

Black Tudors

Symbol Book

Black Tudors

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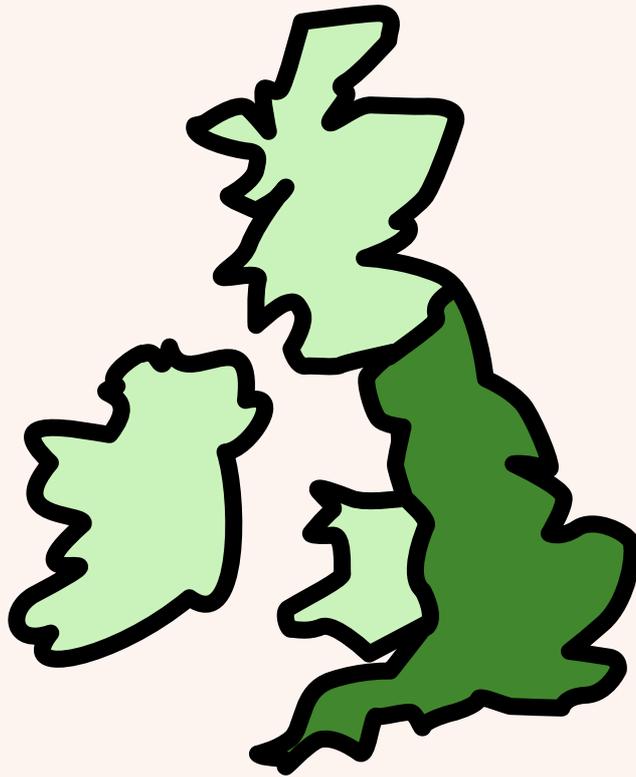
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Tudor



England



did not have



slaves.



People

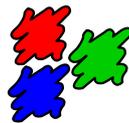


were not



judged

by the



colour

of their



skin.



Religion,

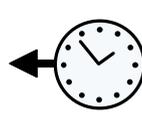


wealth

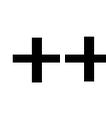
and



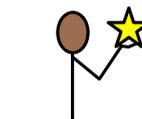
skills



were



more



important.

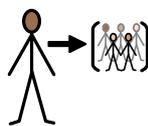


England



was not

heavily



involved in

the



slave



trade.







 Black people were accepted into Tudor society.

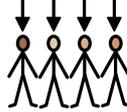




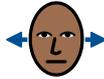

 They were baptised, married and buried by the church.



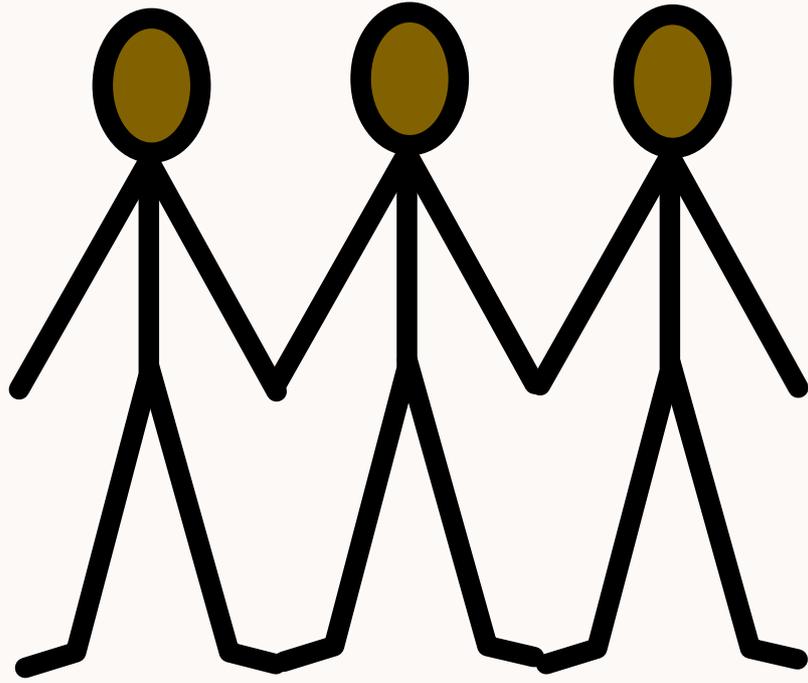



 They had skills and were paid like everyone else.



