

Resistance moments against the backdrop of world events

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

<p>Bishop Melitus BoL 604 – 654 First Bishop of London</p>	
<p>Bishop Wealdhere BoL 693 – 704/5 Acquires Fulham Palace in 704</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>C14-15th bronze Ife head representing the Ooni. © The Trustees of the British Museum</p>	

Almoravid dynasty c. 1050 - 1150

The dynasty builds a trans-Saharan trading empire

The Almoravid empire at its greatest extent, c. 1120. Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



Abdallah ibn Yasin founds Marakesh c. 1060

King William I 'The Conqueror', reign 1066 - 1087

King William II 'William Rufus', reign 1087 - 1100

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

Cast of soap stone bird from Great Zimbabwe.
© The Trustees of the British



King Stephen II and Queen Matilda, reign 1135 - 1154

King Henry II 'Curtmantle', reign 1154 - 1189

King Richard I 'Lionheart', reign 1189 - 1199

King John I, reign 1189 - 1199
Signs the Magna Carta

King Henry III, reign 1216 - 1272

1235 - 1400 Mali Empire
Mansa Soundjata Keita founded the Mali Empire which included parts of the Sahara Desert and the West African coast

Mali Empire in the 14th century.
Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



King Edward I 'Longshanks', reign 1272 - 1307

King Edward II reign, 1307 - 1327

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

The Medieval Mali Empire at the end of Mansā Mūsā's reign (1337 CE) by Gabriel Moss. Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



King Edward III reign, 1327 - 1377

1346 - 53
Black Death, a bubonic plague in Western Europe and North Africa, kills thousands of people, resulting in a massive labour shortage

1375
The *Catalan Atlas*, by **Abraham Cresques**, is published for Prince John of Aragon in Spain. It highlights Africa as a continent rich in gold and says that the Black Lord is the richest and noblest of all these lands.

Catalan atlas by Abraham Cresques showing Mansā Mūsā.
Thanks to Bibliotheque Nationale de France via gallica.bnf.fr



King Richard II reign, 1377 - 1399

Kingdom of Kongo, c. 1380 - 1857

Kongo forms part of a large network of trade in natural materials. It is now called Angola

Strips of woven raffia cloth sewn together. Possibly used as currency in the Kingdom of Kongo.
© The Trustees of the British Museum.



King Henry IV reign, 1399 - 1413

1404 - 1592

Sonni Ali founds the Empire of Songhai

Extent of the Songhai empire, c. 1500.
Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



King Henry V reign, 1413 - 1422

King Henry VI reign, 1422 - 61 and 1470 - 71

1424

Indigenous soldiers of the Canary Islands (off the coast of northern West Africa) repel the forces of Prince Henry of Portugal

The Canary Islands, in the London Atlas published by Edward Stanford, 1904. Thanks to [davidrumsey.com](https://www.davidrumsey.com)



Ewuare the Great, Benin, Africa, reign 1440 - 1473

As the Oba of Benin (part of present-day Nigeria), Ewuare rules over an expansion of the empire across the western coast of Africa. He institutes strong political structures across the region, with a police force and a large army. The production of, and trade in, high quality works of art and textiles is also regulated with a guild system

Bronze and iron male head representing the Oba or king of Benin. © The Trustees of the British Museum.



1462

Catholic **Pope Pious II (pope 1458 – 1464)** decrees that newly converted Christian Africans cannot be enslaved

Portrait of Pius II by van Gent and Berruguete (c. 1472-76, Ducal Palace, Urbino).
Thanks to en.wikipedia.org



