

NORTH AMERICA

GREAT BRITAIN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

# THE END OF THE SLAVE TRADE

## ABOLISHED 1807

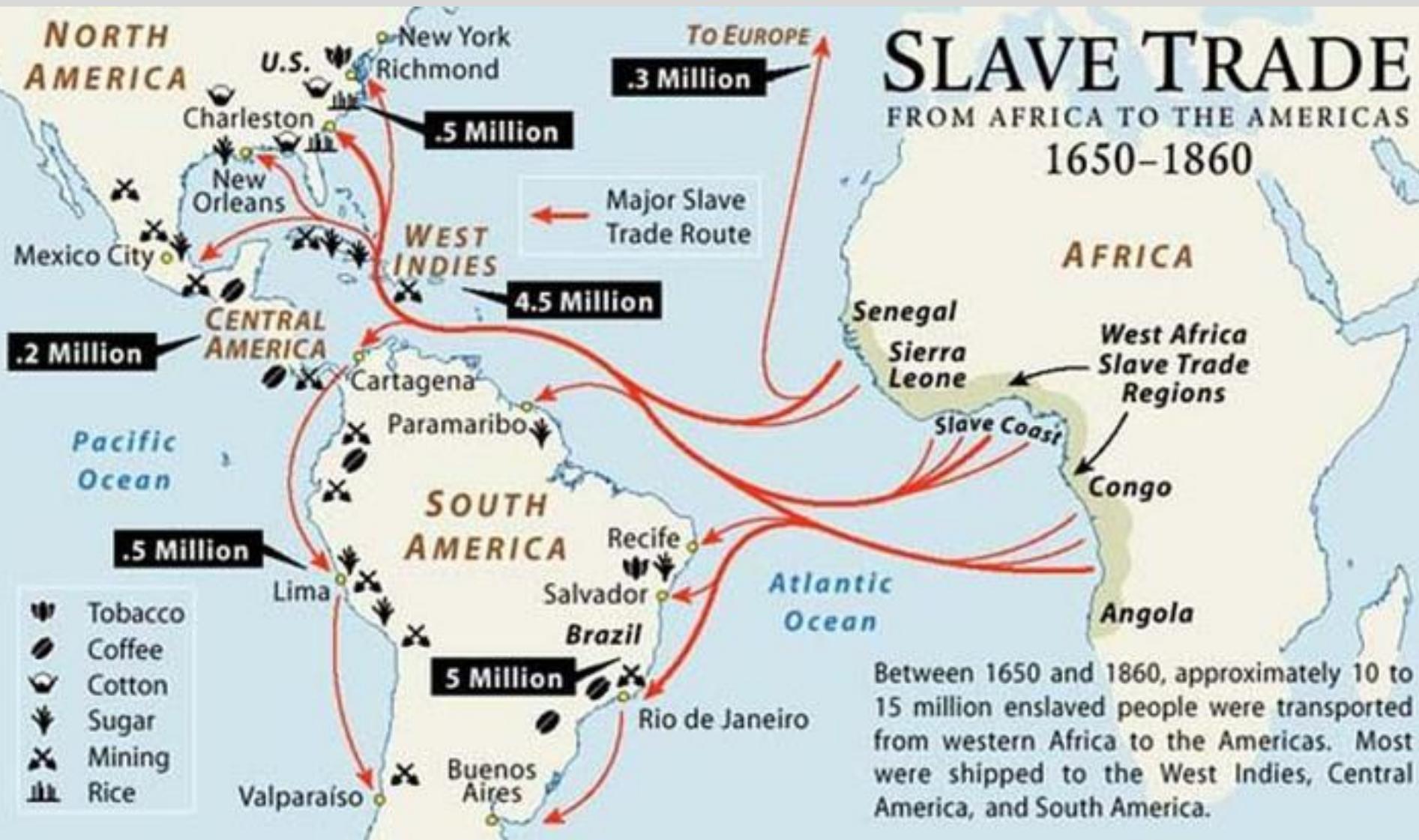
JAMAICA

BARBADOS

AFRICA

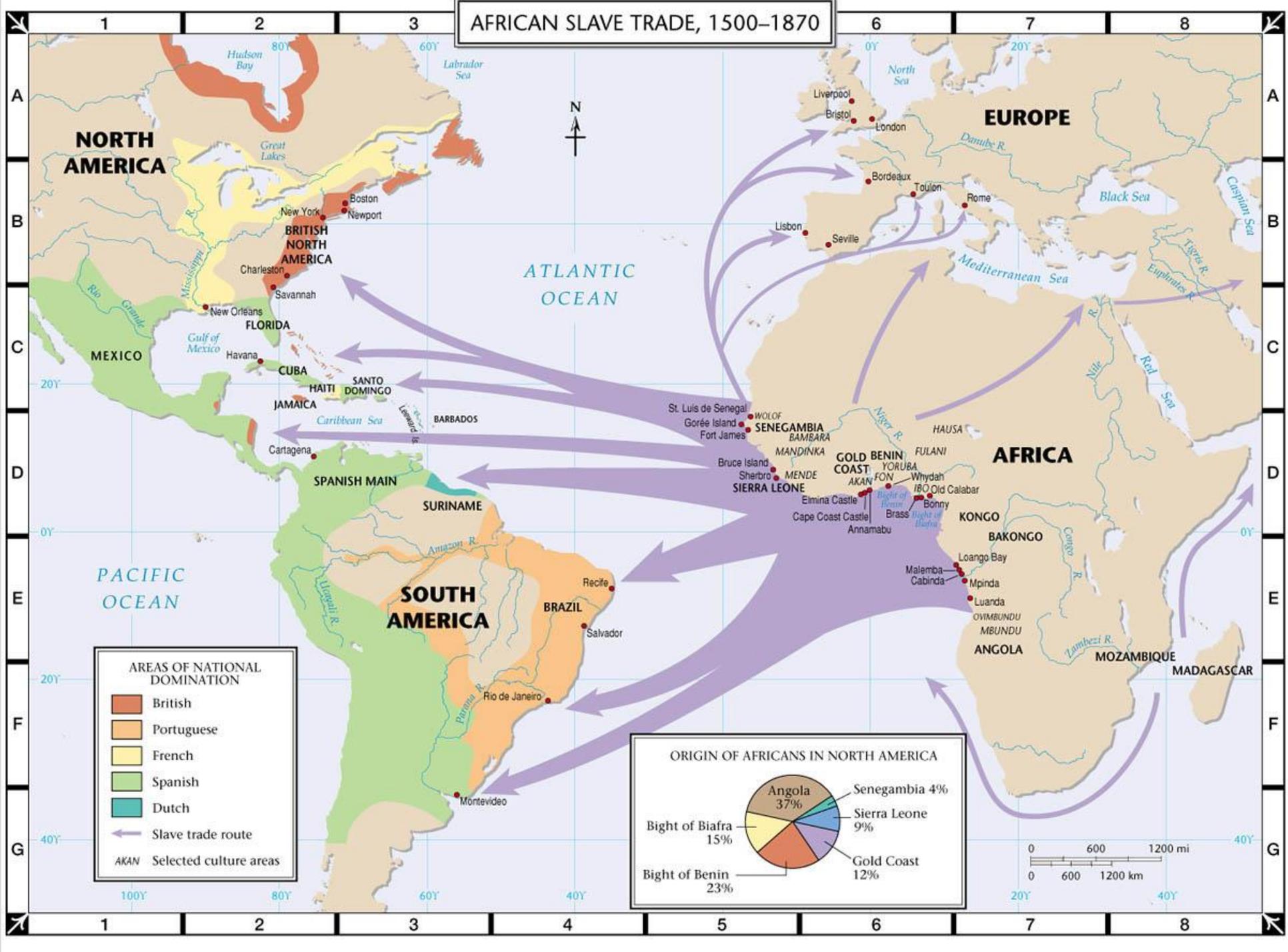
# SLAVE TRADE

FROM AFRICA TO THE AMERICAS  
1650-1860

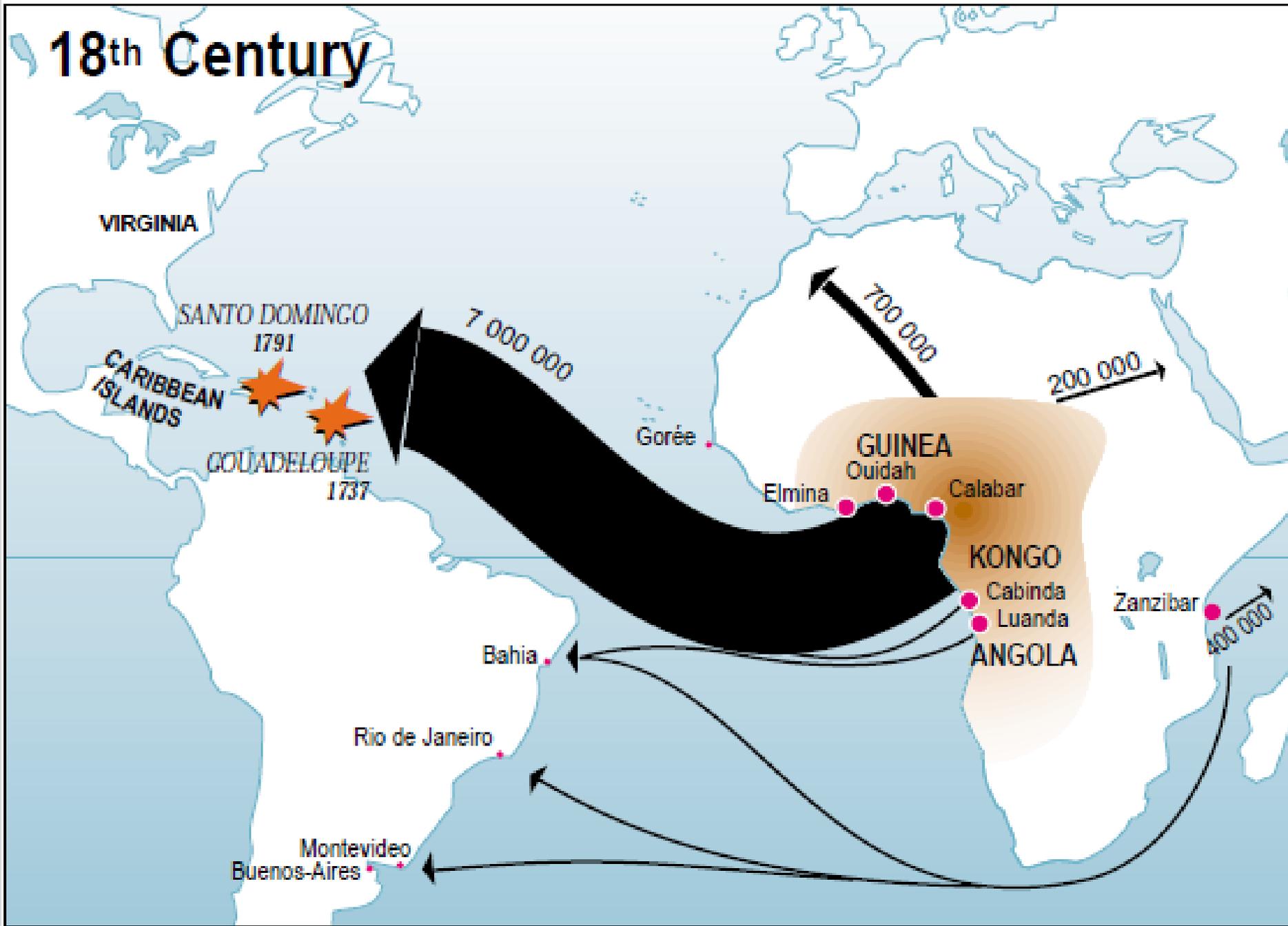


Between 1650 and 1860, approximately 10 to 15 million enslaved people were transported from western Africa to the Americas. Most were shipped to the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

# AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1500-1870



# 18th Century



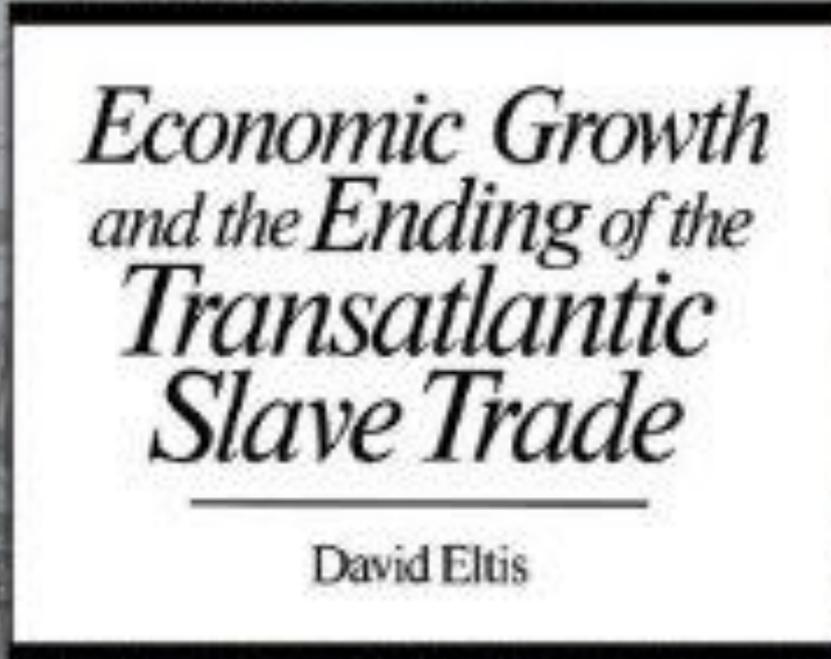
# Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

<b>Country</b>	<b>Voyages</b>	<b>Slaves Transported</b>	<b>% Slaves Transported</b>
Portugal (including Brazil)	30,000	4,650,000	42.3
Spain (including Cuba)	4,000	1,600,000	14.5
France (including West Indies)	4,200	1,250,000	11.4
Holland	2,000	500,000	4.5
Britain	12,000	2,600,000	23.6
British North America, US	1,500	300,000	2.7
Denmark	250	50,000	0.5
Other	250	50,000	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Why the Slave Trade ended?

- The Enlightenment
- American and French Revolutions
- Slave uprisings
  - 1733 St. John slave uprising
  - Jamaica slave rebellion of 1776
  - Haitian Revolution led by Toussaint L'Ouverture
- Atrocities gaining media attention
  - *Zong* massacre
  - Capt. John Kimber
- Growing voice of abolitionists
  - former slaves Ottobah Cugoano and Olaudah Equino
  - Religious leaders
    - Quakers
    - John Wesley and the Methodists
    - John Newton
  - the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade
    - Thomas Clarkson
  - British MP William Wilberforce
- Change in economics to capitalism

- Slavery k  
landed v
- But a c
  - Dem
  - draw
  - Slave
- Also, sl
  - Slave
  - Price
  - Free
  - i
  - With
  - indu
  - Ther



e of

ds

ustry could

l demand

nymore

nore frequent

n slaves

f a slave - and

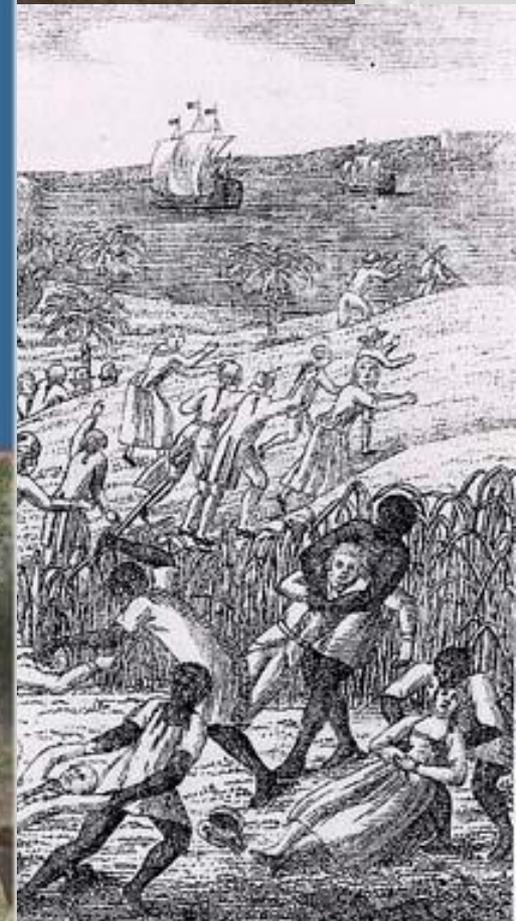
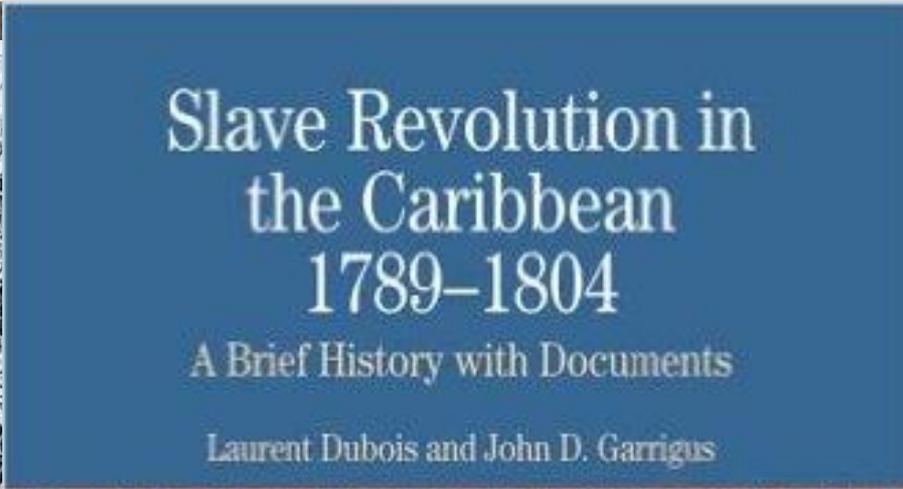
capital outlay

red local

# Slave uprisings



Vorstellung der auf der  
Französischen demokratische  
hundert Loffe und Zucker  
in ihre Hände fielen, dabei ihre  
schaft, 1791. allein ihr Vorhab



artzen Sklaven eingebildeste  
en gedachten. Sie ruinierten viele  
hne Unterschied alle Weise die  
schlepten sie in elende Gefangen.

# Abolitionists

- Former slaves
  - Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803)
    - Was born a slave on the island of Saint-Domingue (present-day Haiti)
      - Not just the largest and richest French colony, but the richest single colony in the Americas
        - » Primarily due to its sugar production
      - One of 500,000 African slaves there (made up 89% of the population of the island)
    - was freed in 1776 at the age of 33
    - Led the Haitian Revolution (1791-1804), which was a successful slave revolt against the French
      - Inspired by the French Revolution

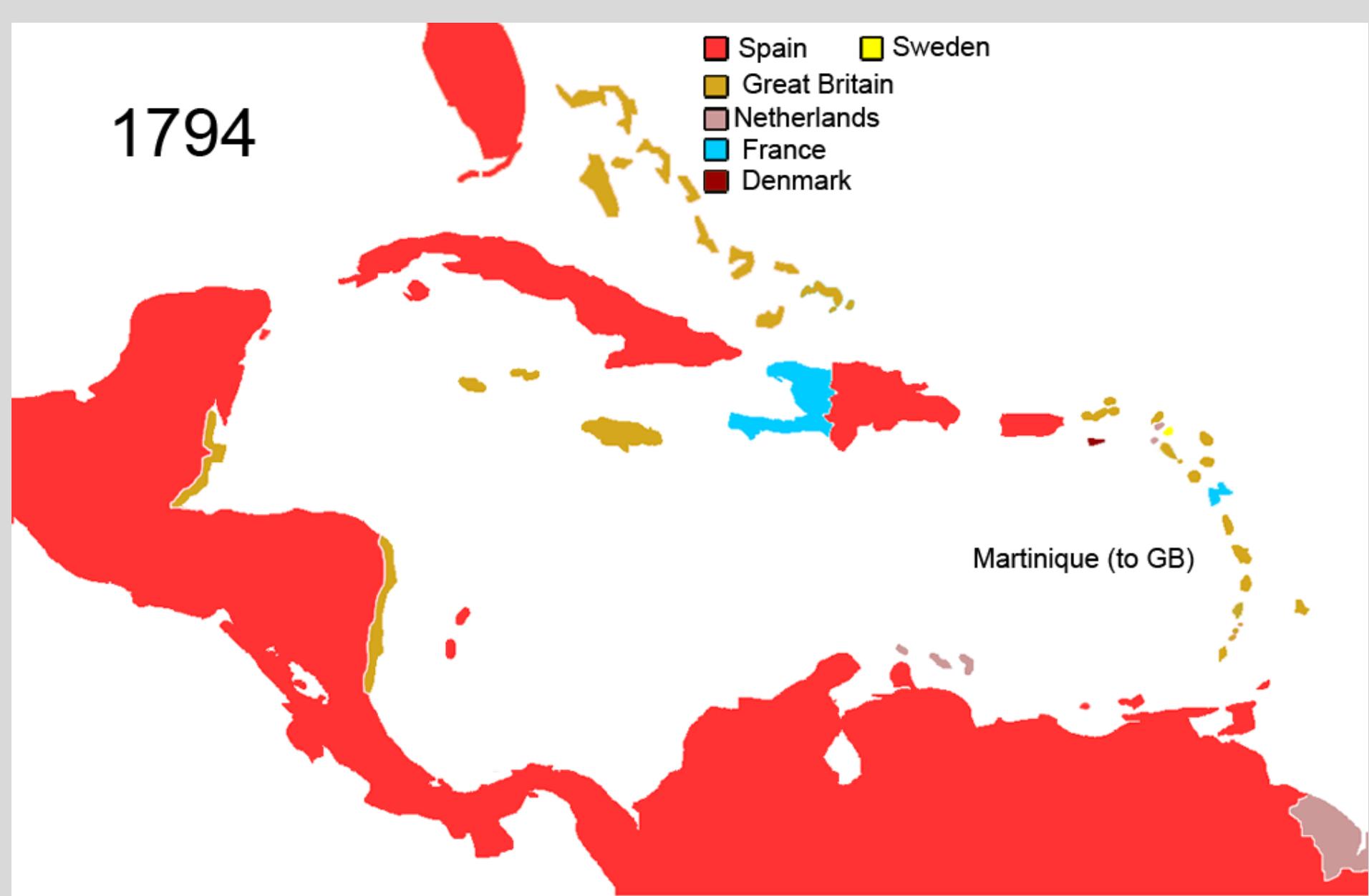


# Caribbean Basin



1794

- Spain
- Sweden
- Great Britain
- Netherlands
- France
- Denmark



Political Evolution of Central America and the Caribbean

# The Haitian Revolution

- L'Ouverture was committed to abolishing slavery, but not necessarily independence
  - In 1794, the French National Convention abolished slavery
    - rocked the world of slave-holding throughout the Americas
  - the Spanish viewed this with disfavor and began to fight for the island
    - Nervous that this slave uprising would spread
    - Wanted to take advantage of a failing French colony
    - Saw this as a strategically important region
  - Toussaint agreed to help the French army eject the British and Spanish
    - L'Ouverture began fighting *with* the French
    - He became a de-facto governor of the colony

