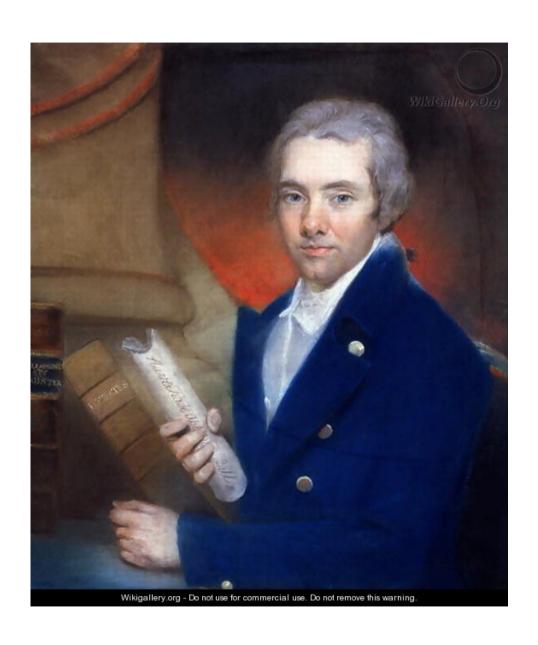




reat Britain finally abolished the slave trade in 1807, after years ampaigning by abolitionists. Given that many people supported t trade, why did it finally end?

William Wilberforce MP kept on introducing bills in Parliament to abolish the slave trade.

These were continually rejected, and seemed likely to continue, especially given <a href="France">France</a>'s influence.





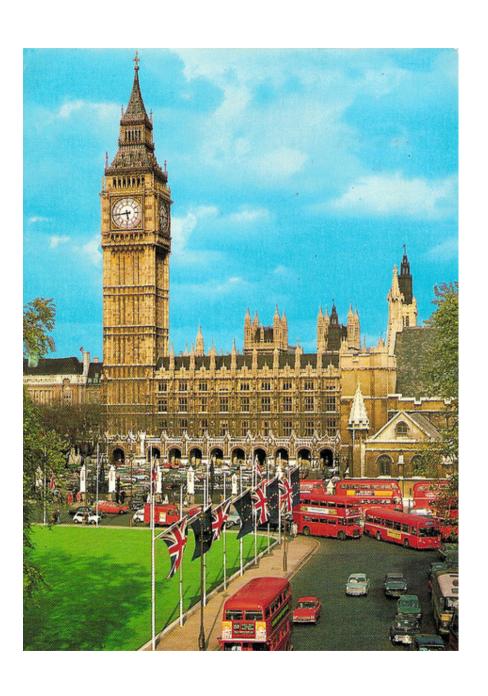
France and Britain were at war from 1792. Britain wanted slave trade money the fund the war.

The French Revolution in 1792 had also inspired som slaves to rebel against their owners.

The slave revolt on the French island of <u>Haiti</u> worried Britain too.

The violence shown in the rebellion – led by <u>Toussaint</u>
<u>L'Ouverture</u> – could have spread elsewhere. It seemed safer to keep slaves under control.





However in 1807, Parliament still voted to abolish the slave trade.

However this only ended the buying and selling of slaves - slavery itself continued.

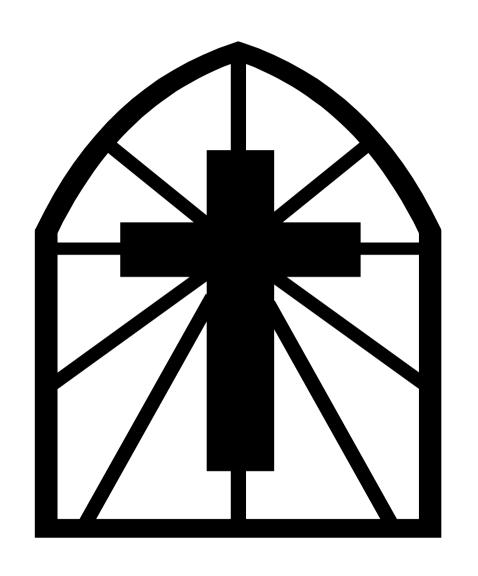
Slavery was abolished in British colonies in 1833.

Abolition happened for many different reasons.

The <u>campaign</u> run by abolitionists was an important feature.

By writing **books** and holding **public meetings** it raised the issue to public attention.





Having former slaves and slavers speak out made people aware of the horrors of the trade.

The fact that most churches were opposed to slavery helped persuade many in Britain to oppose it.

Britain increasingly traded with other countries around the world (often at cheaper prices) – it had less of a need for slave labour.

Britain also had less influence on the Americas after the **American War of Independence** in **1776**.





The <u>sugar boycott</u> persuaded some merchants to avoid buying slave sugar, undermining the trade.

Many slave islands had a high death rate amongst the slaves

 this made the trade more difficult and expensive.

## To what extent was the success of the abolitionist campaign due to the work of Thomas Clarkson?

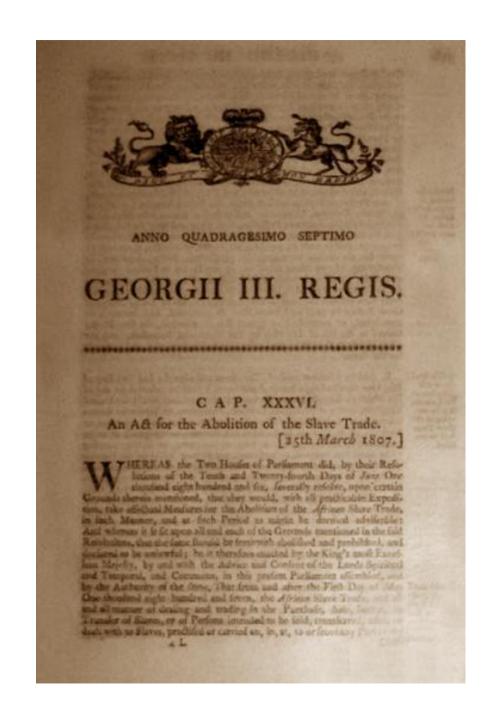
- Structure Introduction
- Para 1- Work of Thomas Clarkson P,E,E X2
- Para 2 work of William Wilberforce P,E,E
- Para 3 work of another abolitionist
- Conclusion who had the biggest impact

FOLLOW YOUR STRUCTURE!!!

Abolitionists also were careful to only ban the <u>slave</u> <u>trade</u> – not slavery itself.

By targeting only <u>one part</u> of he trade, this made it easier to persuade people to support the campaign.

Banning slavery could be achieved later.



## imeline of Abolition

1807
The Atlantic slave trade is abolished

1834
Slavery
made
illegal in
the British
Empire

1865
13<sup>th</sup>
amendment abolishes slavery in U (after Civil War)

## Last country to abolish slavery is Brazil 1888



## The end of Slavery?