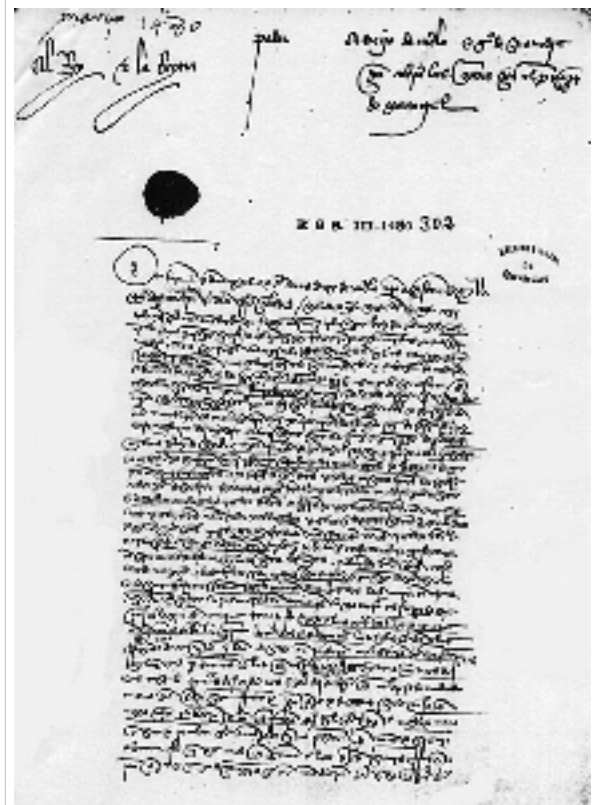
1468

Indigenous soldiers of present day Gran Canaria repel combined Portuguese and Spanish forces.

1479

Treaty of Alcáçovas: Portugal seizes power over Sub-Saharan Africa, and Spain over the Canary Islands

Treaty of Alcaçovas. Notification of the treaty to the city of Seville, March 14 1480 (Archivo General de Simancas). Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



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.

View of Elmina Castle from the harbour, 1803
© The Trustees of the British Museum.



King Richard III reign, 1483 - 1485

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.

Portuguese map of Africa showing São Tomé, 1938.
Thanks to davidrumsey.com



King Henry VII reign, 1485 - 1509

1488

Bumi Jeleen is deposed as ruler of Jolof in Senegambia, Africa. He goes to Lisbon, Portugal to ask King João II (r. 1481 - 1495) for help

Guillaume Delisle, Senegambia, 1707.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress via commons.wikimedia.org



1490s

The Askia Dynasty expand the Songhai Empire to include the Mali Empire

1506

King of the Kongo, **Nzinga Mbemba**, enters a political alliance with Portugal, converting to Catholicism and becoming King Afonso I of the Kongo (now Congo and Angola)



Coat of arms of Kongo (c. 1528-1541).
Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org

King Henry VIII, reign 1509 - 1547

1517


Around 15,000 enslaved West Africans are transported to the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola (modern-day Haiti and Dominican Republic) by the Spanish

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)




Map of Dominican Republic
Thanks to gisgeography.com

<p>1526 Enslaved people run away from a Spanish community to join Native Americans. This is the first act of resistance in North America and the first 'Maroon' community</p>	
<p>1530s Portugal trafficked enslaved Africans to Brazil. In the last few years of the century around 32,000 people are taken from Kongo (mostly Angola). In the following century, this grows to about 184,000</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>King Edward VI, reign 1547 - 1553</p>	
<p>1550 The trade in enslaved Africans between Africa and Europe overtakes that of gold</p>	
<p>Queen Mary I, reign 1553 - 1558</p>	
<p>Queen Elizabeth I, reign 1558 - 1603</p> <p>Gold sovereign depicting Queen Elizabeth I, 1594-1596 © The Trustees of the British Museum</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>1585 Queen Elizabeth I forms the Barbary Company</p>	
<p>1600 The Company of Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa is formed. Queen Elizabeth I grants a royal charter to another trading company, the East India Company</p>	
<p>1602 Previously enslaved, Malik from Ethiopia, Africa, seizes the Deccan area of India, creating Khadi as its capital, and ruling until he died in 1626.</p>	
<p>King James I, reign 1603 - 1625</p>	