*Incendie du Cap.*



*Révolte générale des Nègres. Massacre des Blancs.*

1795

- Spain
- Sweden
- Great Britain
- Holland
- France
- Denmark



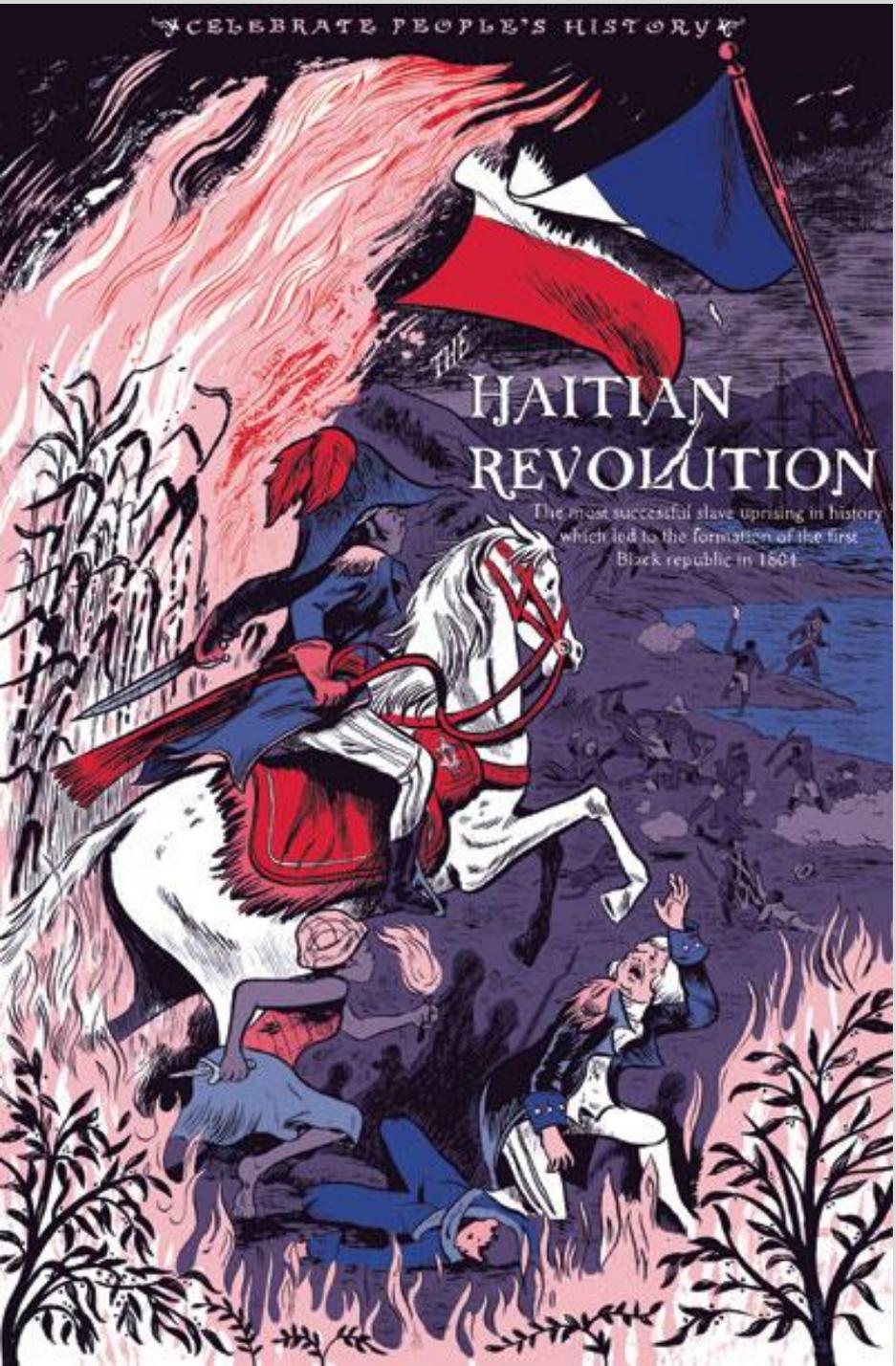
# The Haitian Revolution

- When Napoleon took power in 1799, he responded to the pleas of the plantation owners by reinstating slavery in the French colonies
  - But L'Ouverture was in control of the whole island
  - He established his authority over the entire island of Hispaniola with a new constitution in 1801
    - But he was careful not to declare Saint-Domingue's independence, acknowledging that it was still a colony of the French Empire
    - Article 3 of the constitution states: "There cannot exist slaves [in Saint-Domingue], servitude is therein forever abolished. All men are born, live and die free and French."

CELEBRATE PEOPLE'S HISTORY

# THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION

The most successful slave uprising in history which led to the formation of the first Black republic in 1804.



TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

*Chef des Nègres insurgés de Saint Domingue  
à l'Époque de l'Année V de la Liberté*



Toussaint  
L'Ouverture holds a  
copy of the Haitian  
Constitution of  
1801

# The Haitian Revolution

- In 1801, Napoleon decided to send an expedition of 20,000 men to Saint-Domingue to restore French authority
  - War broke out between L'Ouverture and the French (1801-1804)
  - By 1803, Napoleon agreed to recognize Haitian independence if Toussaint agreed to retire from public life
    - but the French had Toussaint arrested and sent back to France to be imprisoned, where he died in 1803

the PHILIPPE R. GIRARD  
**SLAVES**  
WHO DEFEATED  
**NAPOLÉON**



TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE  
AND THE HAITIAN  
WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1801-1804

# Night of Fire

THE  
BLACK NAPOLEON  
AND THE BATTLE  
FOR HAITI

Martin Ros

# Toussaint Louverture

THE BLACK  
NAPOLEON

Festival du Film  
Panamerican Pan African  
de Los Angeles 2012

(Prix du Public)  
(Prix du Meilleur Film)  
(Prix du Meilleur Acteur  
pour Emmy Jean-Louis)

DVD | bridge

A FILM OF PHILIPPE NIANG

12





Execution of  
French  
soldiers

# The Haitian Revolution

- The war continued, with a former slave, Jean-Jacque Dessalines, leading the forces for independence
  - As a result of his wars in Europe, Napoleon decided to:
    - abandon Haiti to independence
    - sold the French territory in North America to the United States (the Louisiana purchase)
  - Haiti became an independent nation in 1804
    - Inspired abolitionists on both sides of the Atlantic



1804

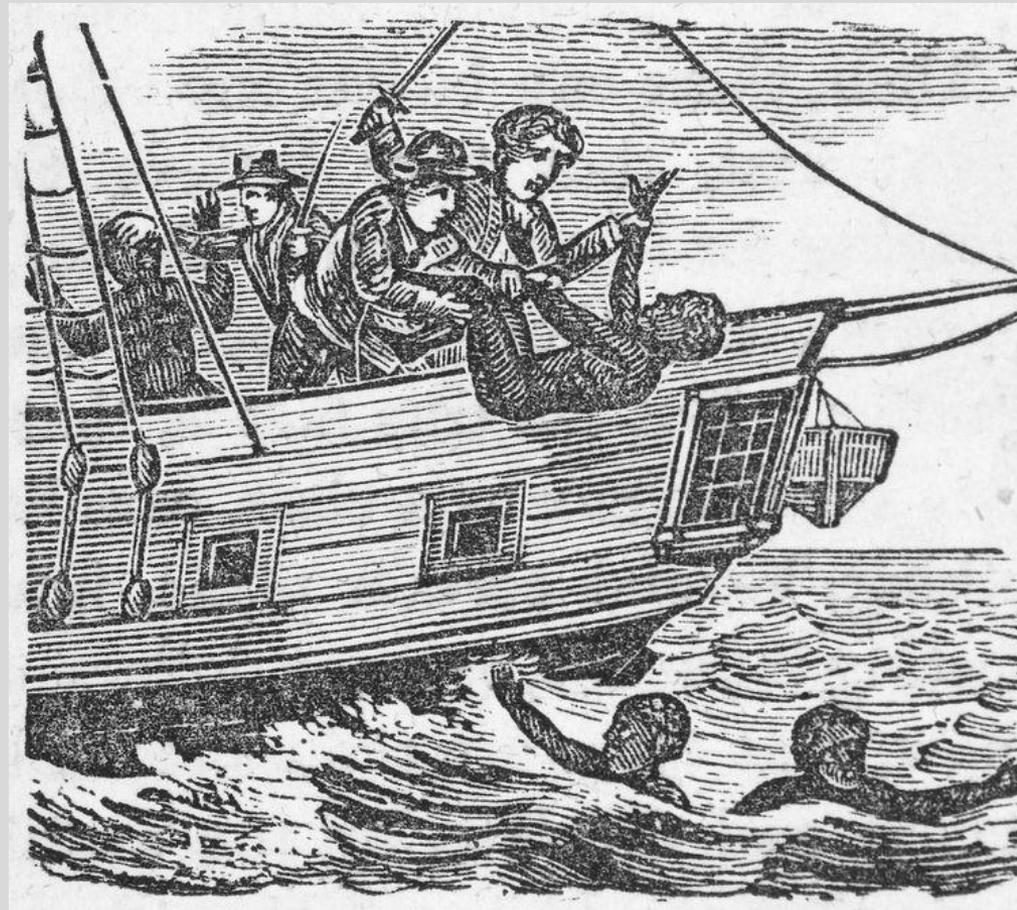
- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Spain   |  Sweden |
|  UK      |  Haiti  |
|  Holland |  |
|  France  |  |
|  Denmark |  |



# Atrocities

- 1781 *Zong* massacre

- The murder of an estimated 132 enslaved Africans by the crew of the slave ship *Zong*
- As was common business practice, the ship's owners had taken out insurance on the lives of the slaves as cargo
- Running low on water due to navigational errors, the crew threw slaves overboard into the sea to drown
- Tried to collect the insurance money for the loss of the slaves
- Turned into a public court case when the insurers refused to pay
- the *Zong* massacre became an important topic in abolitionist literature



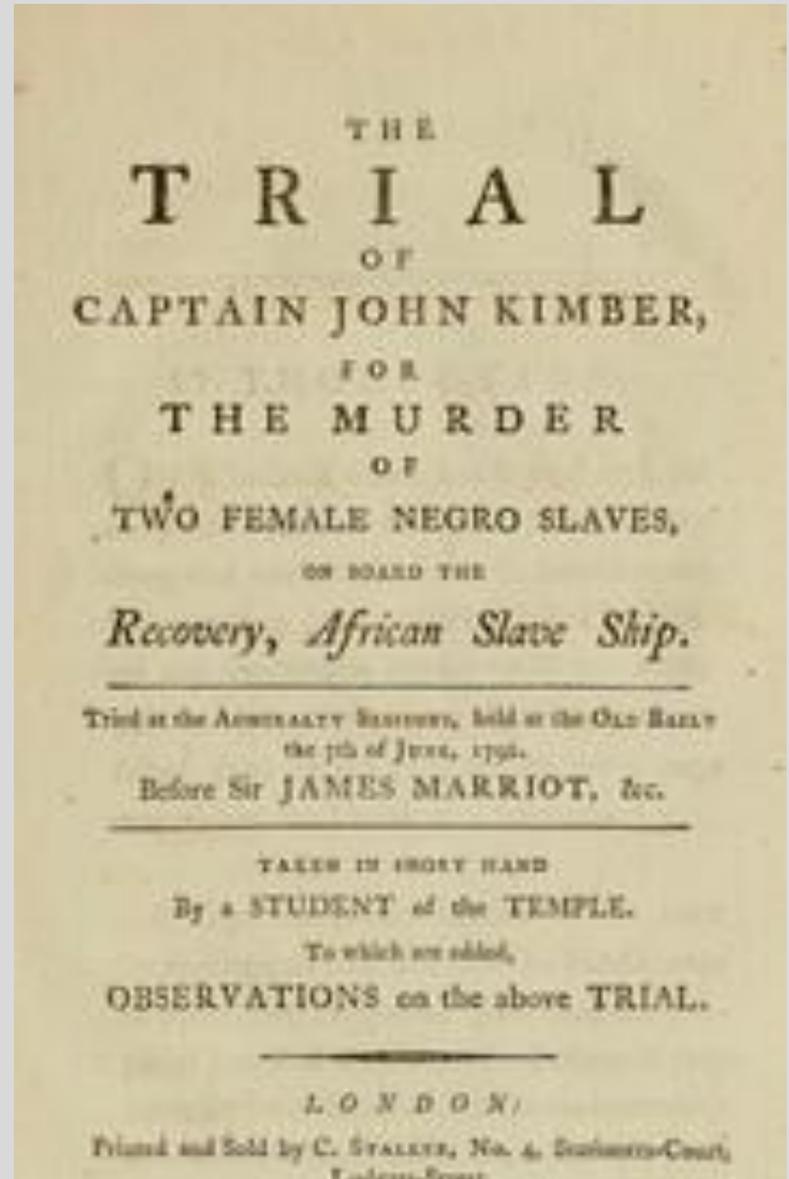


*The Slave Ship*, J. M. W. Turner's representation of the mass murder of slaves, inspired by the *Zong* killings

