

## World History: 1516 to 1774

**1517**

**Egypt becomes a province of the Ottoman Empire.**

**1520**

**Captive Africans are brought to New Spain (Mexico) by the Spaniards.**

**1522**

**Rebellion by captives in Hispaniola is the earliest recorded revolt by African captives in the Americas.**

**1526**

**African captives revolt in the territory that would later become South Carolina; this is the earliest recorded rebellion by enslaved Africans in North America.**

**Europeans wage war against Africans and capture prisoners of war for enslavement in Brazil.**

**The Muslim state of Adal declares a jihad against Christian Ethiopia.**

**1541**

**Ethiopia defeats the Muslims.**

**1549**

**The zenith of the Songhai Empire under Askia Daud (1549-1582).**



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**African captives help Spain build St. Augustine, Florida, the first permanent settlement established by Europeans in North America.**

**1569**

**The Great Mosque of Timbuktu is restored by Cadi El Aquib.**

**1593**

**Moroccans defeat the Songhai with the help of firearms.**

**The University of Sankoré, in Timbuktu, is destroyed by Arabs and the faculty is exiled.**

**The Sudanese scholar Ahmed Baba loses 1,600 books during forced exile by Arabs.**

**1596**

**Askia Nuh does not accept Arab domination and organizes national resistance in West Africa.**

**1606**

**Captive Africans in Brazil establish a Maroon settlement known as Palmares.**

**1619**

**First Africans in British American colonies arrive at Jamestown, Virginia. They are indentured servants.**



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**Queen Nzingha becomes the Monarch of Ndanga in Angola. Initially, the Portuguese are her allies against the Kongo. But she then wages war for decades against the enslavement of Africans by the Portuguese.**

**1624**

**England colonizes Barbados and St. Kitts and declares war on the Portuguese.**

**The Dutch, who had entered the slave trade in 1621 with the formation of the Dutch West Indies Co., capture Africans to serve on Hudson Valley farms. According to Dutch law, the children of manumitted (freed) Africans are bound to slavery.**

**1640**

**Borrowing from the Romans, American enslavers use whipping and branding. The practice was used early and energetically. In 1640, an African captive in Virginia named Emanuel was convicted of trying to escape, condemned to thirty stripes, and had the letter "R" for "runaway" branded on his cheek. He had to "work in a shackle one year or more as his master shall see cause."**

**1641**

**Massachusetts colony legalizes slavery.**

**Jonathan Winthrop records first documented baptism of an enslaved African in New England.**



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**1642**

Virginia colony enacts law to fine those who harbor or assist Africans who attempt to escape enslavement. The Virginia law, penalizes people sheltering runaways 20 pounds worth of tobacco for each night of refuge granted. Captives are branded after a second escape attempt.

**1647**

First Barbados sugar is sent to England.

**1655**

1,500 enslaved Africans escape to Jamaican mountains, establishing free Maroon towns.

**1660**

Charles II of England urges the Council for Foreign Plantations to Christianize enslaved Africans.

**1660**

American colonies begin enacting laws that make enslavement of Africans perpetual.

**1662**

John Hawkins, the first English slave trader, kidnaps 300 Africans in Sierra Leone.

**1663**

Rebellion by captured Africans takes place on September 13th in Gloucester County, Virginia.



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**1664**

Slavery introduced into law in Maryland, the law also prohibits marriage between white women and black men. This particular act remains in effect for over 300 years. Between 1935 and 1967, the law is extended to forbid the marriage of Malaysians with blacks or whites. The law finally would be repealed in 1967.

**1665**

English capture Jamaica from the Spanish.

**1667**

Virginia Assembly passes a law denying that baptism grants worldly freedom to enslaved Africans.

A Virginia act declared that "Baptism doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom.

**1669**

Three ships from Barbados enter Charleston, S.C. to exchange information on successful plantation enslavement techniques.

**1670**

In Virginia, voting rights are removed from recently freed Africans and indentured servants. All non-Christians imported to the territory, "by shipping," are to be slaves for life. In contrast, those who enter the colony by land are to serve until the age of 30.