<p>1606 King James I grants royal charter to the Virginia Company</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>1619 Several enslaved Africans are trafficked to Virginia, marking the start of slavery in North America</p>	
<p>1624 English King James I makes Virginia a royal colony</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>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>King Charles I, reign 1625 - 1645</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>1633 The Guinea Company sets up a factory in Wiampa, on the Gold coast of Africa</p>	
<p>1636 The governor and council of Barbados decree that enslaved people sold there should 'serve for life unless a contract was before made to the contrary'</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>1637 The Netherlands defeat Portugal at Elmina and seizes control of the Gold Coast (modern day Ghana)</p>	
<p>1637 The British import sugar cane to grow as a cash crop in Barbados instead of tobacco</p>	
<p>1641 - 1661 King Garcia II of Kongo, Central Africa</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>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>1660 England becomes the largest trafficker of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic ocean</p>	
<p>King Charles II, reign 1660 - 1685 The monarchy and bishops are reinstated</p>	
<p>1661 - 1665 King Antonio I of Kongo, Central Africa</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>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>1665 Battle of Mbwila Antonio I of Kongo and the Portuguese. Antonio I is killed and the kingdom declines.</p>	
<p>1670 Jamaica formally becomes an English colonial possession</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>1670 Jamaica becomes an English colonial possession</p>	
<p>1669 Bishop of London, Humphrey Henchman Sends ministers to Portugal, Jamaica, and Barbados</p>	
<p>1672 The English company called the Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa is renamed the Royal African Company. It is funded by the state, the royal House of Stuart, merchants, aristocrats and the Royal Navy</p>	
<p>1674 The French East India Company is set up in Pondicherry, India. It becomes their main settlement but the area later changes control several times</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>Bronze seal matrix of the Royal African Company, 1662. The inscription round the edge translates as "Business is flourishing due to royal patronage and the kingdom is flourishing due to business" © The Trustees of the British Museum</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. His grandfather, William Lord Compton (d. 1630) was an investor, in early 'explorations' of Virginia</p>	

King James II, reign 1685 - 1688

James serves as governor of the Royal African Company for 28 years, first as the Duke of York, and then as King

Alloy sixpence depicting King James II, minted in Ireland, February 1689 after he was ousted by the Dutch Protestants William and Mary. Coins like this are known as 'gun money', because they were made out of scrap canons which James used to pay an army of common soldiers to support him in Ireland. He promised to exchange the coins for silver when he was reinstated as king, but that never happened

© The Trustees of the British Museum



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

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'

Dutch allegorical drawing of King William and Queen Mary alluding to their coronation. Bishop Compton conducted the ceremony and is shown in the left side of the picture, bowing his head

© The Trustees of the British Museum



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

1701

King William grants a charter for Bishop Henry Compton and Archbishop Tennison to found the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPG)

Queen Anne, reign 1702 - 1714

1702 - 1714

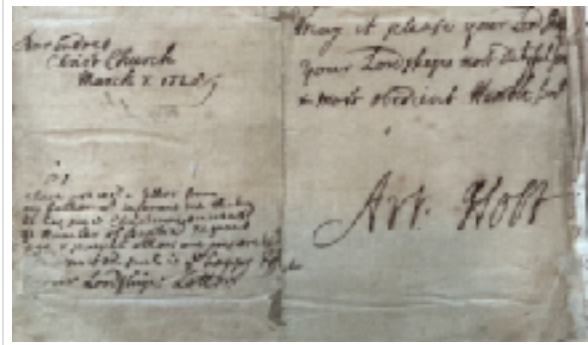
War of the Spanish Succession

<p>1712 End of the Royal African Company's monopoly. The consequent increase of independent traders leads to a 300% increase in Britain's transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans. The destination of captured Africans also changes from the Caribbean to mainland America</p>	
<p>1712 The Church of England inherits the Codrington Estate, Barbados. It is run by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) which was established to convert people from other countries to Christianity</p>	
<p>1712 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 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. Robinson recommissioned Compton's commissaries and sent new ones to Maryland, South Carolina, Barbados, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands between 1716 and 1719</p>	
<p>1721 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>Bishop Edmund Gibson, BoL 1723 - 1748 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>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>Image of letter courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library FP XVII fol. 167-8</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 to the Bishop of London Edmund Gibson, 7 March 1728. Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library, Fulham Papers, vol. 16, ff. 31-32



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

1730

Chesapeake Rebellion, Virginia
Several hundred enslaved people take part but are brutally suppressed

1733

Around 150 enslaved Africans take control of the sugar plantations for about a year

1738

A group of enslaved Africans on the Codrington estate leave to complain to the SPG (the missionary arm of the Church of England, which manages the plantation) of "hard Labour; hard Usage; want of Cloaths; Victuals &c"

1739

Stono Rebellion, South Carolina

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

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



This photograph features one of Grandy Nanny's descendants in Moore Town, Jamaica, 1908-9. Photograph by Sir Harry Johnston, courtesy of the Royal Geographic Society

1743

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

1745

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

Bishop Thomas Sherlock, BoL 1748-61

Sherlock lobbies for there to be a Bishop in North America but is not successful

1756 - 1763 Seven Years' War

The French, British and Spanish fight over American and Caribbean colonies. The Prussians fight Austria, France, Russia and Sweden