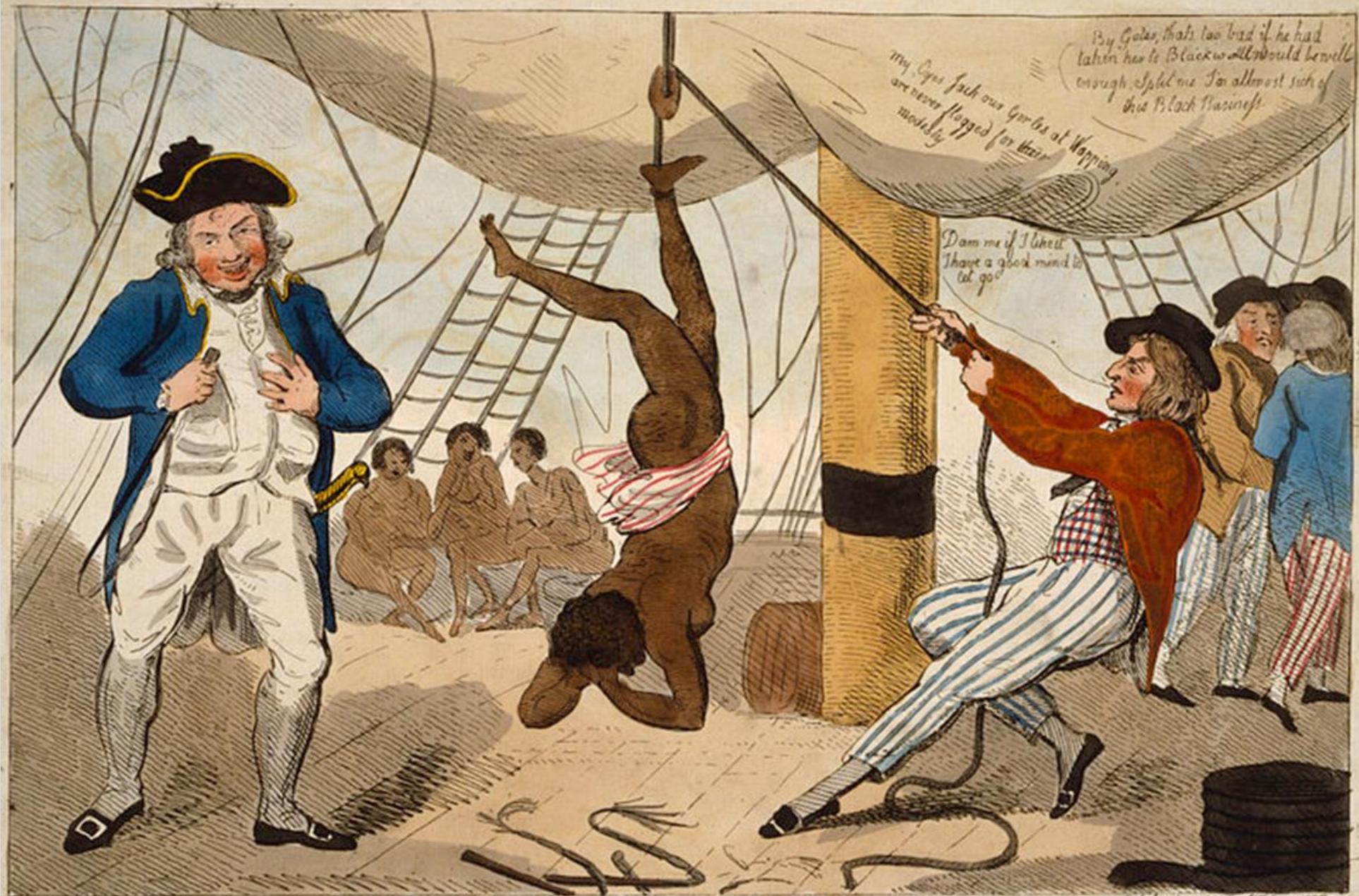


# Atrocities

- Capt. John Kimber
  - captain of a British slave ship who was tried for murder of two female slaves in 1792
  - Unlike the crew of the *Zong*, Kimber was tried for the murder of slaves
  - The trial generated substantial news coverage
  - Kimber was acquitted, but the case established that slave ships' crew could be tried for murder of slaves



# Depiction of the torture of a female slave by Capt. John Kimber

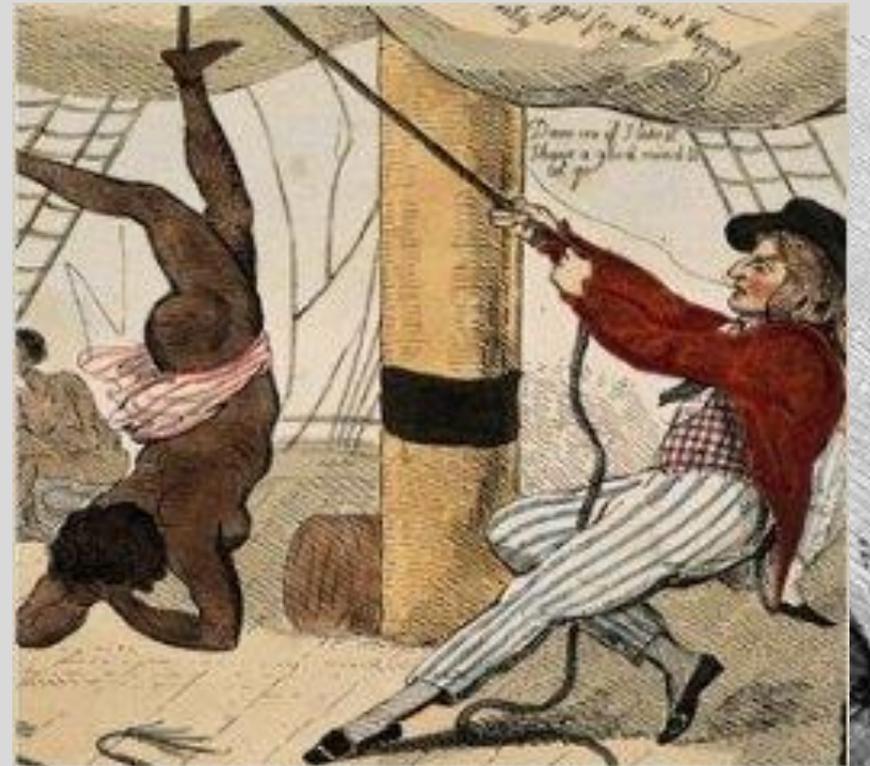


**The ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE.**  
Or the Inhumanity of Dealers in human flesh exemplified in Capt. Kimber's treatment of a young Negro Girl of 15 for her Voyr Modesty

Pub. April 1817 by J. W. Forrest & Co.

# Abolitionists

- Former slaves
  - Ottobah Cugoano
    - sold into slavery from West Africa at the age of 13
    - shipped to Grenada, where he worked on a plantation
    - In 1772 he was purchased by an English merchant who took him to England, where he was eventually freed
    - Was a member of the Sons of Africa, an organization of African abolitionists in Britain
    - Campaigned throughout Britain with Olaudah Equino
    - wrote *Thoughts and Sentiments on the Evil and Wicked Traffic of the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species* (1787)
      - the first published African critic of the Transatlantic Slave Trade
      - the first African to demand publicly the total abolition of the trade and the freeing of enslaved Africans



PENGUIN CLASSICS

QUOBNA OTTOBAH CUGOANO

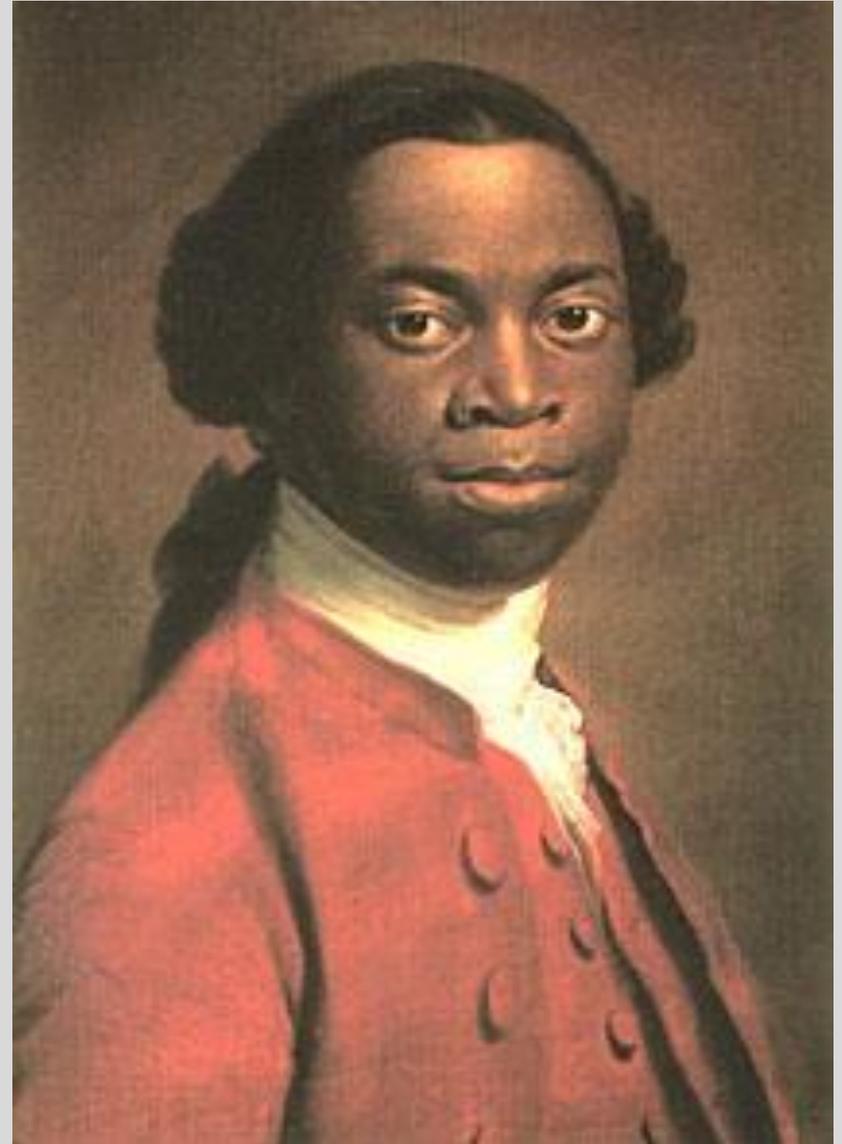
*Thoughts and Sentiments  
on the Evil of Slavery*

- *"Is it not strange to think, that they who ought to be considered as the most learned and civilized people in the world [the British], that they should carry on a traffic of the most barbarous cruelty and injustice, and that many think slavery, robbery and murder no crime?"*

- Cugoano on the topic of British people calling themselves the most 'civilised' people in the world when they were involved in a trade of 'barbarous cruelty and injustice'

# Abolitionists

- Former slaves
  - Olaudah Equino (1745 – 1797)
    - Captured and sold into slavery in West Africa at the age of 11
    - purchased his freedom in America in 1766
    - As a freed slave, he settled in England in 1767 and supported the British movement to abolish the slave trade
    - published his autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano* (1789)
      - depicted the horrors of slavery
      - the first-known slave narrative
      - was highly influential in Britain ending the slave trade





*Olaudah Equiano;*  
OR  
GUSTAVUS VASSA.

