



SCHOOL RESOURCE PACK

Males				Females			
1	John	17	1780	1	Mary	15	1780
2	James	18	1780	2	Elizabeth	16	1780
3	Robert	19	1780	3	Ann	17	1780
4	Thomas	20	1780	4	Jane	18	1780
5	William	21	1780	5	Elizabeth	19	1780
6	Richard	22	1780	6	Mary	20	1780
7	Henry	23	1780	7	Ann	21	1780
8	George	24	1780	8	Jane	22	1780
9	Edward	25	1780	9	Elizabeth	23	1780
10	Thomas	26	1780	10	Mary	24	1780
11	James	27	1780	11	Ann	25	1780
12	Robert	28	1780	12	Jane	26	1780
13	William	29	1780	13	Elizabeth	27	1780
14	Richard	30	1780	14	Mary	28	1780
15	Henry	31	1780	15	Ann	29	1780
16	George	32	1780	16	Jane	30	1780
17	Edward	33	1780	17	Elizabeth	31	1780
18	Thomas	34	1780	18	Mary	32	1780
19	James	35	1780	19	Ann	33	1780
20	Robert	36	1780	20	Jane	34	1780
21	William	37	1780	21	Elizabeth	35	1780
22	Richard	38	1780	22	Mary	36	1780
23	Henry	39	1780	23	Ann	37	1780
24	George	40	1780	24	Jane	38	1780
25	Edward	41	1780	25	Elizabeth	39	1780
26	Thomas	42	1780	26	Mary	40	1780
27	James	43	1780	27	Ann	41	1780
28	Robert	44	1780	28	Jane	42	1780
29	William	45	1780	29	Elizabeth	43	1780
30	Richard	46	1780	30	Mary	44	1780
31	Henry	47	1780	31	Ann	45	1780
32	George	48	1780	32	Jane	46	1780
33	Edward	49	1780	33	Elizabeth	47	1780
34	Thomas	50	1780	34	Mary	48	1780
35	James	51	1780	35	Ann	49	1780
36	Robert	52	1780	36	Jane	50	1780
37	William	53	1780	37	Elizabeth	51	1780
38	Richard	54	1780	38	Mary	52	1780
39	Henry	55	1780	39	Ann	53	1780
40	George	56	1780	40	Jane	54	1780
41	Edward	57	1780	41	Elizabeth	55	1780
42	Thomas	58	1780	42	Mary	56	1780
43	James	59	1780	43	Ann	57	1780
44	Robert	60	1780	44	Jane	58	1780
45	William	61	1780	45	Elizabeth	59	1780
46	Richard	62	1780	46	Mary	60	1780
47	Henry	63	1780	47	Ann	61	1780
48	George	64	1780	48	Jane	62	1780
49	Edward	65	1780	49	Elizabeth	63	1780
50	Thomas	66	1780	50	Mary	64	1780
51	James	67	1780	51	Ann	65	1780
52	Robert	68	1780	52	Jane	66	1780
53	William	69	1780	53	Elizabeth	67	1780
54	Richard	70	1780	54	Mary	68	1780
55	Henry	71	1780	55	Ann	69	1780
56	George	72	1780	56	Jane	70	1780
57	Edward	73	1780	57	Elizabeth	71	1780
58	Thomas	74	1780	58	Mary	72	1780
59	James	75	1780	59	Ann	73	1780
60	Robert	76	1780	60	Jane	74	1780
61	William	77	1780	61	Elizabeth	75	1780
62	Richard	78	1780	62	Mary	76	1780
63	Henry	79	1780	63	Ann	77	1780
64	George	80	1780	64	Jane	78	1780
65	Edward	81	1780	65	Elizabeth	79	1780
66	Thomas	82	1780	66	Mary	80	1780
67	James	83	1780	67	Ann	81	1780
68	Robert	84	1780	68	Jane	82	1780
69	William	85	1780	69	Elizabeth	83	1780
70	Richard	86	1780	70	Mary	84	1780
71	Henry	87	1780	71	Ann	85	1780
72	George	88	1780	72	Jane	86	1780
73	Edward	89	1780	73	Elizabeth	87	1780
74	Thomas	90	1780	74	Mary	88	1780
75	James	91	1780	75	Ann	89	1780
76	Robert	92	1780	76	Jane	90	1780
77	William	93	1780	77	Elizabeth	91	1780
78	Richard	94	1780	78	Mary	92	1780
79	Henry	95	1780	79	Ann	93	1780
80	George	96	1780	80	Jane	94	1780
81	Edward	97	1780	81	Elizabeth	95	1780
82	Thomas	98	1780	82	Mary	96	1780
83	James	99	1780	83	Ann	97	1780
84	Robert	100	1780	84	Jane	98	1780
85	William	101	1780	85	Elizabeth	99	1780
86	Richard	102	1780	86	Mary	100	1780
87	Henry	103	1780	87	Ann	101	1780
88	George	104	1780	88	Jane	102	1780
89	Edward	105	1780	89	Elizabeth	103	1780
90	Thomas	106	1780	90	Mary	104	1780
91	James	107	1780	91	Ann	105	1780
92	Robert	108	1780	92	Jane	106	1780
93	William	109	1780	93	Elizabeth	107	1780
94	Richard	110	1780	94	Mary	108	1780
95	Henry	111	1780	95	Ann	109	1780
96	George	112	1780	96	Jane	110	1780
97	Edward	113	1780	97	Elizabeth	111	1780
98	Thomas	114	1780	98	Mary	112	1780
99	James	115	1780	99	Ann	113	1780
100	Robert	116	1780	100	Jane	114	1780