King George III, reign 1760 - 1820

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

<p>1760 Takyi (d. 14 April 1760) Symbolic icon for Tacky's Rebellion Takyi becomes a symbolic figure for the rebellion. He is one of several leaders who led the initial night time attack. In the African Ga language 'Takyi' means someone royal. He was probably of high military rank from Accra (capital of present day Ghana). Obeah oaths, substances, and practices were important to Takyi and his men, giving them power and authority</p>	
<p>1760 Apongo/Wager (d. 1760) Apongo leads Akan-speakers in Takyi's uprising. His name and language indicates that he might have been from either the west of Cape Coast, or the Gold Coast</p>	
<p>1761 Portugal bans the trafficking of enslaved people to its lands</p>	
<p>1761 The British take Puducherry (Pondicherry) in India from the French who take it back in 1763</p>	
<p>Bishop Richard Terrick, BoL 1764-77</p>	
<p>1770 James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (c. 1710 - ?) Publishes "A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars in the Life of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, An African Prince". Gronniosaw is the first Black person to be published in Britain</p> <p>Gronniosaw's death notice in the <i>Chester Chronicle</i>, Monday 2 October 1775. Thanks to en.wikipedia.org</p>	 <p>On Thursday died, in this city, aged 70, James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, an African Prince, of Zetra. He left his country in the early part of his life, with a view to acquire proper notions of the Divine Being, and of the worship due to Him. He met with many trials and embarrassments, was much afflicted and persecuted. His last moments exhibited that cheerful serenity which, at such a time, is the certain effect of a thorough conviction of the great truths of Christianity. He published a narrative of his life.</p>

1774

Charles Ignatius Sancho (c. 1729 - 1780)

He is the first Black African to vote in British parliamentary elections. Previously enslaved, he goes on to become a composer. His letters are published after his death



Ignatius Sancho, 1768 by Thomas Gainsborough. Courtesy of National Gallery of Canada via en.wikipedia.org

1775 - 1783

The American War of Independence

The British lose 13 North American colonies



Major Campaigns of the American Revolutionary War. Thanks to United States Military Academy, West Point via commons.wikimedia.org

1775, 1776, 1782, and 1784

Quashebah, a field worker on the Codrington Estate, Barbados, seeks her freedom on several occasions

Bishop Robert Lowth, BoL 1777 - 1787

1786 and 1787

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

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

Slavers throwing overboard the Dead and Dying — Typhoon coming on ("The Slave Ship") by J. M. W. Turner, 1840. Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Bishop Beilby Porteus, BoL 1787 - 1809

Porteus owned enslaved people. He became an abolitionist later in life

Arthur Manwaring. Caudle Cup with Cover, 1669/60. Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago. Bishop Porteus' grandfather, a plantation owner in Virginia, left a cup like this to his wife in his will



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

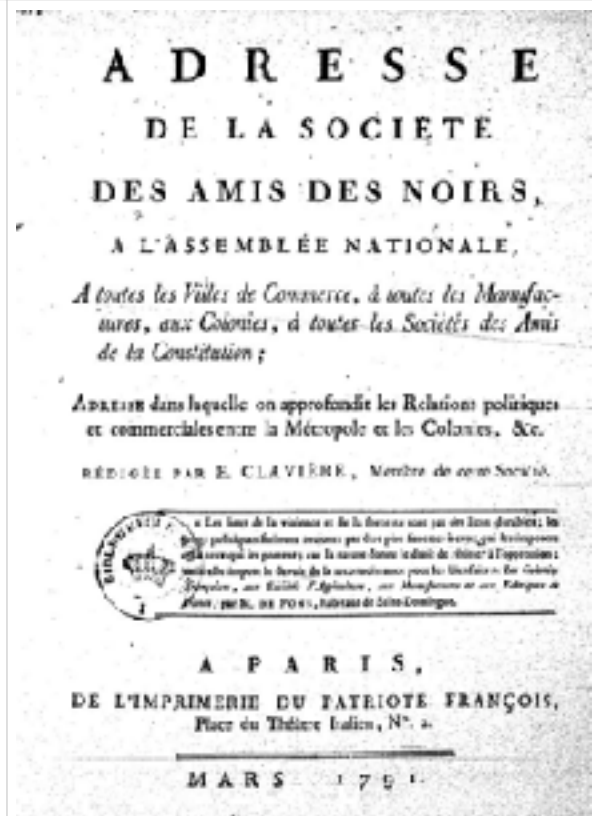
The Official Medallion of the British Anti-Slavery Society by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) and either William Hackwood or Henry Webber. Thanks to en.wikipedia.org