*The African.*

*Published March 1779 by G. Kearsley*

THE  
INTERESTING NARRATIVE  
OF  
THE LIFE  
OF  
OLAUDAH EQUIANO,  
OR  
GUSTAVUS VASSA,  
THE AFRICAN.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

VOL. I.

---

*Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid, for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation.  
And in that day shall ye say, Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people. Isaiah xii. 2, 4.*

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for and sold by the AUTHOR, No. 10, Union-Street, Middlesex Hospital;

Sold also by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard; Mr. Murray, Fleet-Street; Messrs. Robson and Clark, Bond-Street; Mr. Davis, opposite Gray's Inn, Holborn; Messrs. Shepperton and Reynolds, and Mr. Jackson, Oxford-Street; Mr. Lackington, Chiswell-Street; Mr. Mathews, Strand; Mr. Murray, Prince's-Street, Soho; Mess. Taylor and Co. South Arch, Royal Exchange; Mr. Button, Newington-Causeway; Mr. Parsons, Paternoster-Row; and may be had of all the Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Entered at Stationer's Hall.]

“ O, ye nominal Christians! might not an African ask you -- Learned you this from your God, who says unto you, Do unto all men as you would men should do unto you? Is it not enough that we are torn from our country and friends, to toil for your luxury and lust of gain? Why are parents to lose their children, brothers their sisters, or husbands their wives? Surely, this is a new refinement in cruelty, which, while it has no advantage to atone for it, thus aggravates distress, and adds fresh horrors even to the wretchedness of slavery.”

-- from *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African. Written by Himself, 1789*

# Abolitionists

- Activists
  - the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was founded in 1787
    - Led by Thomas Clarkson
    - gathered evidence of the brutality of the trade
    - travelled the country, giving talks to the public
      - Almost murdered in Liverpool by sailors who had been paid to assassinate him
    - Led a boycott of Britain's largest import, slave-produced sugar
      - 400,000 people joined the boycott, cutting sales by up to a half
    - they had presented over 500 petitions showing that public opinion was turning against the slave trade
      - In 1788, more than 60,000 people signed their opposition to slavery
    - organized witnesses and evidence for the House of Commons committee hearings



# The logo for the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade

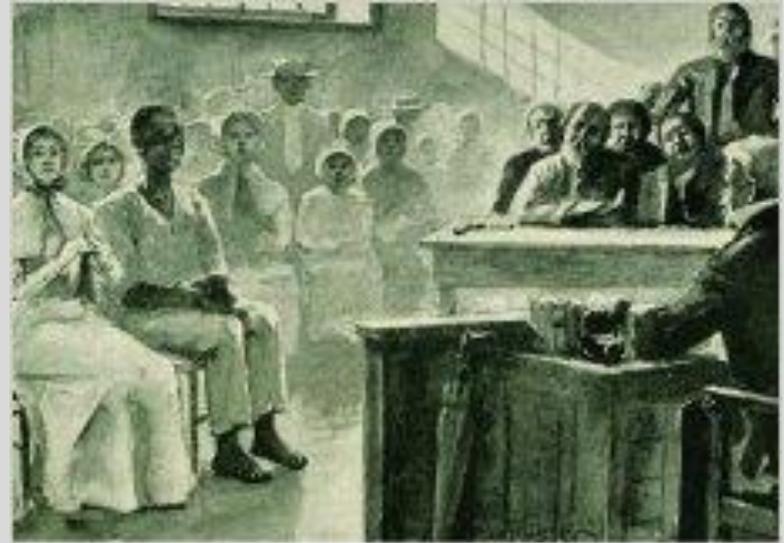


- ".....Being impressed with a sense of the unparalleled suffering of our fellow creatures, the African slaves in the West India Islands.....with an apprehension, that while I am dealer in that article [sugar], which appears to be principal support of the slave trade, I am encouraging slavery, I take this method of informing my customer that I mean to discontinue selling the article of sugar when I have disposed of the stock I have on hand, till I can procure it through channels less contaminated, more unconnected with slavery, less polluted with human blood....."

– *James Wright, a Quaker and merchant of Haverhill, advertised in the General Evening Post on March 6, 1792, to his customers that he would no longer be selling sugar*

# Abolitionists

- Religious leaders
  - the Quakers (Society of Friends) were the first to call for an end to the slave trade
    - a faith that emerged as a new Christian denomination in England in the mid-1600's
    - Quakers believe that all people are created equal in the eyes of God
    - The first religious denomination to come out against slavery
    - Starting in 1783, the 'London Society of Friends' annually presented a petition against the slave trade



## Quakers & Abolition

Edited by  
*Brychan Carey & Geoffrey Plank*

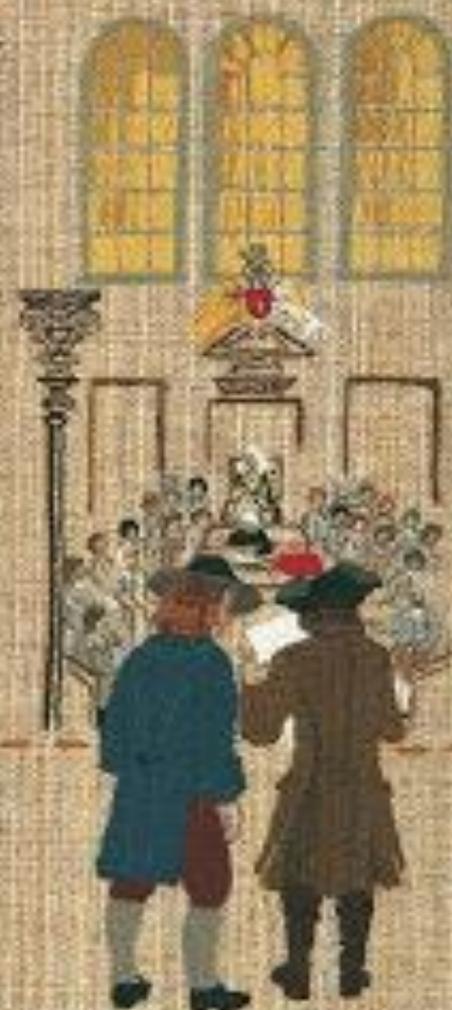
British Quakers protest to parliament against  
**THE SLAVE TRADE** in 1783

God hath made of one blood  
all nations of men for to dwell  
upon the face of the earth

YEARLY MEETING - GRACECHURCH STREET

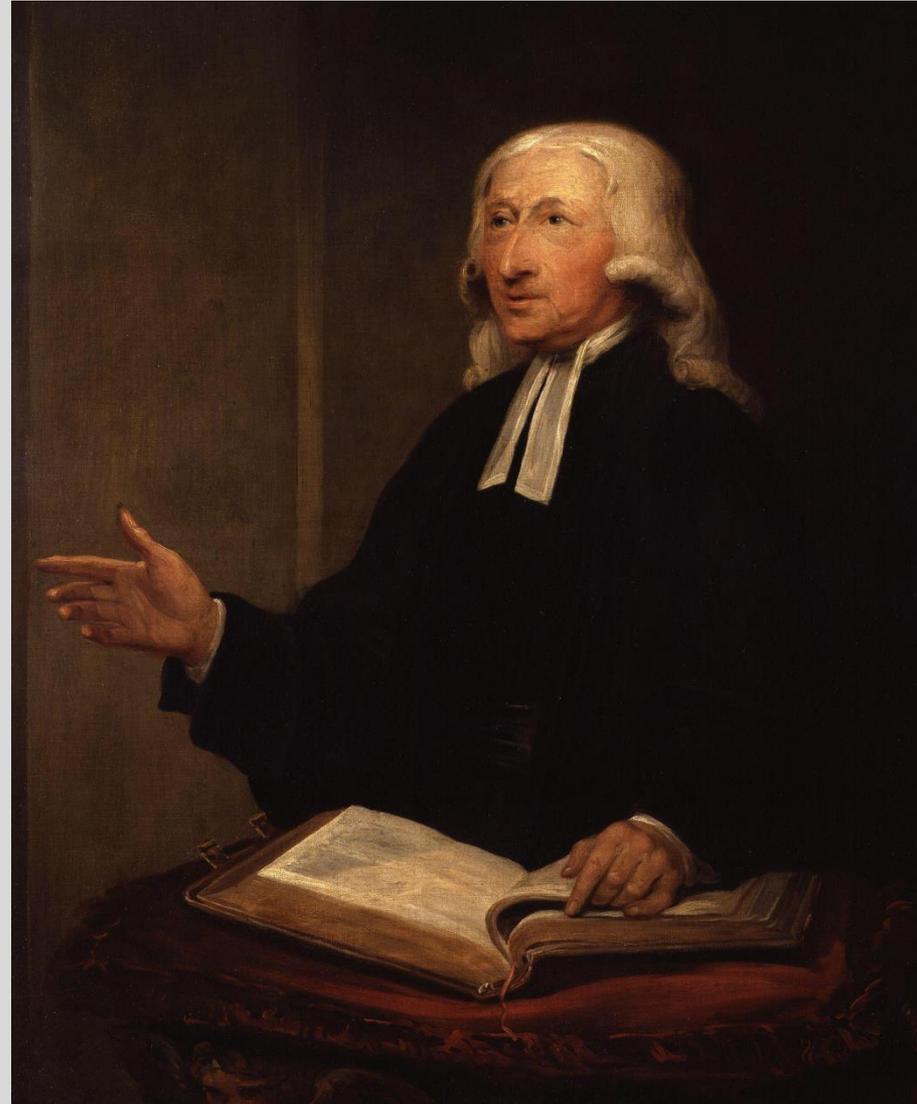


Slavery continues and is  
a reproach to humanity



# Abolitionists

- Religious leaders
  - John Wesley
    - Founder of the Methodist Church
      - Born out of a spiritual renewal movement in the Anglican faith in the 1700s
    - Under his direction, Methodists became leaders in many areas of social justice, including prison reform and the abolition of the Slave Trade
    - As a minister, he included an anti-slavery message into many of his sermons
    - in 1774, he wrote *Thoughts on Slavery*
      - He attacked the Slave Trade and the slave-trader and proposed a boycott of slave-produced sugar and rum

