

Abolitionists

- Former Slaves
 - Olaudah Equiano
- Politicians
 - William Wilberforce
- Religious Leaders
 - John Wesley
- Revolutionaries
 - Simon Bolivar

Former Slaves: Olaudah Equiano

- Equiano was originally from Benin and was captured by slave raiders when he was 10
- Spent 21 years as a slave and was able to save up enough money to buy his freedom
- In 1789 he published *The Interesting Narrative of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, Written by Himself*
- Sold the book throughout Britain, undertaking lecture tours and actively campaigning to abolish the slave trade



Politicians: William Wilberforce

- English philanthropist elected to Parliament in 1780
- Delivered a stirring abolitionist speech to the House of Commons in 1789 and repeatedly introduced the Abolition Bill until it passed in 1807



Religious Leaders: John Wesley

- Founder of the Methodist Church
- Published *Thoughts Upon Slavery* in 1774
- On his deathbed he was reading Equiano's *Narrative*



Revolutionaries: Simon Bolivar

- Inspired by George Washington and Enlightenment ideas, Bolivar took up arms against Spanish rule in 1811
- Freed slaves who joined his forces
- Provided constitutional guarantees of free status for all residents of Gran Columbia (Venezuela, Columbia, and Ecuador)

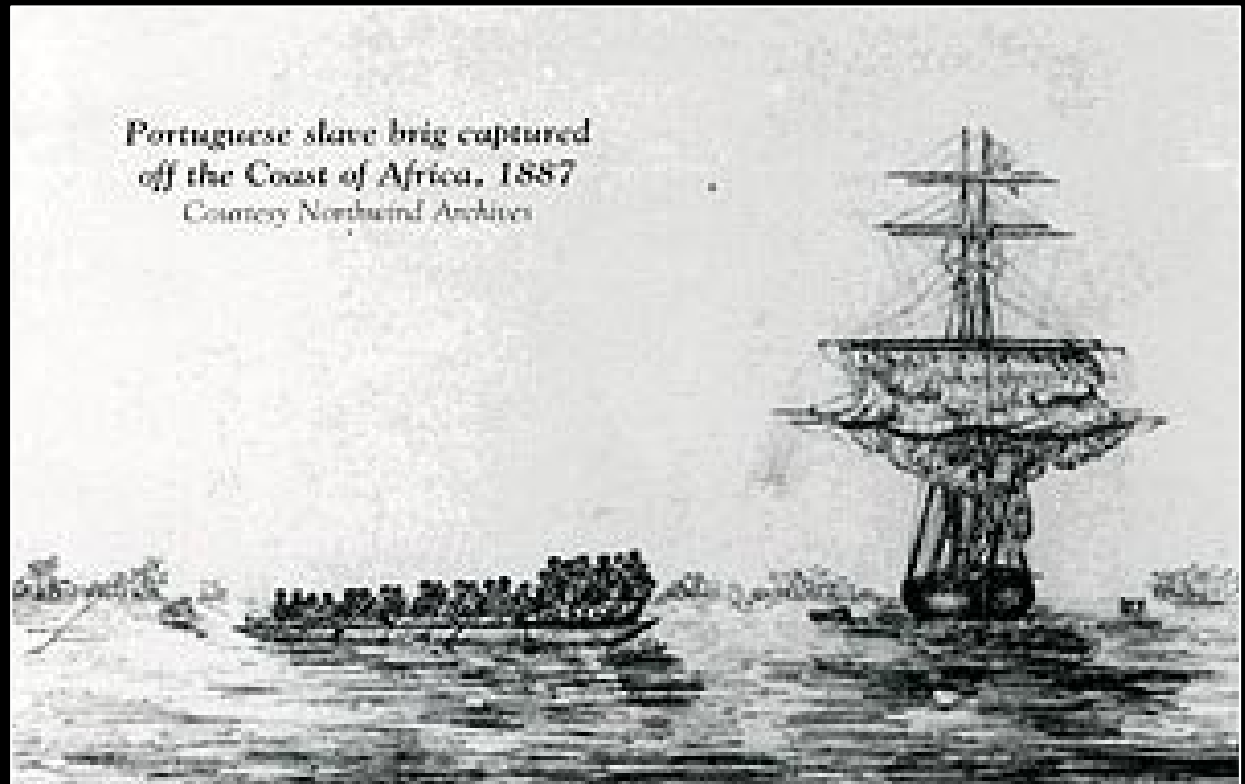


Timeline for Abolition of the Slave Trade

- 1803: Denmark abolishes slave trade.
- 1807: Britain abolishes slave trade.
- 1807: U.S. passes legislation banning slave trade, to take effect 1808.
- 1810: British negotiate an agreement with Portugal calling for gradual abolition of slave trade in the South Atlantic.
- 1815: At the Congress of Vienna, the British pressure Spain, Portugal, France and the Netherlands to agree to abolish the slave trade (though Spain and Portugal are permitted a few years of continued slaving to replenish labor supplies).
- 1817: Great Britain and Spain sign a treaty prohibiting the slave trade: Spain agrees to end the slave trade north of the equator immediately, and south of the equator in 1820. British naval vessels are given right to search suspected slavers. Still, loopholes in the treaty undercut its goals and the slave trade continues strongly until 1830.

Slavery Continues

- Abolishing the slave trade did not end slavery
- British ships patrolled the west coast of Africa to halt illegal trade
- The last documented ship that carried slaves across the Atlantic arrived in Cuba in 1867



Timeline for Abolition of Slavery

- 1813: Gradual emancipation adopted in Argentina.
- 1814: Gradual emancipation begins in Colombia.
- 1823: Slavery abolished in Chile.
- 1824: Slavery abolished in Central America.
- 1829: Slavery abolished in Mexico.
- 1831: Slavery abolished in Bolivia.
- 1833: Abolition of Slavery Act passed in Britain which results in complete emancipation by 1838.
- 1842: Slavery abolished in Uruguay.
- 1848: Slavery abolished in all French and Danish colonies.
- 1851: Slavery abolished in Ecuador.

Timeline for Abolition of Slavery

- 1854: Slavery abolished in Peru and Venezuela.
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation issued in the U.S.
- 1863: Slavery abolished in all Dutch colonies.
- 1865: Slavery abolished in the U.S. as a result of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and the end of the Civil War.
- 1871: Gradual emancipation initiated in Brazil.
- 1873: Slavery abolished in Puerto Rico.
- 1886: Slavery abolished in Cuba.
- 1888: Slavery abolished in Brazil.
- 1960s: Slavery abolished in Saudi Arabia and Angola