1788

The Société des amis Noirs or The "Society of Friends of the Blacks" is formed in France

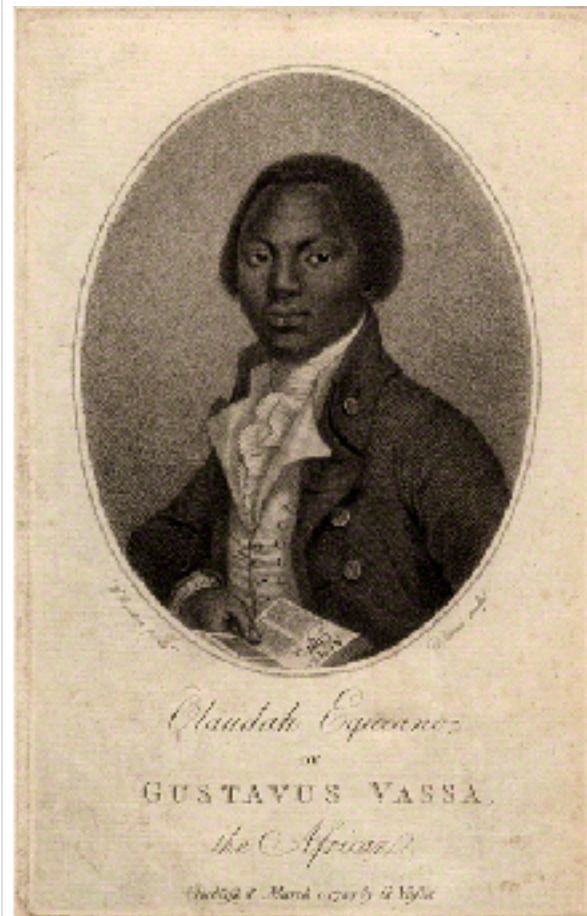
Adresses de la Société des amis des Noirs à l'Assemblée nationale en février 1790 et mars 1791. Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



1788

Olaudah Equiano (c. 1745 – 1797) publishes "The Interesting Narrative" which was partly funded by the Bishop of London, Beilby Porteus. Previously enslaved, Equiano writes and campaigns extensively for the abolition of slavery

Olaudah Equiano, autrement dit "Gustavus Vassa", par Daniel Orme, after W. Denton, Londres 1789. Courtesy of National Portrait Gallery NPG D8546 via commons.wikimedia.org



1789 - 1799

The French Revolution

The monarchy is overthrown by the people, followed by a 'reign of terror'

Storming of the Bastille and arrest of the Governor M. de Launay, 14th July 1789. Thanks to commons.wikimedia.org



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.

1791

Start of Haitian Revolution led by Toussaint L'ouverture

Toussaint L'ouverture (c. 1743 - 1804) was born an enslaved person on the French colony of Saint Domingue (modern-day Haiti). He uses traditional knowledge as well as his diplomatic and fighting skills to win and retain parts of the island against French, Spanish and British pressure



Toussaint Louverture, Saint Domingue (Haiti), 1802. Thanks to slaveryimages.org

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

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.

1791

An unsuccessful uprising on Dominica, a British colony in the Caribbean



Map of Dominica. Thanks to gisgeography.com

1794

The new French Republic frees all enslaved people in its Empire

1795 - 1796

Second Maroon War, Jamaica

Trelawny Town Maroons fight against the British, while Accompong Town Maroons fight with them. Despite agreeing a treaty, 600 Maroons are deported to Sierra Leone


Maroons in Ambush on the Dromilly Estate in the Parish of Trelawney, Jamaica, by J. Bourgoïn and J. Merigot (London: J. Cribb, 1801). Thanks to slaveryimages.org