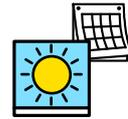
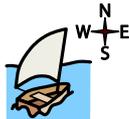



 In England black people were free and not slaves.

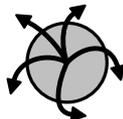


100

Hundreds of black people lived in Tudor England.



Ships were sailing all over the world by this date.



Black people were living all over Europe.

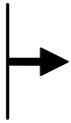


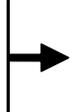
IV



In Scotland James iv had black musicians at court.



   
Black people came to England from Africa.

    
They came to England from Spain and the Caribbean.

    
They came to England with privateers and pirates.

     
They came with merchants, aristocracy and royalty.



 was a  black musician in the  Tudor court.

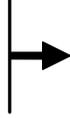
 He  may have  come  with  Catherine of Aragon in  1501.

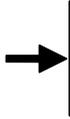
In  1509  he  played trumpet  at the funeral  of Henry vii.

In  1509  he  played  at the coronation  of Henry viii.

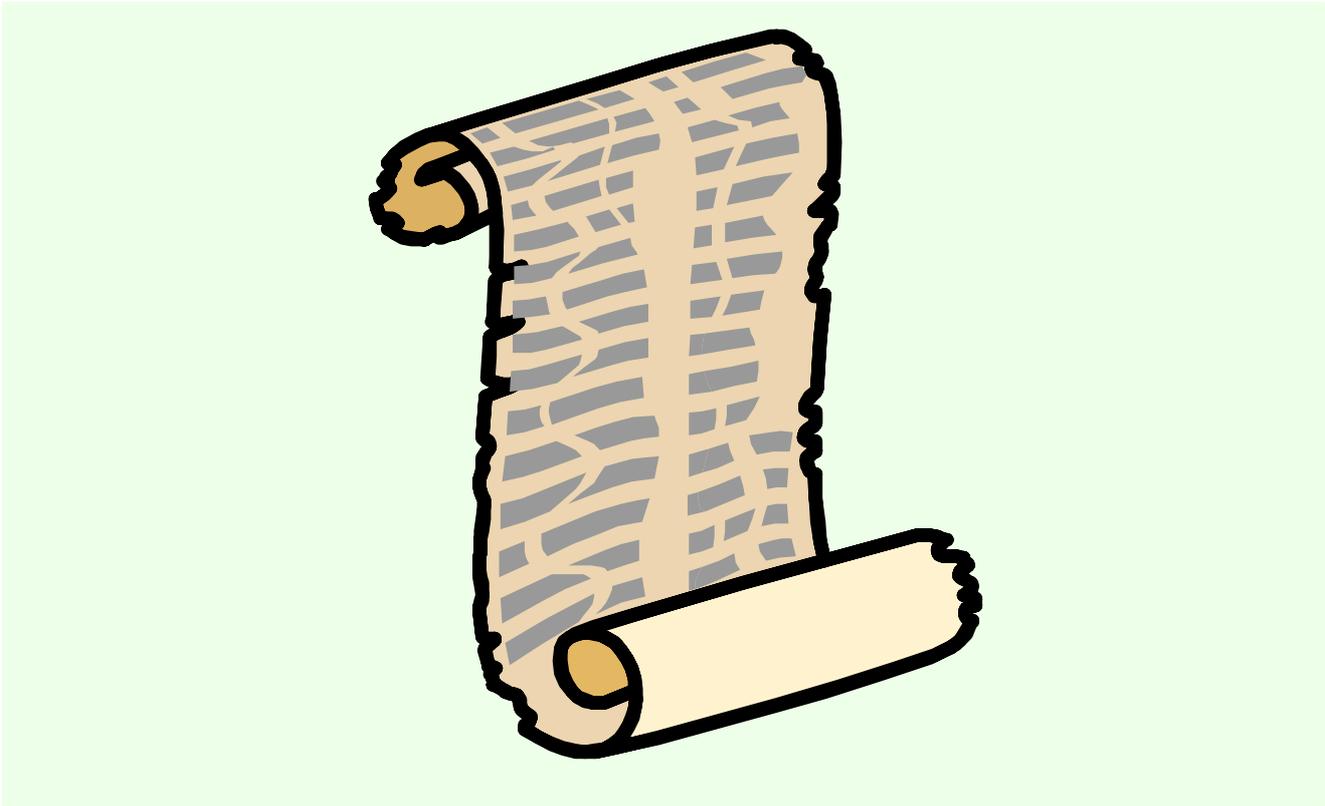


 John Blanke was  paid  wages of  8  pence a  day.

 John  wanted  more  money  from the  king.

 He  wrote  to  Henry viii  asking  for a rise  in pay.

 John was  successful and  his  wages were  doubled.



We



know about



John



from records

of the

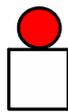


time.



He

is



on

the



Westminster Tournament Roll

of

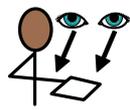
1511

1511.

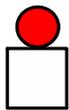


John

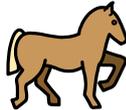
is



shown



on



horseback



playing the trumpet.