An humble Petition from the Petitioners
 Servants to the Petition Committee on
 behalf of buying East India Sugar instead
 of West India Sugar, by reason of the great
 oppression of the Slave Trade, even in the
 British Dominions, there being no less
 than eight hundred Slaves in these Dominions.
 These poor Slaves are deprived even of the
 privilege of learning to read and to attend
 schools of Work, which they have cruel Masters
 who not only do but they work hard all the
 day.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES

Register of
 Particulars of
 Slaves

This is to Certify that the Undermentioned Slaves the Property of
 Mary Julia Datcher have been duly Registered.

Name	Sex	Race	Age
Rosetta	Female	African	32 years
James Thomas	Male	Barbadian	8 Years 1 month
Hannah	Female	do	4 Years 2 months
George Cook	Male	do	1 Year
Samuel	Male	do	1 Year

Comrade J. Howell
 Registrar
 J. P. H. Hammond

and Children By the Slave holders and
 Dealers with great pity, Compassion, or
 feeling. It that the Petition Committee
 would take those things into consideration
 and grant East India Sugar instead
 of West India Sugar which will be
 a great relief to the minds of the Petitioners,
 as well as setting a good example
 to all that may see their Petition.
 The Petitioners sign their names
 as advocates for East India Sugar
 instead of West India Sugar.

INTRODUCTION

AT A GLANCE

Suitable for: KS3 History

Curriculum Link:

- Britain's transatlantic slave trade: its effects and eventual abolition

Learning Objectives:

- To gain a better understanding of the British slave trade in the West Indies
- To understand the reasons behind abolitionist movements and the actions they took

Further Resources:

- [Lascelles Slavery Archive online](#)
- [The Retreat Archive online](#)
- [Harewood House, home the Lascelles family](#)

Source 1, 2, 3 and 5

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BACKGROUND

The first British settlers arrived in Barbados in 1625. They initially tried growing a variety of luxury goods, including indigo and ginger, but the Barbadian climate turned out to be perfect for growing sugar. By the 18th century, sugar made up 93 percent of Barbados's exports.

