

Who should be celebrated for ending the TransAtlantic Slave trade? Knowledge Organiser

TIMELINE 1

FACT Dates towards abolition

- 1776 David Hartley introduces a debate in the House of Commons 'that the slave trade is contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man'. It is defeated.
- 1787 The Committee for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade is founded.
- 1788 The first restrictions on the operation of the slave trade are made by the Dolben Act.
- 1789 William Wilberforce presents the first abolition bill to the House of Commons, but it does not pass.
- 1792 519 petitions are handed into Parliament, the greatest number ever submitted about one subject, totalling over 400,000 names.

The House of Commons votes in favour of the abolition of the trade, but the House of Lords rejects the bill.
- 1807 The Abolition Bill is passed and becomes law in March. However it does not end slavery, just the trade.

TIMELINE 2

FACT Slavery abolition dates

- 1803 Danish Slave trade abolished
- 1807 British Slave trade abolished
- 1814 Dutch Slave trade abolished
- 1831 French Slave trade abolished
- 1834 Emancipation Act passed in Britain but with a six-year apprenticeship scheme before freedom
- 1838 Slaves in British colonies gain full freedom
- 1865 Slavery abolished in USA
- 1876 Portuguese Slave trade abolished
- 1886 Slavery abolished in Cuba
- 1888 Slavery abolished in Brazil

Key individuals



William Wilberforce campaigned against the slave trade. The first time he introduced the idea he lost the debate by 163 votes to 88 but he never gave up.



An ex-slave called Olaudah Equiano wrote a book of the story of his life as a slave. Many British people read the book and as a consequence opposed slavery.



Queen Nanny of the Maroons, for over 30 years, freed more than 800 slaves and helped them to resettle in the Maroon community in Jamaica. For six years from 1728, the British fought Nanny and her forces.



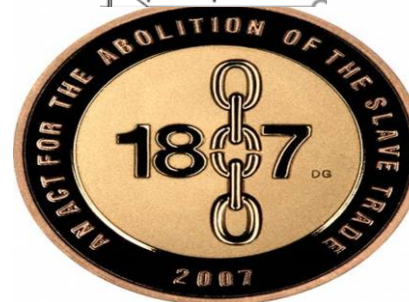
Samuel Sharpe was the mastermind behind the Christmas Rebellion of 1831, when slaves on plantations across Jamaica were supposed to have a one-day sit-down strike and do no work until they got paid.



Thomas Clarkson collected evidence against slavery. He spread his message all over the country by publishing posters, pamphlets and making public speeches.



Hannah More was a member of the Abolition Society. She wrote poems and books about the horrors of the slave trade, and convinced many of the need to ban it.



Timeline 3

Rebellions:

- 1728-39 – First Maroon War – Jamaica
- 1760 – Tacky's war – Jamaica
- 1763 – Cuffy's slave rebellion – Guyana
- 1791-1804 Haitian Revolution
- 1795 – Tula's slave revolt – Curacao
- 1795 – Fedon's rebellion – Grenada
- 1816 – Bussa's rebellion – Barbados
- 1822 – Martinique slave uprising
- 1823 – Demerara revolt – Guyana
- 1831-32 Baptist Rebellion AKA Sam Sharpe's rebellion - Jamaica