1512

In

1512



Henry VIII



gave



John

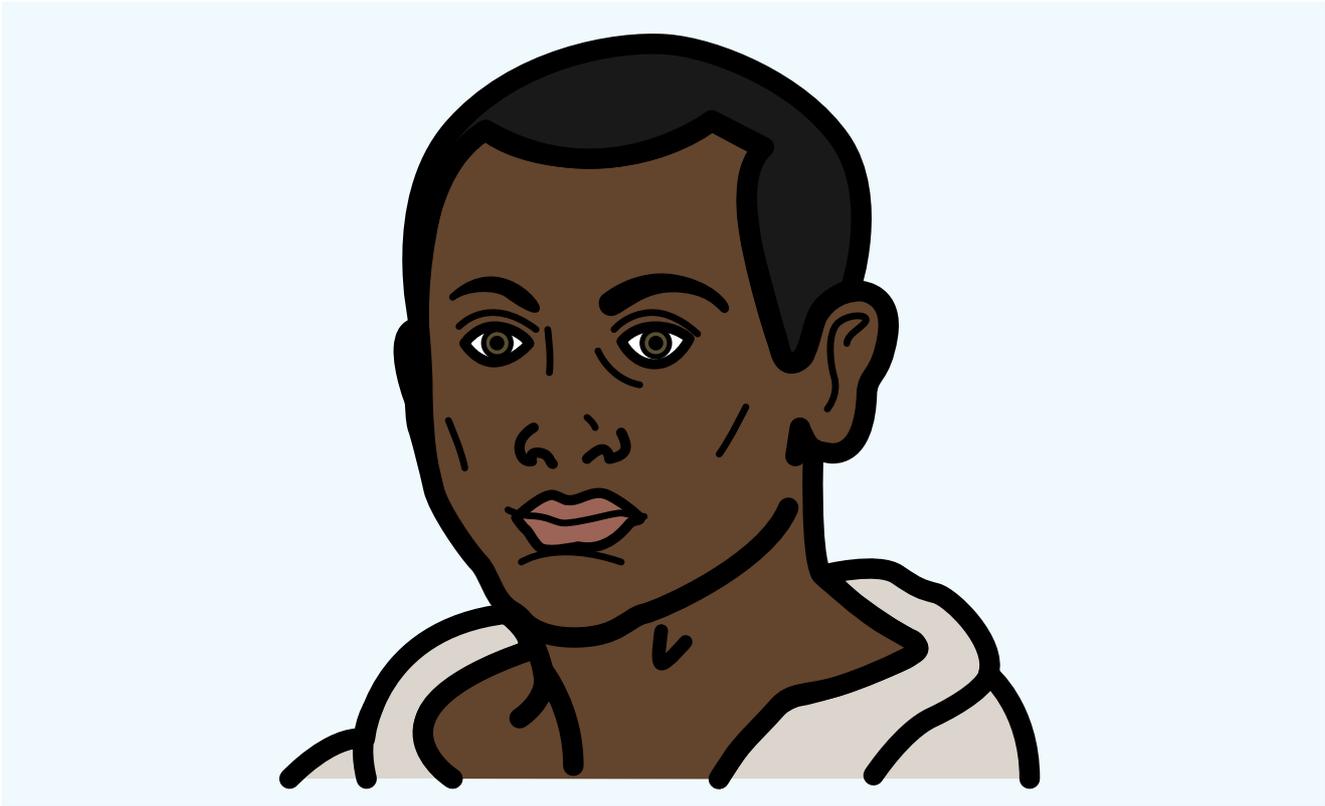
a

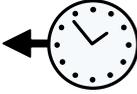


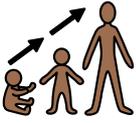
wedding



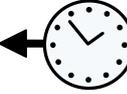
gift.



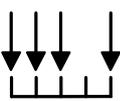
 Jacques Francis  was  born  around 1529  in West Africa.

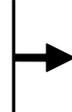
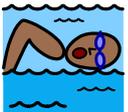
 He  probably  grew up  on an island  off the coast.

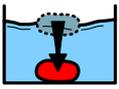