Sugar is a labour-intensive crop, which required large plantations and a large working population to maintain them. In 1643, there were 6,400 slaves in Barbados, with roughly three free men to every slave. By 1724 the number of free men had remained the same, but there were now 55,206 slaves. Any child born to a slave was automatically a slave, and children worked from the time they were very young at tasks included weeding, caring for animals, and housework.

The first organized opposition to the slave trade was established by the Quakers in 1724. York had a large Quaker population, and hence was at the forefront of the abolitionist movement. Those who were opposed to slavery pointed to the maltreatment suffered by slaves who were poorly fed, over-worked, and frequently whipped. Meanwhile, pro-slavery campaigners believed that slavery was vital to British industry, as many of Britain's factories relied on slave-grown crops. After fierce debate, the slave trade was abolished in 1807. All slaves within British colonies were emancipated in 1833.

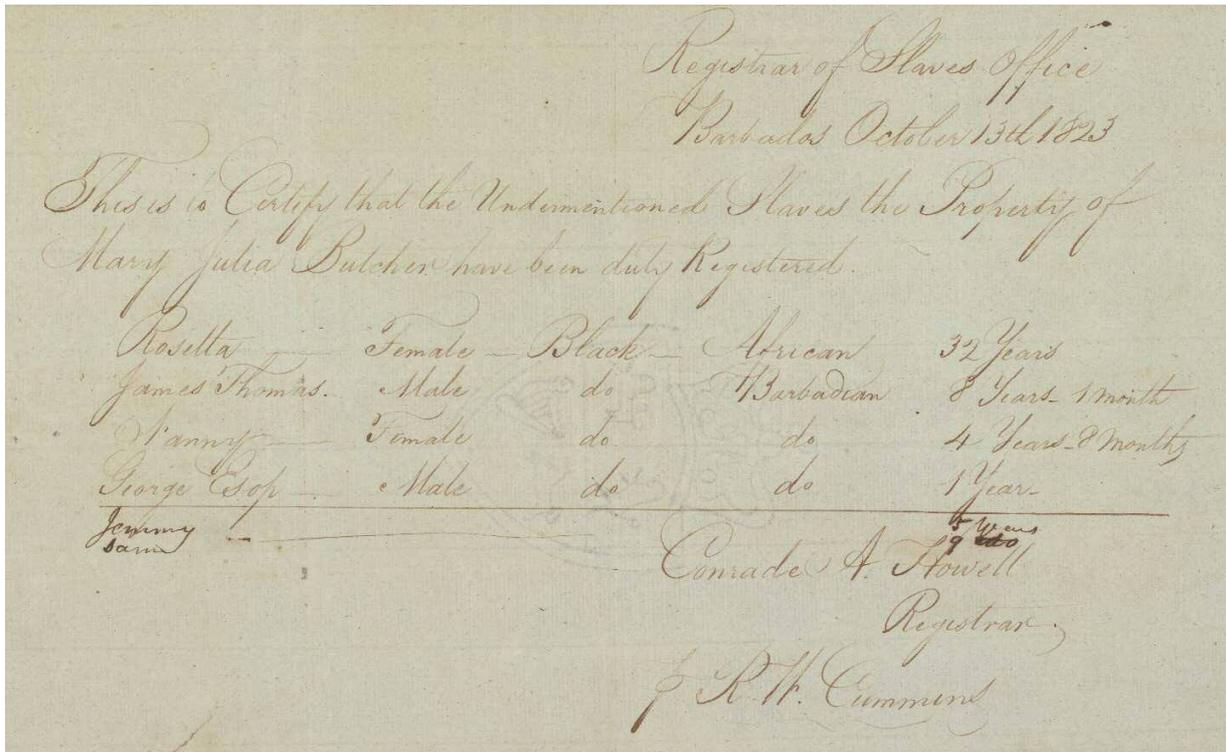
Henry Lascelles (1690 – 1753) was a customs collector in Barbados. He and his brother bought plantations in Barbados, Jamaica, Grenada and Tobago. These plantations made use of slave labour. In 1787 the Lascelles family owned approximately 3,000 slaves. After the emancipation act, the Lascelles family sold off all but their Barbadian property, which they retained until 1975.

