## Chronology of Slavery and Abolition

10 Africans from Guinea Coast shipped to Portugal.
First Africa slaves shipped to Spanish colonies in the New World.
Sir John Hawkins completes first English slaving expedition.
Dutch compete with Portuguese and Spanish traders and establish forts on W. African coast. England begins to acquire colonies in the Caribbean.
Royal Africa Company formed to carry slaves and control trading.
English became leaders in slaving, based on West Coast ports of Bristol and Liverpool.
William Wilberforce born in Hull.
American War of Independence.
Wilberforce at St John's College, Cambridge - meets Pitt.
Wilberforce elected MP for Hull.
Case of the slave ship "Zong" - over 100 Negroes thrown overboard.
Wilberforce elected MP for Yorkshire.
Wilberforce visits France with Milner (formerly at Hull Grammar School) - spiritual crisis.
Committee for Abolition of Slave Trade formed - invite Wilberforce to press for Abolition in Parliament. First freed slave shipped to Sierra Leone.
Wilberforce speaks condemning the Trade.
French Revolution - storming of the Bastille.
Major slave revolt in San Domingo - Wilberforce accused of starting revolution and riot at home and abroad.  New resolution to "gradually" abolish the Trade. This is defeated in the Lords.
Demoralised Abolition Committee does not meet.
Wilberforce writes "A Practical View" - best selling religious work.
William Pitt dies.
Bill to abolish the Trade is passed.
Peterloo rising - Wilberforce supports repressive measures against Radicals.
Wilberforce retires as MP - leadership of Parliamentary campaign passes to Buxton.
Slavery abolished in British possessions. Apprenticeship system introduced - slaves become wage-earners.
Apprenticeship abolished as unworkable.
"Uncle Tom's Cabins" published. Antislavery feeling grows against American slavery.
American Civil War - Slavery abolished constitutionally in 1865.