J--- B-----
8. Britain's Black Queen C-----
9. Nigerian Princess who was given to Queen Victoria O---- A---
10. The band who refused to play to segregated audiences T-- B-----
11. The medal Rosa Parks received in 1999, the Presidential M---- o- P-----
12. In 1965 parliament passed the R--- R----- Act
13. In 1964 America passed the C---- R----- Act
14. Which Football club recognised Walter Tull's playing ability and not his colour  
N----- T---
15. B---- H----- Month

### *Answers to Quiz*

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) C