Teachers should stress to students that the vocabulary used is of its time and may not be appropriate in a modern context.

SOURCES

Source 1

Lascelles 3/23 – Certificate of Purchase



Women					
Lilla Lou	computed age	twenty one year	Abundant	Field	in health
Lilla Mack	ditto	twenty one year	ditto	Field	ditto
Quarah	ditto	twenty one year	ditto	Field	ditto
70 Fena	ditto	seventeen year	ditto	Field	ditto
Subah	ditto	seventeen year	ditto	Field	ditto
Nilly	ditto	ffteen year	ditto	Field	ditto
Marbilla	ditto	ten year	ditto	Field	ditto
Boys					
Boy	ditto	eighteen year	ditto	Field	in health
Wimbah	ditto	seventeen year	ditto	a-leaper	
Tommy	ditto	sixteen year	ditto	Field	Weakly
Strach	ditto	fourteen year	ditto	Field	in health
5 Boo	ditto	twelve year	ditto	Real Piker	Leaper
Booby	ditto	twelve year	ditto	ditto	in health
Jack	ditto	eleven year	ditto	ditto	in health
William	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Jeff	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	Leaper
10 Adam	ditto	nine year	ditto	Co-punter	in health
Lilla Will	ditto	nine year	ditto	Real Piker	in health
Saul	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Richard	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Niddy	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
15 Sam	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Boo	ditto	five year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Alfo	ditto	four year	ditto	ditto	ditto

Women					
Lilla Nancy	computed age	twenty one year	Abundant	Field	in health
75 Belle	ditto	twenty one year	ditto	Field	in health
Lilla Sam	ditto	twenty one year	ditto	Field	ditto
Tommy	ditto	seventeen year	ditto	Field	in health
Samrah	ditto	ffteen year	ditto	Field	ditto
Sally	ditto	ffteen year	ditto	Field	ditto
81 Nell	ditto	forty eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Boys					
Sack	ditto	seventeen year	ditto	Field	in health
Shelton	ditto	sixteen year	ditto	Field	in health
20 Joseph	ditto	ffteen year	ditto	Field	ditto
Joseph	ditto	ffteen year	ditto	Boys	ditto
Sammy	ditto	twelve year	ditto	Co-punter	ditto
Robert	ditto	eleven year	ditto	Real Piker	ditto
Lilla Rachel	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
25 Guy	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Robert	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Frank Paul	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Christmas	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Sammy	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
30 Sledge	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Tom Subah	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Nick	ditto	five year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Samy	ditto	four year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Rebo	ditto	three year	ditto	ditto	ditto

Boys					
35 Jack	computed age	three years	Abundant		in health
Jack	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
Sammy	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
Bob	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
Bully	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
40 John Williams	ditto	six months	ditto		ditto
Girls					
Baker	ditto	ffteen year	ditto	Field	in health
Barnes	ditto	eleven year	ditto	Real Piker	ditto
Betty Brook	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Binah	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
5 Cherry	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Lozah	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Joan	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Miller	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Nick Sledge or Subah	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
10 Gabbo	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Wagner	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Lilla Subah	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Branch	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Mary Ann	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
15 Nancy Bell	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Edell	ditto	six year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Betty Nancy	ditto	six year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Pharah	ditto	five year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Lilla Estance	ditto	five year	ditto	ditto	ditto