 He  will have  learnt to  dive for  pearls as a  child.

 Jacques  was  an expert  at swimming  and diving.

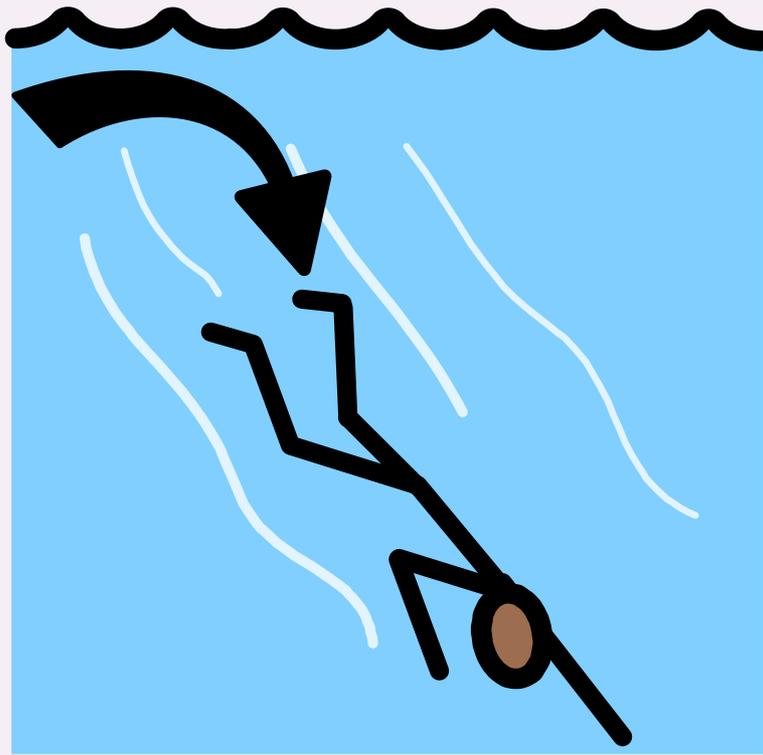


 Most  Europeans  couldn't  swim  in Tudor  times.

 Black people  from  Africa  were expert  swimmers.

1545  the Mary Rose  sank  off Southampton  harbour.

 The guns  on the Mary Rose  were worth  a fortune.



Henry



paid



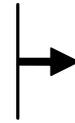
Jacques



to salvage



guns



from

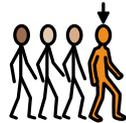


the wreck.



