

Heading top left**The Bishops of London, colonialism, transatlantic slavery, and resistance****Bottom left****Key**

Purple = African rulers and empires

Pink = English & British monarchs and rulers

Red = acts of resistance and resisters

Blue = Bishops of London and the Church of England

Green = Key world events

BoL = Bishop of London

Anglican = Church of England

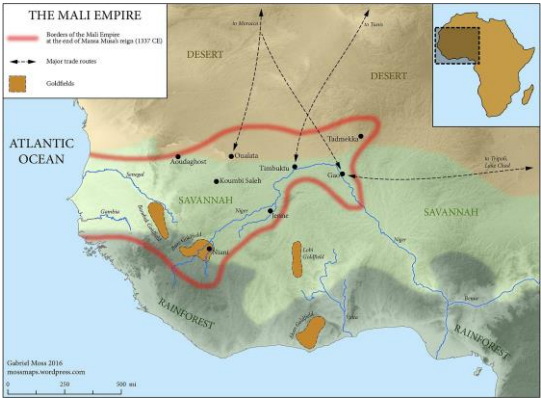

QR codes

For more detail on any of these subjects use the following QR codes:

QR code tbc	Acts of resistance and resisters
QR code tbc	Bishops of London and the Church of England
QR code tbc	Monarchs and rulers (African)
QR code tbc	Monarchs and rulers (English/British)
QR code tbc	Key world events
QR code tbc	More detailed version of timeline

Bottom right hand corner**Acknowledgements**

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<p>Bishop Wealdhere BoL 693 – 704/5 Acquires Fulham Palace in 704</p>	<p>Mansā Mūsā, reign 1312 - 1335 Rules over the Mali empire which includes the West African river valleys of Senegal, Gambia and the Niger. The production of gold is at its height</p>	<p>1375 The <i>Catalan Atlas</i>, by Abraham Cresques, is published for Prince John of Aragon in Spain. It highlights Africa as a continent rich in gold</p>
<p>Kingdom of Ife, c.1000 - 1400 Ife (now in modern-day Nigeria) is ruled by a Yoruba king called the Ooni</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>The Mali empire</i></p> <p>(Public domain image https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Mali_Empire.jpg)</p>	<p>*https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/35/1375 Atlas Catalan Abraham Cresques.jpg></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>The Catalan Atlas</i></p>
<p>King William I 'The Conqueror', reign 1066 - 1087</p>	<p>1346 - 53 Black Death, a bubonic plague in Western Europe and North Africa, kills thousands of people, resulting in a massive labour shortage</p>	<p>Kingdom of Kongo, c. 1380 - 1857 Kongo forms part of a large network of trade in natural materials. It is now called Angola</p>
<p>1100 - 1450 The Shona people build the city of Great Zimbabwe. It has trade links with China, Persia and the islands of the Indian Ocean</p>		<p>1424 Indigenous soldiers of the Canary Islands (off the coast of northern West Africa) repel the forces of Prince Henry of Portugal</p>

<p>Eware the Great, Benin, Africa, reign 1440 - 1473</p>	<p>1482 King Kwamina Ansah (reign 1475 - 1510), grants permission for the Spanish to build Elmina Castle, the first permanent European trading outpost in Africa. Originally a place to store gold, about 100 years later this West African fort holds enslaved Africans before they are trafficked. It is in modern-day Ghana</p>	<p>1517 Around 15,000 enslaved West Africans are transported to the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola (modern-day Haiti and Dominican Republic) by the Spanish</p>
<p>1462 Catholic Pope Pious II (pope 1458 – 1464) decrees that newly converted Christian Africans cannot be enslaved</p>	<p>King Richard III, reign 1483 - 1485</p>	<p>1521 The first large scale act of resistance against enslavement takes place in Santo Domingo, the capital of Hispaniola (Santo Domingo is the capital of modern-day Dominican Republic)</p>
<p>1485 São Tomé (an island off the coast of Central West Africa) is colonised by the Portuguese. It goes on to become the first of the sugar plantations, worked by enslaved Africans from Kongo</p>	<p>King Henry VIII, reign 1509 - 1547</p>	<p>1532 One hundred and ninety enslaved people rise up on board the Portuguese ship <i>Misericordia</i> sailing from São Tomé (an island off the coast of West Central Africa) to Elmina Castle (modern-day Ghana). They escape without trace</p>