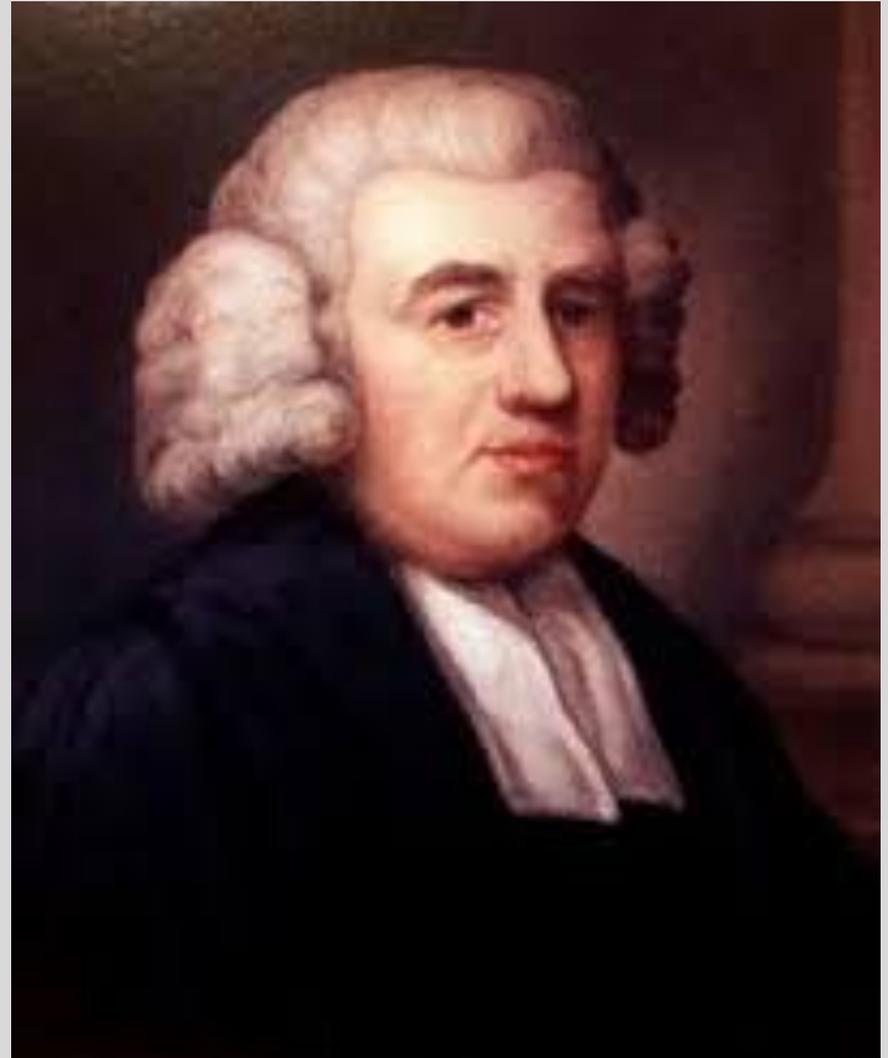


- *"Give liberty to whom liberty is due, that is, to every child of man, to every partaker of human nature. Let none serve you but by his own act and deed, by his own voluntary action. Away with all whips, all chains, all compulsion. Be gentle toward all men; and see that you invariably do with every one as you would he should do unto you."*

– John Wesley

# Abolitionists

- Religious leaders
  - John Newton
    - A former slave ship master who became an Anglican clergyman
    - Newton began to deeply regret his involvement in the Slave Trade
      - Wrote *Thoughts upon the African Slave Trade* in 1787
        - » graphically described the horrors of the Slave Trade
    - Became a popular preacher
    - Wrote a number of hymns, including 'Amazing Grace' (1772)



# John Newton



**Amazing Grace,  
how sweet the sound**

**That saved a  
wretch like me.**

**I once was lost  
but now am found.**

**Was blind  
but now I see.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ai5TAyvei3A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0gLntLIBYw>



# Abolitionists

- Sharp used the law to argue that slaves had rights
  - Served as a lawyer for a number of African slaves in England
    - The Somersett case in 1772, in which slave James Somersett from Virginia ran away from his master while in England
      - Sharp successfully argued that a slave becomes free the moment he sets foot on English territory
    - Involved in the *Zong* case, as well
  - Became known as “the protector of the Negro”



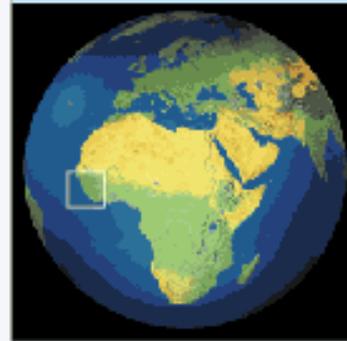
# Sharp supporting the rights of an African slave in England against the wishes of his master



# Abolitionists

- in the early 1780s there were around 15,000 black people in Britain
  - There was a search by abolitionists for a settlement in Africa where they could return "home"
    - Identified Sierra Leone as a possible settlement for freed slaves
    - Sharp helped to establish the city of Freetown
    - considered to be one of the founders of Sierra Leone





# Abolitionists

- Politicians
  - British MP William Wilberforce
    - Was a rich landowner and an evangelical Christian
    - Elected to Parliament in 1780
    - Supported numerous reform causes centered around religion, morality and education
      - Even started the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
    - a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade
    - Repeatedly brought up the bill to abolish slavery

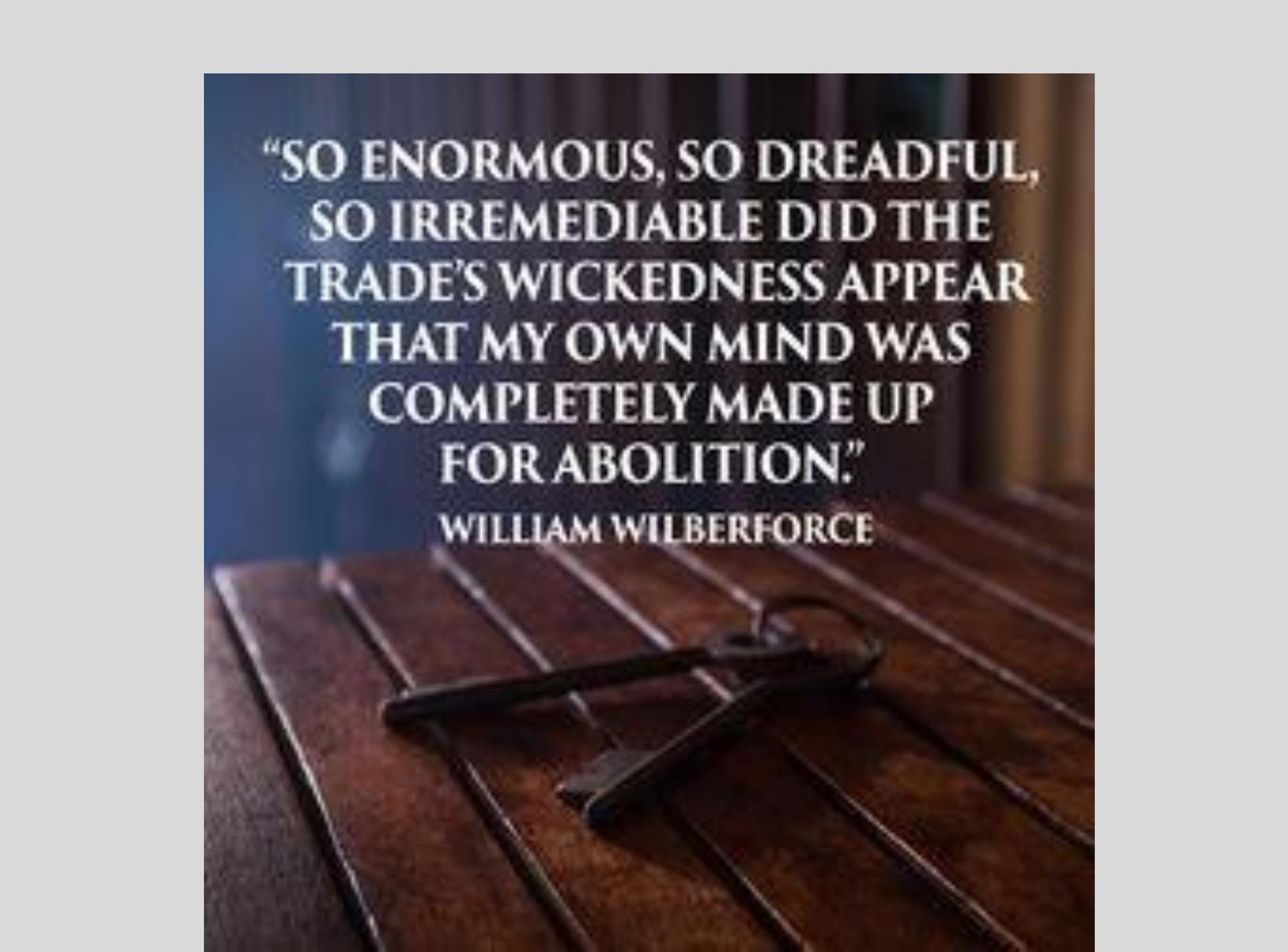




## THE GREAT ABOLITIONIST

---

**WILLIAM WILBERFORCE** was a British MP who campaigned for the abolition of slavery and became a hero to black people around the world. An evangelical Christian, his spiritual adviser was a former slave trader who had repented and become the pastor at Wilberforce's church. In 1791 a group



**“SO ENORMOUS, SO DREADFUL,  
SO IRREMEDEIABLE DID THE  
TRADE’S WICKEDNESS APPEAR  
THAT MY OWN MIND WAS  
COMPLETELY MADE UP  
FOR ABOLITION.”  
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE**

# William Wilberforce

- Made his first speech on abolition in 1789 before the House of Commons
  - described in detail the appalling conditions in which slaves travelled from Africa to the Americas
- Introduced his first bill to abolish the slave trade in Parliament in 1791
  - Focused on the abolishing of the slave trade, not slavery
  - the bill was easily defeated by 163 votes to 88
    - the political climate had swung in a conservative direction in the wake of the French Revolution and the slave revolts in the French West Indies
- Wilberforce continued to introduce abolition bills throughout the 1790s and early 1800s

- “Never, never will we desist till we have wiped away this scandal from the Christian name, released ourselves from the load of guilt, under which we at present labor, and extinguished every trace of this bloody traffic, of which our posterity, looking back to the history of these enlightened times, will scarce believe that it has been suffered to exist so long a disgrace and dishonor to this country.”  
– *William Wilberforce, speech before the House of Commons, April 1791*



*You* may choose to  
look the other way,  
but you can never  
say again that you  
did not know.