Jacques

was the



lead



diver

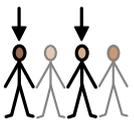
and was



very

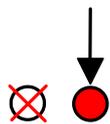


skilled.



Some

of the



other



divers



may have

been



Africans.



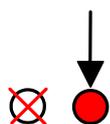
Jacques



also



salvaged



other

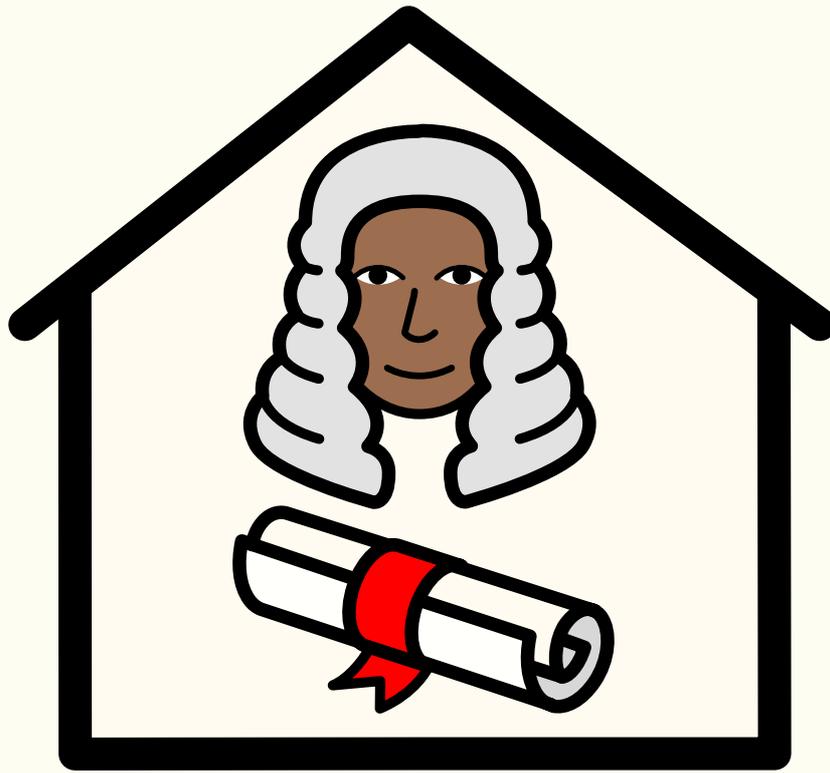


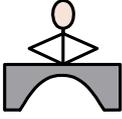
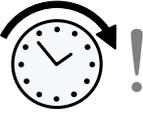
wrecks

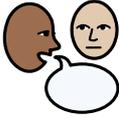
in

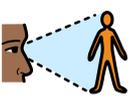


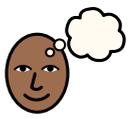
Southampton.



 Jacques'  boss  was  later  charged  with  stealing.

 In  court  Jacques  gave  evidence  in the  trial.

 He  was  the  1st  African  to appear in  an  English  court.

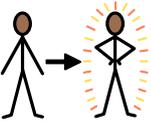
 Jacques  was  legally  considered  a  free man.

