



Late 1967 – Wail'N'Soul label folded

The Wailers met up Lee Perry – Perry/Wailers combination = very fine music:
"Soul Rebel", "Duppy Conqueror", "400 Years", "Small Axe" classics.
They defined the future direction of reggae.

1970 Aston "FamilyMan" Barrett and his brother Carlton joined the Wailers.
Band's reputation extraordinary throughout the Caribbean – internationally unknown.

Summer 1971 Bob and Johnny Nash in Sweden
Spring 1972 The Wailers in London.

Bob Marley met Chris Blackwell, founder of Island Records.
Through the Sixties Island = major source of Jamaican music:
ska, rock steady, reggae, white rock music
1971 Bob Marley's moves with Island
The Wailers' first album "Catch A Fire" = international fame

April 1973 The Wailers toured Britain
July 1973 they returned to Jamaica
Bunny left the band. Joe Higgs (The Wailers' original singing teacher) took his place
The Wailers toured America.

1973 The Wailers' second Island album:
"Duppy Conqueror", "Small Axe" and "Put It On" (new versions of their old songs)
"Get Up Stand Up" and "Shot The Sheriff"

February 1975 new album "Natty Dread":
"Talkin' Blues", "No Woman No Cry", "So Jah Seh", "Revolution", "Them Belly Full (But
We Hungry)" and "Rebel Music (3 o'clock Roadlock)" - committed songs.

1975 Bunny and Peter quitted the group.
The I-Threes replaced them, the female trio: Bob's wife Rita, Marcia Griffiths and Judy
Mowatt.
The band was renamed Bob Marley & The Wailers.

November 1975 The Wailers returned to Jamaica – benefit concert with Stevie Wonder.

1976 new album "Rastaman Vibration":
"Crazy Baldhead", "Johnny Was", "Who the Cap Fit" and "War" (its lyrics from Haile
Selassie's speech) – exposition of Marley's music and belief.
Its great success cemented Marley's growing political importance in Jamaica.
Marley's Rastafarian stance found a strong resonance with the ghetto youth.
He decided on a free concert at Kingston's National Heroes Park on December 5 to thank
the people of Jamaica and to emphasise the need for peace in the slums of the city (turmoil
and murder by warring factions).

The government called an election for December 5. The campaign was a signal for ghetto war.

On December 4, gunmen shot Marley, who was only wounded.

On December 5 he came on stage and played a brief set. He left Jamaica.

Summer 1977 London new album "Exodus": "Waiting in Vain", "Jammin"

1978 new album "Kaya": "Satisfy My Soul", "Is This Love" - Marley's different mood – love songs and homages to the power of ganja.

1978:

- Marley returned to Jamaica to play One Love Peace Concert in front of the Prime Minister Michael Manley and the Leader of the Opposition Edward Seaga.
- He was invited to the United Nations in New York to receive the organisation's Medal of Peace.
- Marley went to Africa, Kenya and Ethiopia, spiritual home of Rastafari.

"Babylon By Bus" second living album.

The wailers played in Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Summer of 1979 Bob Marley's ninth album "Survival":

"Zimbabwe", anthem for the liberated Rhodesia, "So Much Trouble In The World", "Ambush In The Night" and "Africa Unite" (album of pan-African solidarity).

1980 Bob Marley & The Wailers flew to Gabon – African debut.

April 1980 official invitation of the government of liberated Zimbabwe to play at the country's Independence Ceremony.

May 1980 new album "Uprising":

"Could You Be Loved", "Coming In From the Cold", "Work" and "Redemption Song".

European tour – America, Marley was taken seriously ill. Three years earlier, in London, Bob hurt a toe playing football. The wound had become cancerous. 1980 the cancer had spread through Marley's body. Eight month treatment at a clinic in Bavaria. Bob Marley left Germany. He didn't reach Jamaica. He died in a Miami hospital on Monday May 11, 1981.

April 1981, Marley had been awarded Jamaica's Order of Merit, the nation's third highest honour, for his contribution to the country's culture.

On Thursday May 21, 1981 official funeral (attended by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition).

Marley's body was taken to his birthplace at Nine Mile, on the north of the Island, where it now rests in a Mausoleum.