Boys					
Tom	computed age	three years	Abundant		in health
Jack Green	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
Sammy Sam	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
Jack	ditto	two years	ditto		ditto
18 Thomas	ditto	one year and six months	ditto		ditto
26 Tom Nelson	ditto	two months	ditto		ditto
Girls					
20 Rachel	ditto	eleven year	Abundant	Real Piker	in health
Betty	ditto	eleven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Nancy	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Blannah	ditto	ten year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Sale	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
25 Wimbah	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Nancy	ditto	nine year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Sally	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Amorilla (Sally's)	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Blannah	ditto	eight year	ditto	ditto	ditto
30 Mary	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Rebecca or Brannah	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Sally Subah	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Betty Margaret (Sally's)	ditto	seven year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Sammy	ditto	six year	ditto	ditto	ditto
35 Wimbah	ditto	six year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Subah	ditto	six year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Samy	ditto	five year	ditto	ditto	ditto
Blannah Spring	ditto	five year	ditto	ditto	ditto

Source 3

Lascelles 2/8/4 – Account of a slave uprising

TOBAGO, Jan. 24. 1802.

The Council and Assembly were convened this day, when His Honor the President was pleased to deliver the following Speech. A joint Address was unanimously agreed to by both Houses and presented on the 15th to His Honor the Commander in Chief.

Mr President, & Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr Speaker, & Gentlemen of the Assembly,

DEEPLY interested in the welfare of this Colony, I have the heartfelt satisfaction to congratulate you on the discovery and prevention of a plot, which, although, from the bad information I have been able to obtain, was not only ill-concerted, but appears to have been confined to a small number of estates; yet, from the facility with which ignorant negroes, in a state of intoxication are led by such of them as are more artful, might have proved highly dangerous to the safety of this Colony.

By the prompt and vigorous measures used by Brigadier General Carmichael Smyth, on the discovery of the conspiracy, the principal ringleaders concerned in it, were arrested, and secured in custody; and as early as it was possible, a court was constituted according to Law for their trial, consisting of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the Colony, in point of abilities, experience, and interest. This Court continued in its sittings from the 26th December to the 9th January, and here with unwearied assiduity, investigated all the circumstances of this diabolical plot, and its magnitude and extent.

I now lay before you for your information, a copy of the Report made to me by the Court on the 9th instant, and I am persuaded you will be of opinion that the subjects pointed out in it will require your serious and early attention.

I take leave particularly to recommend Mr Houston to your attention. He fully credits me on him upon this occasion, and I have no doubt that you will liberally provide for his indemnification.

I feel the most pleasurable satisfaction in stating to you the uncommon zeal and ardour displayed by all the regular and colonial forces serving under Brigadier General Carmichael during the existence of Martial Law, and the alacrity with which every duty required, even after its cessation, was performed.

The conduct of the Captains of vessels too, some of whom were particularly attentive in receiving and securing prisoners on board their vessels was highly meritorious.

With a view of affording every legal assistance that might be required upon this occasion, His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General have given their constant attendance during the trials of the negroes concerned in the plot; and the Solicitor General has undertaken the laborious task of officiating as Clerk of the Court. I trust they will not escape your consideration.

Permit me to press upon you an immediate and deliberate attention to such measures as may be necessary for correcting the relaxed state of the Police of this Colony; and at the same time to consider of some regulations to prevent the indiscriminate assembling of negroes for the purpose of drumming and dancing.

I beg leave to assure you, that I will upon all occasions, and at all times, give every effect in my power to such regulations and measures as you may think necessary to be adopted for the preservation and security of this Colony.

Council Chamber, Jan. 24. 1802.

James Ross
[REPORT]

ToBAGO, January 9. 1802.

HAVING finished the painful duties we have been engaged in since the 26th ultimo, we conclude it proper to state to your Honor the following circumstances, as they have appeared to us, in the course of our investigation. A copy of our proceedings is preparing, and will be laid before you.