<p>1550 The trade in enslaved Africans between Africa and Europe overtakes that of gold</p>	<p>1606 English King James I (reign 1603 - 1625) grants a royal charter to the Virginia Company</p>	<p>King Charles I, reign 1625 - 1649</p>
<p>Queen Elizabeth I, reign 1558 - 1603</p>	<p>Bishop John King, BoL 1611 - 1621 Member of the Virginia Company which establishes the town of Jamestown, Virginia, in North America</p>	<p>Queen Ana Nzinga, Ndongo, central Africa, reign 1624 - 1663 Queen Nzinga made a pact with Portugal but was betrayed. She establishes a new state at Matamba where she forms an army or <i>kilombo</i>, which includes enslaved Africans who have escaped. Matamba begins trade with Portugal on equal terms</p>
<p>1562 Sir John Hawkins leads the first English slaving expedition to present day Sierra Leone. He violently captures 300 Africans there</p>	<p>1624 English King James I makes Virginia a royal colony</p>	<p>Bishop William Juxon, BoL 1633 - 1636 Juxon is Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the Board of Trade, both of which have official involvement in the transatlantic traffic in enslaved Africans. Juxon's coat of arms features four African heads</p>
<p>1600 The Company of Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa is formed. English Queen Elizabeth I is granted a royal charter to another trading company, the East India Company</p>	<p>1624 - 1627 The English settle in Barbados in the Caribbean. In 1627, ten Africans are captured from a Portuguese ship and brought ashore</p>	<p>1637 English King Charles I decrees that only Anglicans can emigrate to the North American colony of New England. Only the Bishop of London or the Archbishop of Canterbury can grant permission for clergymen to emigrate</p>

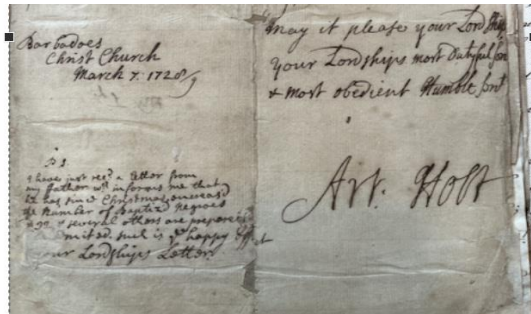
	<p>1660 England becomes the largest trafficker of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic ocean</p>	<p>1669 The Archbishop of Canterbury Gilbert Sheldon approves the Bishop of London as having care and oversight for ministers in plantations overseas</p>
<p>1649 - 1660 A republican government is formed in England under Oliver Cromwell. During the 'Interregnum' the bishops and monarchs are abolished</p>	<p>King Charles II, reign 1660 - 1685 The monarchy and bishops are reinstated</p>	<p>1672 The English company called the Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa is renamed the Royal African Company</p>
<p>1655 The British take Jamaica from the Spanish. By this stage many of the indigenous Taino people have left or died. The British start trafficking enslaved Africans to work the sugar plantations on the island</p>	<p>1661 The Barbados 'slave code' establishes the first rules and laws regarding slavery in the English Caribbean. Under this code, enslaved Africans are chattel property to be treated as the enslaver wishes</p>	<p>1674 The French East India Company is set up in Pondicherry, India</p>
<p>1655 - 1740 The First Maroon War, Jamaica Maroons are communities of free Black people, indigenous Taino, and enslaved Africans who have escaped their enslavers. They evade capture in the mountains of Jamaica while fighting a guerilla war against the English</p>	<p>1663 English King Charles II grants a royal charter to the Company of Royal Adventurers. This is the start of a 40-year monopoly over the English transatlantic traffic in enslaved Africans</p>	<p>1675 The Royal African Company is granted a charter to traffic enslaved Africans to the Americas. The Royal African Company goes on to be responsible for enslaving and trafficking over 100,000 Africans</p>