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**1672**

**Charles II of England charters the Royal African Company for slave trading.**

**1680-86**

**The Royal African Company transports an average of 5,000 captive Africans each year.**

**1680s**

**Colonial governors in North America are instructed by England to convert enslaved Africans and Native -Americans to Christianity.**

**1688**

**The first formal protest against slavery in the Western Hemisphere occurs in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where Mennonite Quakers sign an anti -slavery resolution.**

**1693**

**Society of Negroes is founded in Boston, Massachusetts.**

**1694**

**A group of ministers attempts to persuade the court of Massachusetts to pass a bill permitting slave holders to retain baptized slaves.**

**1695**

**King Zumbi of Palmares is killed by the Portuguese; Palmares is destroyed.**



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**1696**

Quakers in Pennsylvania who continue importing kidnapped Africans are threatened with expulsion from the Mennonite Quaker Society.

**1698**

Private traders, on payment of 10 percent duty on English goods exported to Africa, are given parliamentary approval to participate in the slave trade.

**1700s**

Many North American slave holders fear that Christianizing their slaves will lead to rebellion.

**1700**

Liverpool's first slave ship, 'Liverpool Merchant' carries 220 captive Africans to Barbados and sell them for 4,239 (UK pounds Sterling).

**1701**

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is established by the Church of England to send missionaries to the captive Africans in the North American colonies.

**1705**

African Americans in Virginia are not allowed to serve as witness in court cases and are condemned to life-long servitude, unless they have either been Christians in their native land or free men in a Christian country.

**1706**

Puritan leader Cotton Mather publishes "The Negro Christianized," arguing that Africans are, indeed, human. He writes, "Man, Thy Negro is thy Neighbor."



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**1712**

**An insurrection by African captives occurs April 7th in New York City.**

**1713**

**The Treaty of Utrecht. An agreement between England and Spain grants England a monopoly of the slave trade for 30 years. England promises to capture at least 144,000 Africans at the rate of 4,800 per year. An estimate of 200 million Africans are lost to this unholy trade.**

**1734**

**The Great Awakening begins in England and over time spreads to the colonies. The movement encourages new religious fervor among both blacks and whites. This movement encourages blacks to join the Methodist and Baptist Churches.**

**1739**

**The Maroons of Jamaica and the British sign a peace treaty on March 1st.**

**Led by Cato on September 9th, enslaved Africans in Stono, South Carolina rebel and kill more than 25 enslavers.**

**1746**

**The enslaved Lucy Terry (Prince), writes "Bars Fight," a commemorative poem recreating the Deerfield Massacre in Massachusetts. This poem begins a tradition of African American poets using their pens to deal with the human rights of African people. Her poem was not published until approximately 100 years after it was written.**



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**1752**

Liverpool had 8 slavers trading from the city with ships of various sizes. The fleet could transport a total of 25,820 slaves (50-550 per ship) packed "like books on a shelf."

**1753**

Benjamin Banneker builds the first All-American clock with wood

**1760**

Briton Hammon's *A Narrative of the Uncommon Sufferings, and Surprising Deliverance of Briton Hammon, a Negro Man- Servant to General Winslow, of Marshfield, in New England: Who Returned to Boston, After Having Been Absent Almost Thirteen Years* is published and is regarded as the first work of prose written by an African American. Hammon's Narrative is a travelogue of the author's various adventures in England and Nova Scotia.

**1760**

Richard Allen is born into slavery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Allen would become the founder and first bishop of the AME church.

**1761**

Jupiter Hammon writes his first volume of poetry, *An Evening Thought: Salvation by Christ with Penitential Cries*.

**1767**

Phillis Wheatley writes "A Poem by Phillis, A Negro Girl, on the Death of Reverend George Whitefield," her first work, although the poem was not published until 1770.



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**1770**

Crispus Attucks is the first to die for America during the Boston Massacre (March 5th).

**1772**

James Somerset becomes de facto spokesman for Blacks in Britain.

**1773**

Poems on "Various Subjects, Religious and Moral" is published by Phillis Wheatley.

**1773**

The Silver Bluff Baptist Church in Silver Bluff, South Carolina is organized. This is the first separate black church in the United States and is led by George Liele and David George.

**1774**

Henry Smeathmen proposes to British government to set up a colony in Sierra Leone