— *William Wilberforce*

# William Wilberforce

- The Abolition Bill was finally passed in 1807 by the British parliament
  - The British Slave Trade Act was signed in 1807
    - Abolished the slave trade in Britain
    - However, this only ended the buying and selling of slaves; slavery itself continued
    - In reality, the trade continued, with few countries following suit by abolishing the trade, and with some British ships disregarding the legislation

BARBADOS



# Britain and the end of slavery

- In 1816, Wilberforce began to call for the abolition of slavery outright
- Slavery was finally abolished in the British colonies in 1833
  - the Slavery Abolition Act 1833
  - Nearly 800,000 African slaves were freed, the vast majority in the Caribbean
  - plantation owners £20 million in compensation
  - Full emancipation of slaves in the British Empire took effect in 1838



# The Slavery Abolition Act 1833

(3 & 4 Will 4 c. 73)

10. *An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies*  
(28th August 1833)

**A**fter 1st August 1834, all slaves in the British colonies shall be emancipated, and slavery shall be abolished throughout the British possessions abroad

SIERRA LEONE

1833

1933

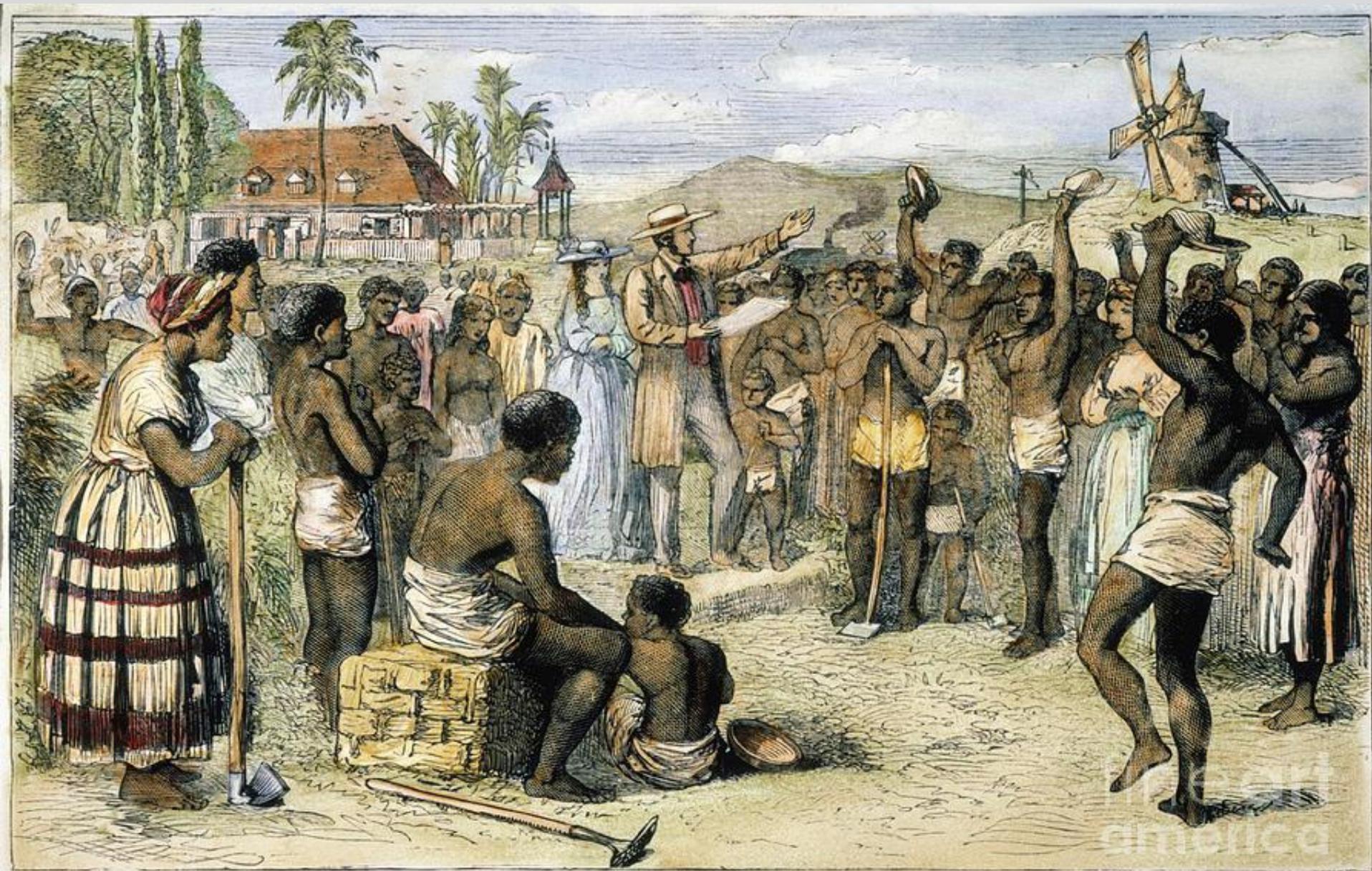


1d

ONE PENNY

POSTAGE AND REVENUE

1d



SCENE ON A WEST INDIAN PLANTATION—SLAVES RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THEIR EMANCIPATION.

# Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

<b>Country</b>	<b>Voyages</b>	<b>Slaves Transported</b>	<b>% Slaves Transported</b>
Portugal (including Brazil)	30,000	4,650,000	42.3
Spain (including Cuba)	4,000	1,600,000	14.5
France (including West Indies)	4,200	1,250,000	11.4
Holland	2,000	500,000	4.5
Britain	12,000	2,600,000	23.6
British North America, US	1,500	300,000	2.7
Denmark	250	50,000	0.5
Other	250	50,000	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# 19th Century

**1807**

ABOLITION\*  
IN U-S

DENMARK 1792  
HOLLAND 1815  
ENGLAND 1807  
FRANCE 1815  
PORTUGAL 1830

ABOLITION\*  
IN EUROPE

MOROCCO

ST. DOMINGO  
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

1 900 000

600 000

Gorée

GUINEA  
Ouidah

Elmina

Calabar

KONGO

Cabinda

Luanda

ANGOLA

Zanzibar

Kilwa

Ibo

900 000

BAHIA REVOLTS  
(1807 AND 1835)

ABOLITION\*  
IN BRAZIL

**1888**

Rio de Janeiro

1 900 000

Lourenço-  
Marques

Inhambane

407 000

\* Official date of Abolition

Montevideo  
Buenos-Aires

# Europe

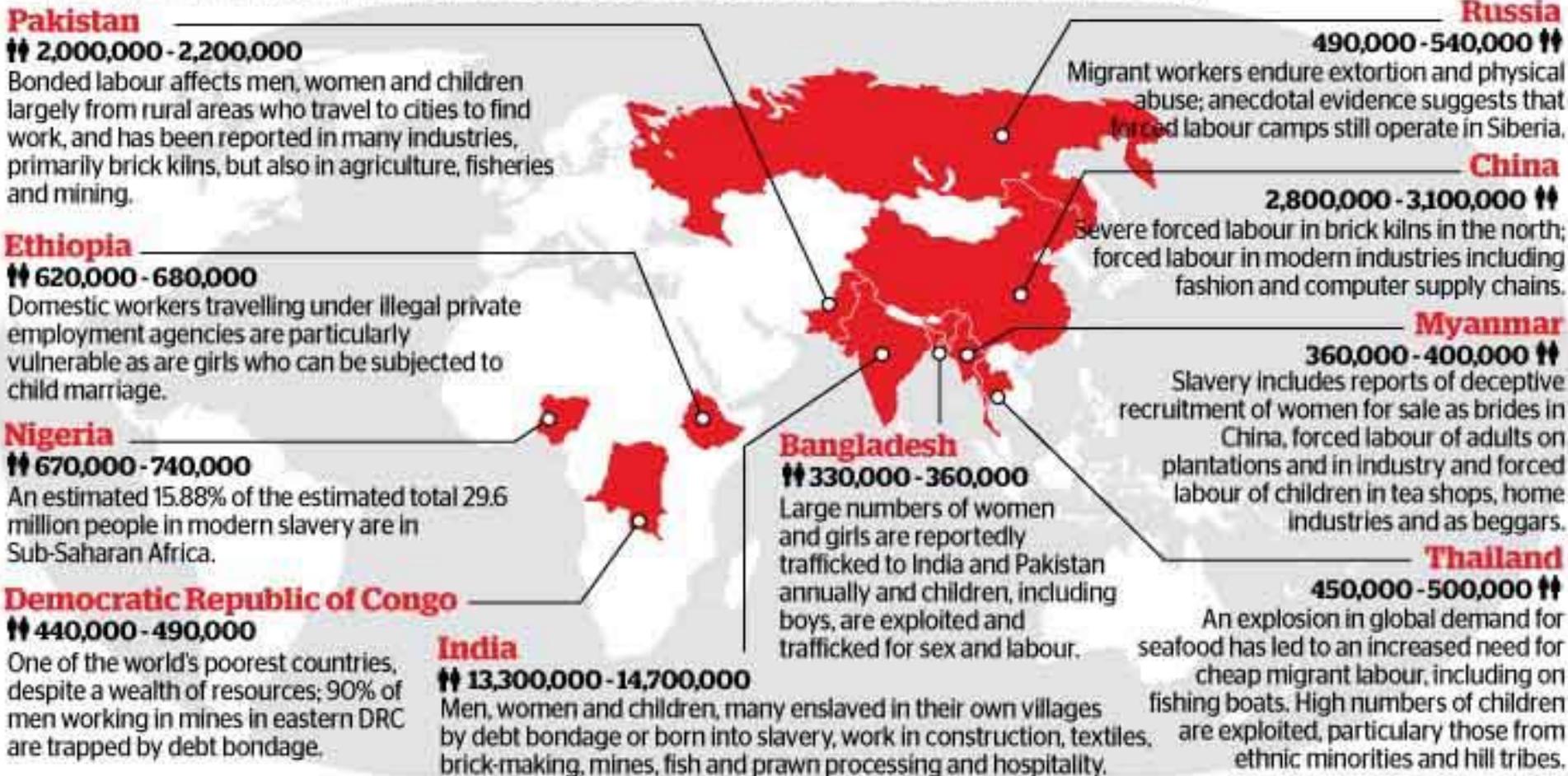
- Britain was not the only country involved in the slave trade, though, and they weren't the first to abolish it
  - Denmark was the first slave-trading nation that abolished the slave trade
    - Signed in 1792, but didn't go into effect until 1803
    - Did not abolish slavery in their colonies until 1848
  - Revolutionary France abolished slavery in 1794, but it was restored by Napoleon in the French colonies in 1802
    - France did not abolish slavery in its colonies until 1848
  - In 1807, the US signed legislation to abolish the slave trade, to take effect in 1808
  - the Netherlands banned the slave trade in 1814
    - Although slavery was not abolished in their colonies until 1863
  - Spain abolished the slave trade in 1820
    - Although slavery existed in Spanish colonies up until the 1870s
  - Portugal abolished the slave trade in 1836
    - Slavery within the Portuguese colonies, however, would only be abolished in 1869
    - In Brazil, which had become an independent nation in 1822, slavery was not abolished until 1888

# But slavery continues today...

## The 10 nations with the highest number of people living in slavery

 Estimated number of people enslaved

These countries account for 76% of the total estimate of 29.8 million in modern slavery SOURCE: THE GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX 2013



# Where the Slaves Are

Human trafficking is happening in all corners of the globe

## Uzbekistan

Hundreds of thousands of people are victims of government-organized forced labor in the country's cotton fields.

## Mauritania

Up to 740,000 are enslaved, with offspring bound for life to elite families.

## Haiti

More than 200,000 children serve as unpaid maids in strangers' home for room and board. They're often abused.