<p>Bishop Henry Compton, BoL 1675 - 1713</p> <p>Compton becomes the first Bishop of London to organise a system of 'commissaries' as his ecclesiastical representatives in the colonies</p>	<p>1712</p> <p>The Church of England inherits the Codrington Estate, Barbados. It was run by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) which was established to convert enslaved Africans to Christianity</p>	<p>1721</p> <p>An unsuccessful uprising of enslaved Africans takes place on the British ship <i>Robert of Bristol</i>. An unnamed woman helps the men below deck to attack the sailors. An enslaved man known as Captain Tomba is sold on in Jamaica but the woman and remaining men are killed</p>
<p>King James II, reign 1685 - 1688</p> <p>James serves as governor of the Royal African Company for 28 years, first as the Duke of York, and then as King</p>	<p>1712</p> <p>Enslaved Africans Churo and Jupiter escape from the Church of England's Codrington Estate, Barbados. Enslaved Africans are often given non-African names and their original names are not recorded</p>	<p>Bishop Edmund Gibson, BoL 1723 - 1748</p> <p>Gibson questions the legality of his authority over the colonies. He did not recommission any of his commissaries until 1727, giving more power to the resident planters and legislators who were often hostile to Anglican clergy</p>

<p>1685 Morgan Godwyn (1640 – c. 1686) gives a sermon against slavery, based on his experience as an Anglican minister in Virginia and Barbados. He is never heard of again. He might have been imprisoned and condemned without trial for treason</p>		
<p>King William II and Queen Mary II, reign 1689 - 1694 Bishop of London, Henry Compton, is one of seven noblemen to invite William and Mary to take the throne and overthrow King James II, a period in history known as the 'Glorious Revolution'</p>	<p>Bishop John Robinson, BoL 1713-23 As a diplomat before becoming Bishop of London, Robinson helps negotiate the Treaty of Utrecht. This grants the British a 30-year monopoly to transport enslaved Africans to the Spanish Caribbean</p>	<p>1723 An anonymous enslaved person in Virginia, North America, writes to the 'arch Bishop of Lonnd', asking him to 'releese us out of this Cruell Bondegg'</p>  <p>1723 letter from Virginia</p>
<p>Kingdom of Asante, 1700 - 1900 Osei Tutu (1660 - 1717) establishes the kingdom (now in present day Ghana) by defeating the Denkyira Empire. Asante makes its wealth from mining gold</p>	<p>King George I, reign 1714 - 1727</p>	<p>1757 The East India Company takes over control of Bengal, India</p>

1728

A letter is written to the Bishop of London from minister **Arthur Holt** on the Codrington Estate on Barbados. He witnesses singing, dancing and obeah practices on the plantations which he thinks will prevent the growth of Christianity



Letter from Arthur Holt

Grandy Nanny (c. 1686 - c.1760), Maroon leader, Jamaica

Grandy Nanny (also known as Nanny of the Maroons) plays a key role in the fighting against British soldiers. She uses obeah to give strength to her fellow Maroons as they prepare for battle, as do obeah leaders in Tayki's



Rebellion years later.

Grandy Nanny

1760 - 1761

Takyi's Rebellion, Jamaica

An uprising of enslaved Africans led by **Takyi**. Likely from high military rank from Accra, his name means 'someone royal' in the Ga language. **Apongo** is a fellow leader. His name and use of the Akan language indicate he was born either on the Cape Coast or the Gold Coast of Africa. Around 60 colonists and 400 enslaved people are killed

1730

A successful uprising of enslaved Africans takes place on board the British ship *Little George*. Enslaved African women and men capture the ship, sailing it to the Sierra Leone river where they escape, leaving the crew on board

1743

Dick Tober, from the Church of England's Codrington Estate, Barbados, tries to escape


1740

Treaty ending the Maroon Wars, Jamaica


The free status of the Maroons is recognised. Part of the agreement is that they would help capture enslaved Africans trying to escape from plantations