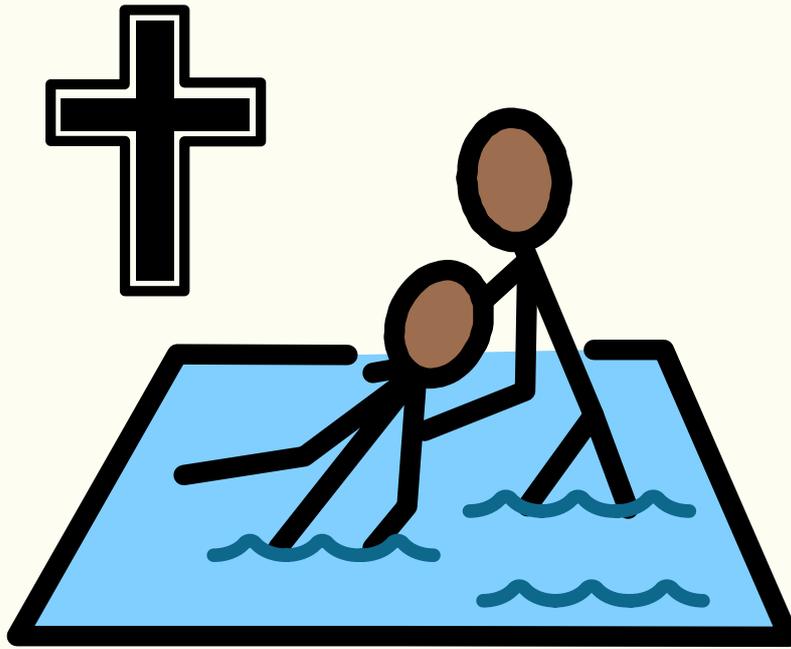


 =  in  in  North Africa.

   for  from  Morocco.

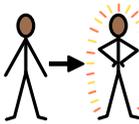
 came to  England around  1583, aged  6 or 7.

 became  a  servant to the  merchant John Barker.



1597  =  
 In 1597 Mary Fillis was baptised in London.

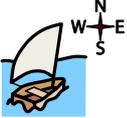
   
 She worked for a seamstress called Millicent Porter.

     
 Millicent sponsored Mary and became her godmother.

      
 Mary needed to be baptised so she could marry.