## Brazil

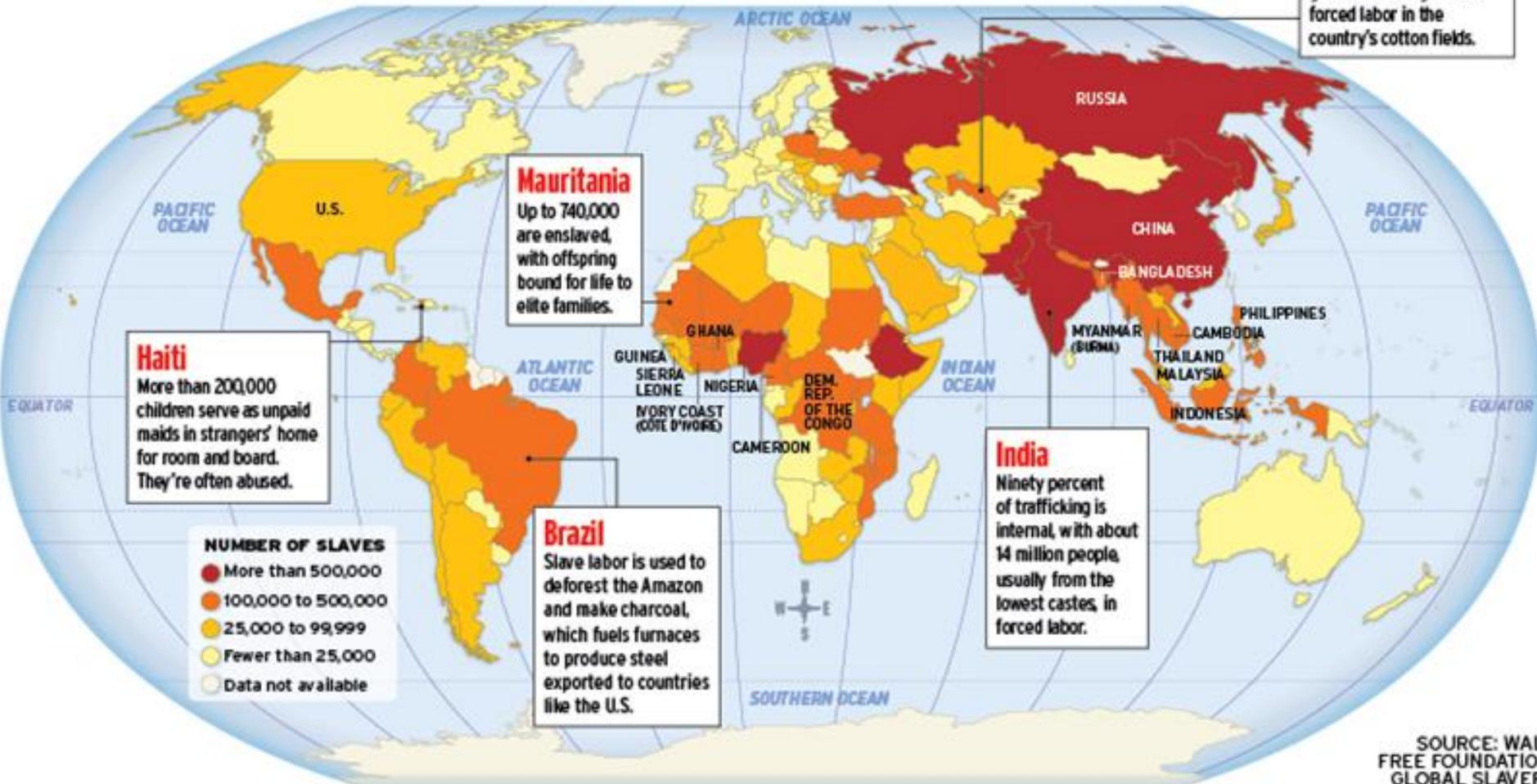
Slave labor is used to deforest the Amazon and make charcoal, which fuels furnaces to produce steel exported to countries like the U.S.

## India

Ninety percent of trafficking is internal, with about 14 million people, usually from the lowest castes, in forced labor.

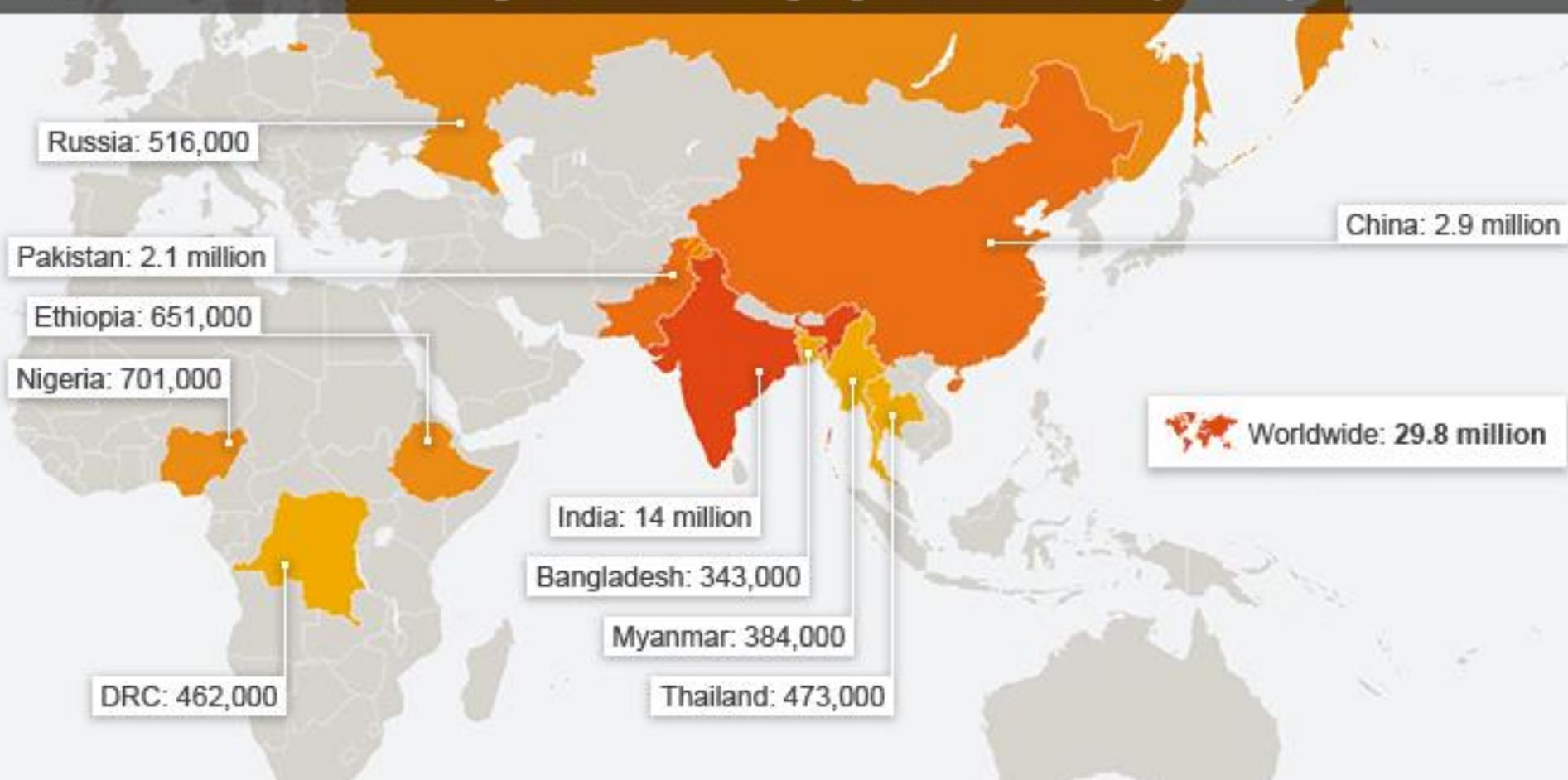
### NUMBER OF SLAVES

- More than 500,000
- 100,000 to 500,000
- 25,000 to 99,999
- Fewer than 25,000
- Data not available



SOURCE: WALK  
FREE FOUNDATION:  
GLOBAL SLAVERY  
INDEX, 2013

# The 10 countries with the highest number of people in modern-day slavery



Source: [www.globalslavery.org](http://www.globalslavery.org) | All figures are estimated and rounded down

# World map of slavery

30 million people subjected to modern slavery worldwide, according to the Global Slavery Index compiled by the Walk Free Foundation

## Prevalance

### ■ Top 25 countries

- 1 Mauritania
- 2 Haiti
- 3 Pakistan
- 4 India
- 5 Nepal
- 6 Moldova
- 7 Benin
- 8 Ivory Coast
- 9 Gambia
- 10 Gabon
- 11 Senegal
- 12 Ethiopia
- 13 Sierra Leone
- 14 Togo
- 15 Cape Verde
- 16 Eritrea
- 17 Guinea
- 18 Ghana
- 19 Congo
- 20 Guinea-Bissau
- 21 Cameroon
- 22 Sudan
- 23 DR Congo
- 24 Thailand
- 25 Uganda

## Estimated numbers

### ● Top 10 countries

### ● Selected countries



## Modern slavery

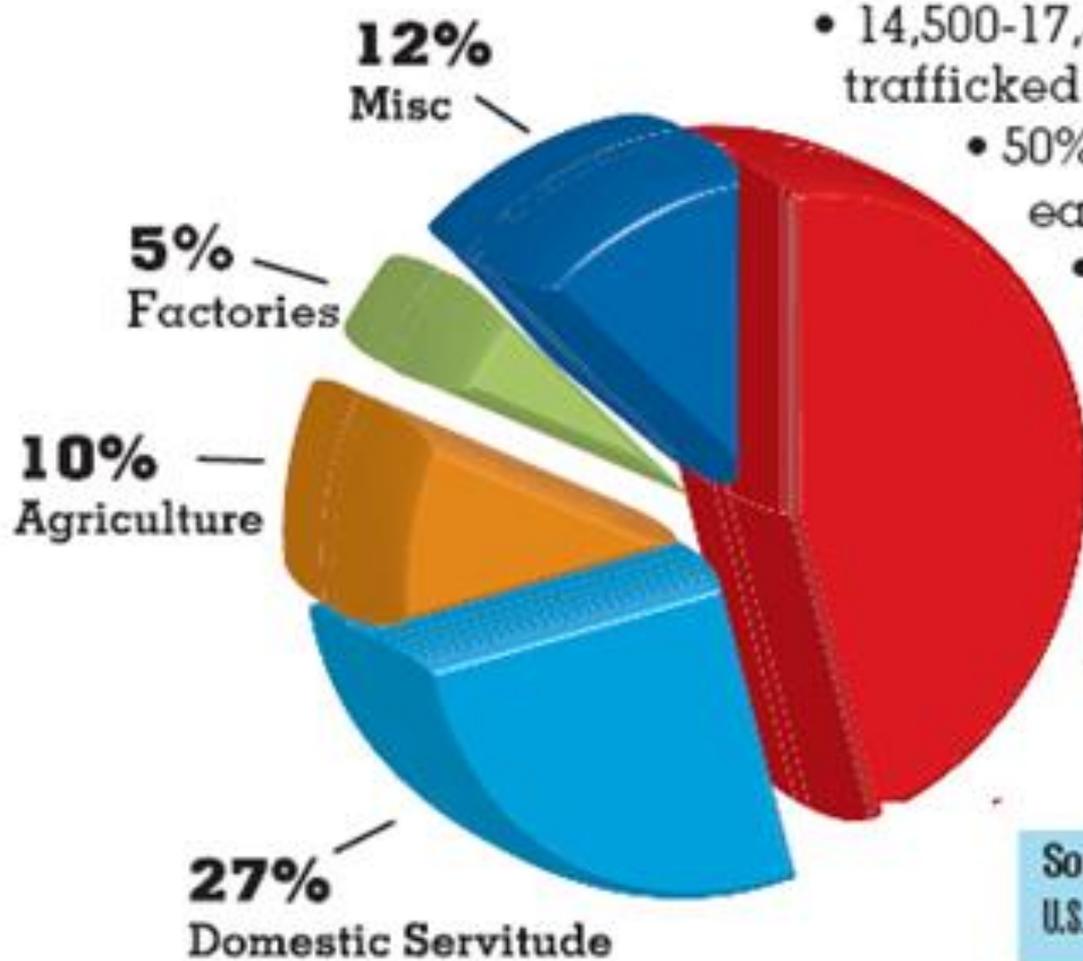
includes:  
debt bondage, forced marriage,  
child labour, human trafficking,  
forced labour



Indian activist protests against bonded labour, New Delhi, December 2003

## Walk Free Foundation

Australia-based group committed to ending all forms of modern slavery, founded by Andrew Forrest chairman of Fortescue Metals Group



- 14,500-17,500: estimated number of people trafficked into the United States each year
  - 50% of people trafficked into the U.S. each year are children
    - 800,000 people are trafficked worldwide each year
    - East Asia/Pacific is the region that is the largest source of people who are trafficked into the U.S. each year.

**46%**  
Prostitution

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
U.S. Department of Justice; Free the Slaves

# AVERAGE PRICE OF A SLAVE:

In **1809** (adjusted to today's value):



In **2009**:

