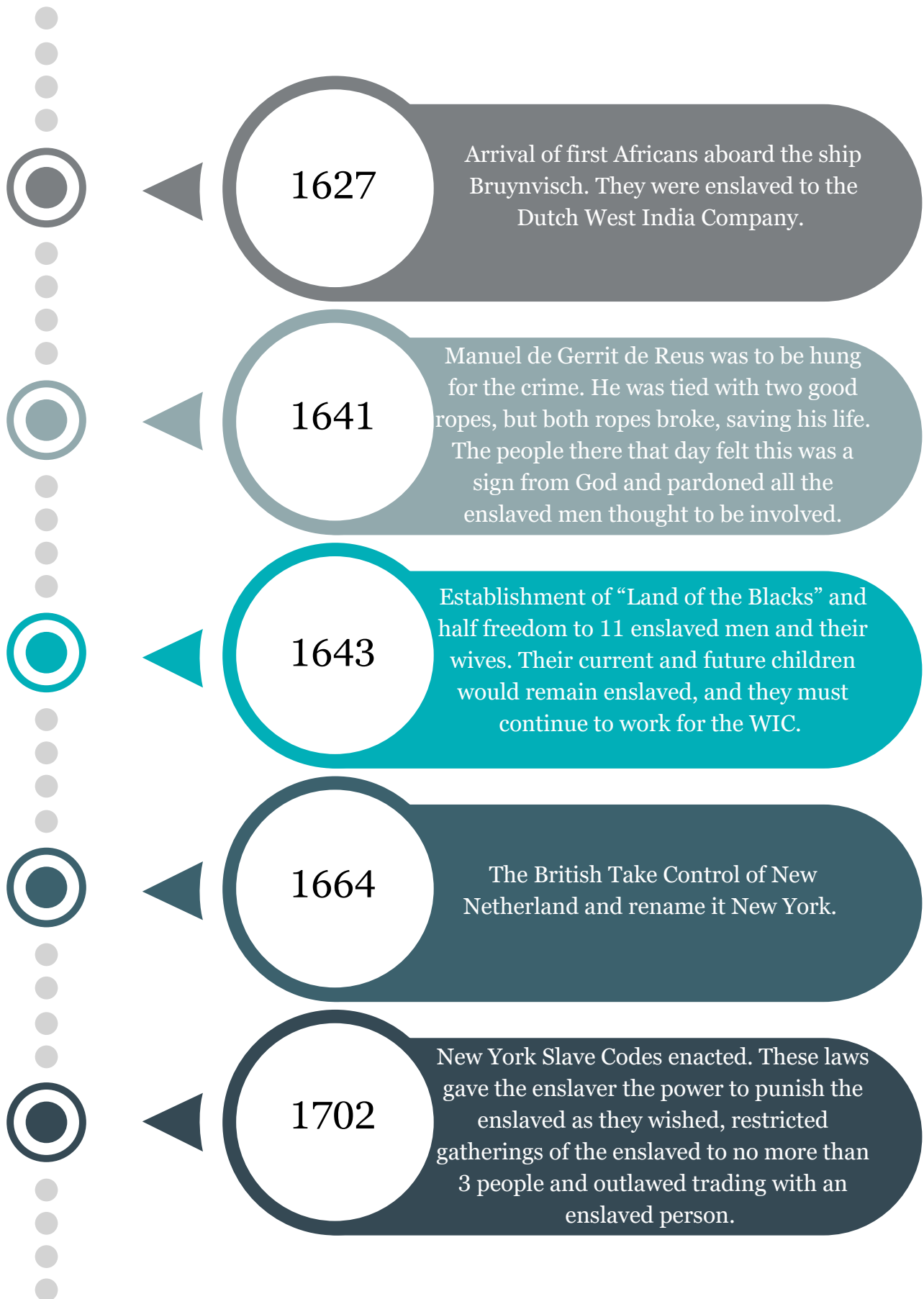


A TIMELINE OF SOME SIGNIFICANT EVENTS RELATING TO SLAVERY IN NEW YORK STATE





1712

First Slave Insurrection. Twenty-seven were captured and tried in court. Twenty-one were cruelly executed. After this, stricter laws were enacted to try and prevent more insurrections.



1741

Second Slave Insurrection, also known as the New York Conspiracy. 200 people (mostly enslaved Blacks and about 20 poor Whites) were arrested. Their trials were based on little to no evidence. Those convicted were sentenced to death or deported.



1761

Jupiter Hammon, enslaved on Long Island, becomes the first published Black poet. Note: unlike the south, it was not against the law to teach Blacks to read and write in New York.



1799

An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery is passed. Children born to a slave mother after July 4, 1799 were declared free, but not until male children had turned 28, and females 25.



1810

Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the City of Rochester, moves from Maryland to Dansville, NY, bringing 10 enslaved people with him. He was a slave trader. Slavery was not limited to NYC.



1810

New York State passes a law requiring enslavers to teach the people they enslave how to read and write.



1817

An act relative to slaves and servants is passed. Every child born of an enslaved person after this act was passed was legally owned by the mother's enslaver until age 21. According to the terms of the law, all slaves were to be free by 1827.



1827

The legal end of slavery in New York, but not all held in bondage were free.



1840

Despite slavery being outlawed in 1827, there are still people listed as enslaved in the 1840 US Census for New York State.



1861

The United States Civil War begins. New York State is part of the Union.