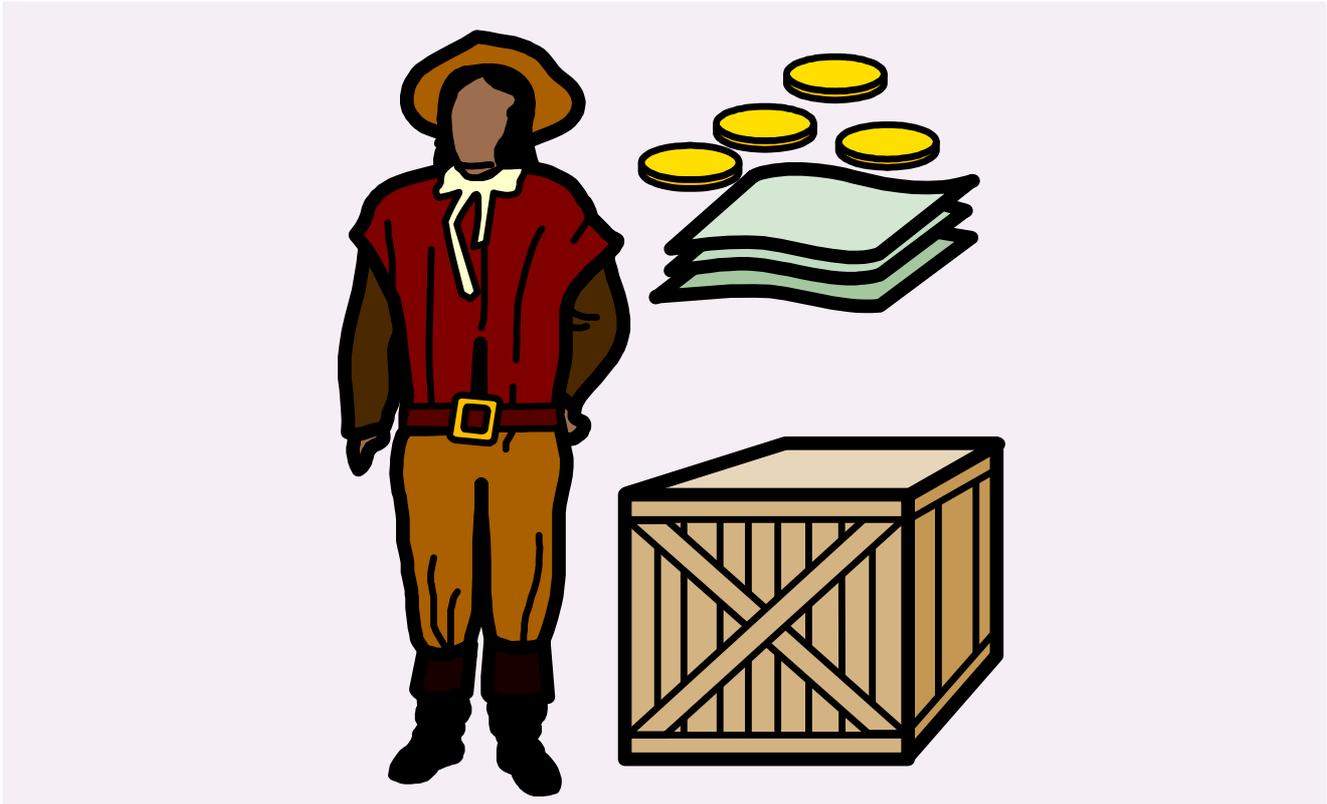


 =  of an  king.

 sailed  to  on the  Abigail in 1610.

He lived with a merchant in London for 2 years.

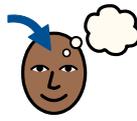
He learnt to speak English and was also baptised.



Dederi



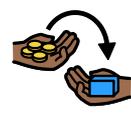
came to England



to learn



English



for trading.



His



kingdom



wanted to



trade



pepper



and ivory.



Afterwards



Dederi



returned to

his



people

in



Africa.



Dederi



later

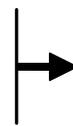


traded

with



merchants



from



England.

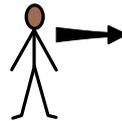
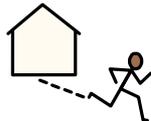


=

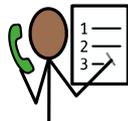


Diego the Circumnavigator was a slave in Panama.

1572



In 1572 he escaped and joined Sir Francis Drake.



Diego arranged an alliance with the Cimarrons.



The Cimarrons were Africans who had escaped slavery.



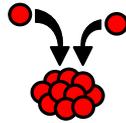
Diego



helped



Drake



capture



a fortune



in Spanish



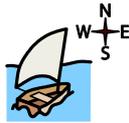
gold.



Afterwards



Diego



sailed



to England

with



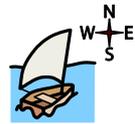
Drake.

1577

In 1577



Diego



sailed

with



Drake



on the Golden Hinde.



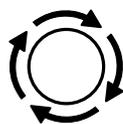
He



died



sailing



around

the

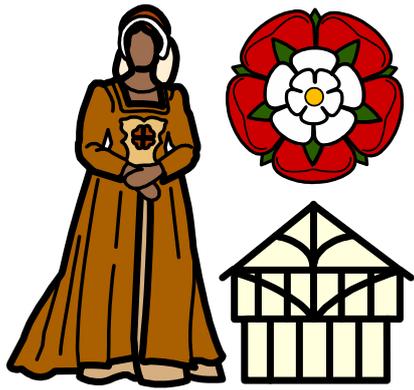


world

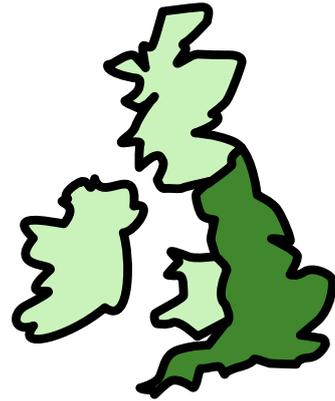
with



Drake.