1745

Cubba, from the Church of England's Codrington Estate, Barbados, tries to escape

	<p>1786 and 1787 Green, from the Church of England's Codrington Estate, Barbados, tries to escape</p>	<p>1787 The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade is launched in Britain. It emphasises the economic and political benefits to ending slavery, with some elements of humanity</p>
<p>1775 - 1783 The American War of Independence The British lose 13 North American colonies</p>	<p>1783 The Zong Atrocity The crew of the Zong throw 132 sick enslaved Africans overboard en route from Africa to Jamaica. The ship's owners try to make an insurance claim for loss of property. Granville Sharpe publicises the atrocity in Britain, causing public outrage in favour of the enslaved Africans</p>	<p>1789 Olaudah Equiano (c. 1745 – 1797) publishes <i>The Interesting Narrative</i> which was partly funded by the Bishop of London, Beilby Porteus. Previously enslaved, Equiano writes and campaigns extensively for the abolition of slavery</p>  <p>Olaudah Equiano</p>
<p>1775, 1776, 1782, and 1784 Quashebah, a field worker on the Codrington Estate, Barbados, seeks her freedom on several occasions</p>	<p>Bishop Beilby Porteus, BoL 1787 - 1809 Porteus owned enslaved people. He became an abolitionist later in life</p>	<p>1789 - 1799 The French Revolution The monarchy is overthrown by the people, followed by a reign of terror</p>


<p>1791 Start of Haitian Revolution Toussaint L ouverture (c. 1743 - 1804) was born an enslaved person on the French colony of Saint Domingue (modern-day Haiti). He uses obeah knowledge as well as his diplomatic and fighting skills to win and retain parts of the island against French, Spanish and British pressure</p>  <p>Toussaint L ouverture</p>	<p>Cecile Fatiman, leader, Haitian Revolution Cecile (1771 - 1883) is a key figure at the voodoo ceremony at Bois Caiman on 14 Aug 1791, one of the starting points of the revolution. Cecile goes on to become first lady of Haiti</p>	<p>1791 An unsuccessful uprising on Dominica, a British colony in the Caribbean</p>
	<p>Cubah Cornwallis, 'The Queen of Kingston'(d. 1848) A healer and an obeah woman, Cubah gains a reputation throughout the Caribbean as a nurse. She famously heals the young Captain Horatio Nelson in Cuba in 1780. She is part of a long tradition of Jamaican women healers, Mary Seacole being another.</p>	<p>1794 The new French Republic frees all enslaved people in its Empire</p>

<p>1795 - 1796 Second Maroon War, Jamaica</p>	<p>1801 Toussaint L ouverture invades the western side of Hispaniola, Saint Domingue, and abolishes slavery. French leader Napolean Bonaparte sends in 20,000 troops to seize back control</p>	<p>1806 The abolition of the transatlantic traffic in enslaved Africans in British colonies is imminent. Chinese immigrants arrive in Trinidad on board the ship <i>Fortitude</i> to replace enslaved African labour. Conditions are so bad that most of the 192 people return on the same ship, with only 23 remaining</p>
<p>1795 Fédon s Rebellion, Grenada, Caribbean Julien Fédon (d. c. 1796), son of a white French man and a freed Black woman, leads an attack on the British. He is protesting the removal of rights which were previously granted to enslaved Africans in this former French colony</p>	<p>Suzanne Sanité Bélair, soldier in Toussaint L'ouverture's Army Suzanne (1781 - 1802), an <i>Afranchi</i> or free woman of colour, joins Toussaint s army as an officer. She is executed by the French along with her soldier husband.</p>	<p>1807 The Slave Trade Abolition Act passes in Britain by 283 votes to 16, ending the British transatlantic traffic in enslaved Africans</p>
<p>1799 Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power in France and announces special laws for French colonies</p>	<p>1805 Saint Domingue becomes independent and changes its name to Haiti or Hayti. It is the first Black republic in the world</p>  <p>Map of Haiti and Dominican Republic *Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Hispaniola></p>	<p>1816 Bussa's Rebellion, Barbados The rebellion is planned by several senior enslaved women and men who work on plantations, including Nanny Grigg (dates unknown) and Bussa (d. 1816). Bussa leads 400 men and women and is killed in the fighting. The rebellion is ruthlessly ended by the British military forces</p>