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>1799 Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power in France and announces special laws for French colonies</p>	
<p>1801 Toussaint L’ouverture invades the western side of Hispaniola, Saint Domingue, and abolishes slavery. French leader Napoleon Bonaparte sends in 20,000 troops to seize back control</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>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. Thanks to gisgeography.com</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>1807 The Slave Trade Abolition Act passes in Britain by 283 votes to 16, ending the British transatlantic traffic in enslaved Africans. Bishop Porteus is part of the lobby to pass the Act in the House of Lords. It succeeds by 283 votes to 16, ending the British transatlantic traffic in enslaved Africans. The British Navy is tasked with enforcing the Act by patrolling the seas for any now illegal British ships transporting enslaved Africans</p>	
<p>Bishop John Randolph, BoL 1809 - 13</p>	
<p>Bishop William Howley, BoL 1813 - 28</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>1817 Robert Wedderburn (1762 - 1836) writes six issues of the magazine "The Axe Laid to the Root, or a Fatal Blow to Oppressors". Born to an enslaved woman and an enslaver, Robert was 16 when he arrived in England and later rejected Christianity</p>	
<p>King George IV, reign 1820 - 1830</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>Bishop Charles Blomfield, BoL 1828 - 1856</p>	
<p>1824 William Hart Coleridge (1789 - 1849) Becomes Bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands</p>	
<p>1831 - 1832 Baptist war (aka Christmas Rebellion), Jamaica</p> <p>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>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>Queen Victoria, reign 1837 - 1901</p>	

<p>1843 Carlota Lucumi Leads attacks on the Spanish-owned Cuban sugar plantations Triumvirato and Acane. Yoruba 'talking drums' are used to communicate</p>	
<p>1844 Carlota and fellow leader Fermina are captured and executed</p>	
<p>1845 - 1848 21,784 indentured Asian workers go to Caribbean sugar colonies</p>	
<p>1853 - 1866 Indentured Chinese workers go to Trinidad. This indentureship programme ended because it was too expensive</p>	
<p>Bishop Archibald Campbell Tait, BoL 1828 - 1856</p>	
<p>1858 Start of British rule in India</p>	
<p>1864 Samuel Ajayi Crowther (1809-1891) becomes the first African bishop in the Church of England</p>	
<p>1865 Dominican Republic gains independence</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>	
<p>Bishop John Jackson, BoL 1869 - 1885</p>	
<p>1884 European countries partition Africa at the Berlin conference. The principle of effective occupation is agreed where countries need treaties with the local rulers in order to have any colonial rights in a particular area</p>	
<p>Bishop Frederick Temple, BoL 1885 - 1897</p>	
<p>1886 Cuba abolishes slavery</p>	
<p>1888 Brazil abolishes slavery</p>	

1900

African Asante War of Resistance (aka War of the Golden Stool), led by Yaa Asantewaa

The Asante people of present day Ghana fight against the British to keep their land. **Yaa Asantewaa (c. 1832 - 1921)**, Queen Mother, leads an army, capturing around 3,500 British missionaries, officials, and their families. She eventually surrenders and goes into exile

Ashante gold weight in the shape of the royal Golden Stool © The Trustees of the British Museum



King Edward VII, reign 1901 - 1910

Bishop Arthur Winnington-Ingram, BoL 1901 - 1939

1902

Cuba gains independence

King Edward VIII, reign 1910 - 1936

1910

Republic of South Africa

1922

Arab Republic of Egypt

King George VI, reign 1936 - 1953

Bishop Geoffrey Fisher, BoL 1901 - 1939

Bishop William Wand, BoL 1945 - 1956

1951

Libya gains independence

Queen Elizabeth II, reign 1952 - 2022

Bishop Henry Montgomery Campbell, BoL 1956 - 1961

1956

Republic of Ghana

1956

Democratic Republic of Sudan

1960

Federal Republic of Nigeria

1961

Republic of Sierra Leone

Bishop Robert Stopford, BoL 1961 - 1973

1962

Trinidad and Tobago gain Independence

Map of Trinidad and Tobago. Thanks to gisgeography.com



1962

Jamaica gains independence

Map of Jamaica. Thanks to gisgeography.com



1966

Barbados gains independence

Map of Barbados. Thanks to gisgeography.com



1974

Grenada gains independence



Map of Grenada. Thanks to gisgeography.com

1979

St Lucia gains independence



Map of St Lucia. Thanks to gisgeography.com

1980

Republic of Zimbabwe

1981

Antigua and Barbuda gain independence



Map of Antigua. Thanks to gisgeography.com

1983

St Kitts & Nevis gain independence



Map of St Kitts & Nevis.
Thanks to gisgeography.com

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

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

King Charles III, 2022 - present