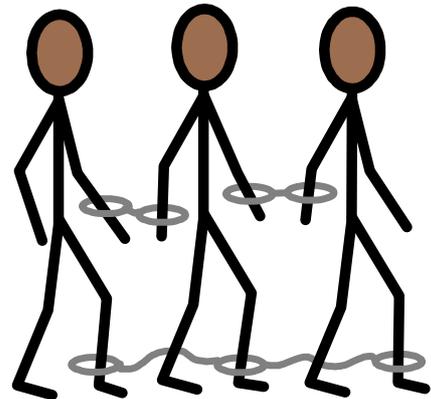
Tudor



England



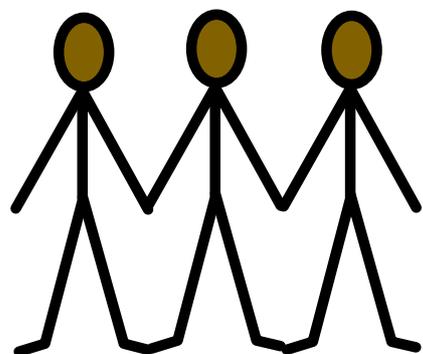
Africa



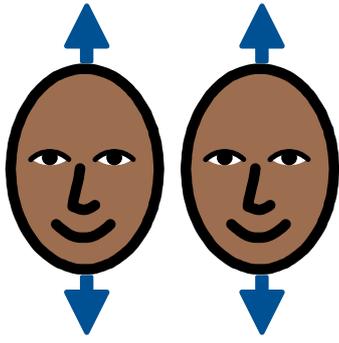
slave



free



black people



accepted



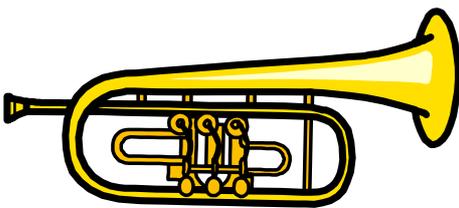
society



church



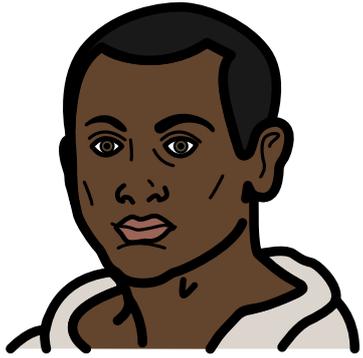
John Blanke



trumpet



Henry viii



Jacques Francis



diver



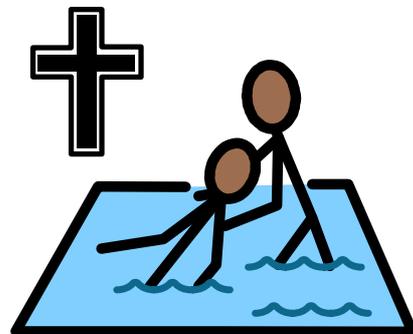
Mary Rose



Mary Fillis



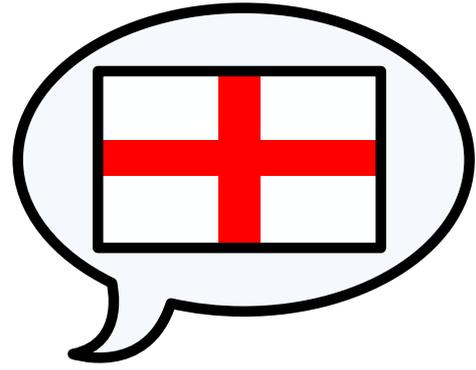
Morocco



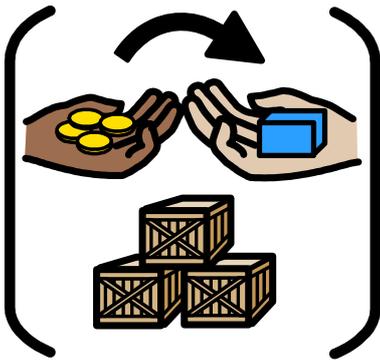
baptise



Dederi Jaquoah



speak English



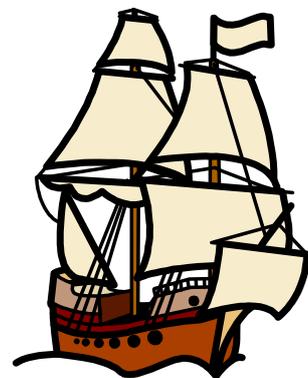
trade



Diego



Francis Drake



Golden Hinde