<p>1823 Demerara Rebellion, present day Guyana Quamina Gladston (1788 - 1823) and his son Jack lead a rebellion of enslaved Africans in protest at poor living conditions and lack of freedom. Quamina is killed, Jack is sent to St Lucia. A white British minister, <i>John Smith</i>, is arrested for his alleged part in the rebellion, and dies in prison.</p>	<p>1833 Abolition of Slavery Act is passed by the British government Despite the Act, Black labourers are forced to continue working for their former enslavers on a low wage apprenticeship until 1838. Enslavers are paid compensation for the loss of their 'property', amounting to 20% of the total national budget of Britain.</p>	<p>1864 Samuel Ajayi Crowther (1809-1891) becomes the first African bishop in the Church of England</p>
<p>1824 - 1848 The first bishops are appointed by the Church of England to the Caribbean islands of Barbados and Jamaica</p>	<p>Queen Victoria, reign 1837 - 1901</p>	<p>1865 Dominican Republic gains independence</p>
<p>1831 - 1832 Baptist war (aka Christmas Rebellion), Jamaica A bid for more freedom and a living wage is led by Sam Sharpe (d. 1832), a Black minister in the Baptist church, and other Black Christians George Taylor, John Tharpe, Dove, Johnson, and Gardner. Sam Sharpe and over 300 people are executed.</p>	<p>1845 - 1848 21,784 indentured Asian workers go to Caribbean sugar colonies.</p>	<p>1865 Morant Bay Rebellion, Jamaica Led by a Black Baptist minister, Paul Bogle (1830 - 1865), hundreds of poor Jamaicans rebel against living conditions. Bogle prepares for protests with obeah rites and a copy of the Bible. He is captured and hung. Women hung or shot for their part in the rebellion include Mary Ward, Justina Taylor, Letitia Geoghegan, Sarah Francis, Mary Ann Francis, Ellen Dawkins, and Judy Edwards</p>



Paul Bogle

	<p>1886 Cuba abolishes slavery</p>	<p>1900 <i>African Asante War of Resistance (aka War of the Golden Stool), led by Yaa Asantewaa</i></p> <p>The Asante people of present day Ghana fight against the British to keep their land. <i>Yaa Asantewaa (c. 1832 - 1921)</i>, Queen Mother, leads an army, capturing around 3,500 British missionaries, officials, and their families. She eventually surrenders and goes into exile</p>  <p><i>Yaa Asantewaa</i></p>
	<p>1888 Brazil abolishes slavery</p>	

<p>1902 Cuba gains independence</p>	<p>1960 Federal Republic of Nigeria</p>	<p>1980 Republic of Zimbabwe</p>
<p>1910 Republic of South Africa</p>	<p>1961 Republic of Sierra Leone</p>	<p>1981 Antigua and Barbuda gain independence</p>
<p>1922 Arab Republic of Egypt</p>	<p>1962 Trinidad and Tobago gain Independence</p>	<p>1983 St Kitts & Nevis gain independence</p>
<p>1951 Libya gains independence</p>	<p>1962 Jamaica gains independence</p>	<p>2015 The British Government announces that it has finished paying off the loan which provided compensation to enslavers when slavery was abolished in the British colonies</p>
<p>Queen Elizabeth II, reign 1952 - 2022</p>	<p>1966 Barbados gains independence</p>	<p>Bishop Sarah Mullally, BoL 2018 - present Since her installation as the 133rd Bishop of London in March 2018, The Rt Revd and Rt Hon Dame Sarah Mullally has made tackling modern slavery one of her priorities</p>
<p>1956 Republic of Ghana</p>	<p>1974 Grenada gains independence</p>	<p>King Charles III, 2022 - present</p>

1956
Democratic Republic of Sudan

1979
St Lucia gains independence

