



Nat Turner tells his disciples "On to Jerusalem" - September, 1831.

elect. The Vesey (1822) and Turner (1831) insurrections inhibited its growth, somewhat, until the "Black laws" were repealed.

1820 —Liberia was founded and supported by the American Colonization Society for the purpose of settling "...free persons of color on the African Continent."

Rev. Lott Carey was the first American missionary sent to Liberia after having bought his freedom seven years earlier.

1821 —AMEZ became a national body with Rev. James Varick as its first bishop.

1826-28 —Rev. Carey administered the affairs of the Liberian Settlement; first as vice agent, then as administrator until his death from an explosion.

1830 —The first national convention of Black men, organized by Rev. Richard Allen, was held in Philadelphia.

1831 —Legislation permitted free "coloreds" in Barbados to vote. Nine years later, anyone could be elected to the House of Assembly.

1834 —Slavery was formally abolished throughout the British Dominion. The ambitious education program developed by the Church of England for the slaves had founded twenty-one churches and chapels, and 154 schools on Barbados.

1837 —The Anglican Church Missionary Society established a settlement for freed slaves at Frere Town, (Mombasa) Kenya.

1843 —Samuel Johnson Prescod was the first Black Barbadian in the Assembly.



Tippu Tip

Mid-1800s —David Livingstone, aided by Tippu Tip and Chuma (Livingstone's "man Friday"), explored the African interior and paved the way for missionaries to evangelize the interior around 1878. Bombay, a native of Zanzibar, was also instrumental in aiding Stanley, Cameron, Burton and Speke for the same purpose.

1853-73 —Dr. Alexander Crumwell served as clergyman and educator in Sierra Leone and Liberia. From 1873 until his death, he was a prolific writer and speaker throughout leading cities in the States.

1857 —Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther, first Black bishop of the Church of England, founded the Niger Mission.

1860s-1890s —Workers from Jamaica and Antigua formed a small Christian community on the west coast of Africa. Missions were formed with mixed success throughout the area. Others were formed by Catholic and Protestant orders at a tremendous toll: close to nine hundred members were lost in about sixty years of Christianizing.

1860-62 —French Catholic missionaries established three schools and a technical center in Tanzania.

1861 —Anglican missionaries were the first to proselytize in Malawi.

1868 —The first Christian mission was founded in Bagamo, Tanzania by the Holy Ghost Fathers of France. Others quickly followed to achieve a balance of the Catholic and Protestant faiths.

1870 —The first Zulu pastor was ordained by American missionaries. Black members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, broke away to form the



Black History Week

**OUR ROOTS
ARE IN AFRICA**

**OUR LIVES
ARE IN AMERICA**

**OUR STRENGTH
IS IN THE WELL BEING
OF EACH OTHER**

**CENTER FOR
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH**

... A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE HELP.