We have satisfaction in saying that, from all the evidence that has come before us, the only estates, whose negroes were concerned in the intended insurrection, were, Blakelytown, Hope, Mac ler, Belvidere, Friendship, and *_____*; and that, even on these estates, the criminal intentions of the Chiefs were kept among themselves, or at least not communicated to their adherents, but in very general terms; and they seem to have trusted, more to the influence they would have over the negroes in a state of intoxication (which generally prevails at Christmas), than to any effectual force of their own, or to their being in possession either of arms or ammunition adequate to such an enterprise.

There is reason to believe that a negro man, named Anthony, of Mesopotamia, and Roger, of Belvidere estate, were the principal instigators; and that most of the Chiefs were either drivers, trade men, or other principal people on the estates; that they were not only in possession of the comforts, but even the luxuries of life; nor has it appeared that any *_____* even presumed to have any cause of complaint.

Four negroes in town were brought before us, suspected men, of bad character. They were accused of being accomplices, and that they were to perform these parts in town; but the evidence against them was so contradictory, and so unsatisfactory, that a majority of the Court only condemned them to be banished from the Island, without any other punishment.

The discovery of the plot, under Providence, may be ascribed to Mr Houston; and the Colony, in our opinion, is highly indebted to him for it.

The conduct of the military and militia may be too well known to your Honor, and into much out of our province to remark on further, than that we conceived, that from our knowledge of their numbers, that the guarding of so many prisoners, added to their other duties, must have fallen heavy on them; therefore we consider the cheerful acquiescence in the masters of the English ships to receive a part of the prisoners, and guard them on board was meritorious.

We have further to acknowledge the great obligations we are under to the Solicitor General, who volunteered his services as Clerk to this Court; and, from his abilities, and professional knowledge, we have desired great assistance; and we request your Honor to recommend to the Legislature the consideration of his services. We have also to acknowledge the great obligations for the readiness with which the Attorney General assisted us with his opinion, whenever we had occasion for his advice.

Before we conclude, permit us to express our earnest hope that this event will prove an example to all classes of the society; that the white inhabitants will learn from it the necessity of watching over the morals of their negroes, and prevent those nightly meetings, so prejudicial to their health, and so dangerous to the safety of the inhabitants; and that the Legislature will take immediate measures for restraining the conduct of those points to society who, selling Rum to negroes, endanger the safety of the colony.

That the coloured people will see their own safety can only exist in the protection they will always be sure of receiving from the white inhabitants, while they conduct themselves as good subjects, and that they will know, from what has happened on this occasion, and from the total destruction of all their colour in St. Domingo by the negroes, that their interests are inseparable from that of the other free inhabitants.

The negroes must be sensible that the comforts they possess, and security in their properties they enjoy, are advantages, more solid and lasting, than any to be derived from these mistaken ideas of Liberty and equality, which fatal experience has at last taught all classes to appreciate.

We have the honor to be,

SIR, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Campbell,
John Balfour,
C. W. Johnson,
Gen. Morrison,
R. Robertson.

His Honor the President, &c. &c. &c.

ADDRESS.

THE President and Members of the Council, and the Speakers and Members of the Assembly beg leave to express their best thanks for the Speech you were pleased yesterday to address to them.

They thank sincerely for the satisfaction you express at the discovery and prevention of a Plot, which, in its consequences, might have proved so dangerous to the safety of the Colony.

They feel highly sensible of the zeal and ability of Brigadier General CAMERON in securing the principal Ringleaders.

They approve of the coolness and moderation with which the Court established for the trial of the Prisoners seem to have been actuated; for the Plot having fortunately been discovered, the punishment of the Chiefs, for the sake of example, was, what was alone absolutely necessary.

They will take into their early consideration the services rendered by Mr. Houston and the Attorney and Solicitor General; and also such measures as may be considered necessary for correcting the relaxed state of the Police, and preventing those evils which the late events have brought to their knowledge.

They have much satisfaction in the approbation you express of the conduct of the Regular and Colonial Forces serving under Brigadier General Cornwallis during Martial Law, and also of the conduct of the Masters of the English and American vessels.

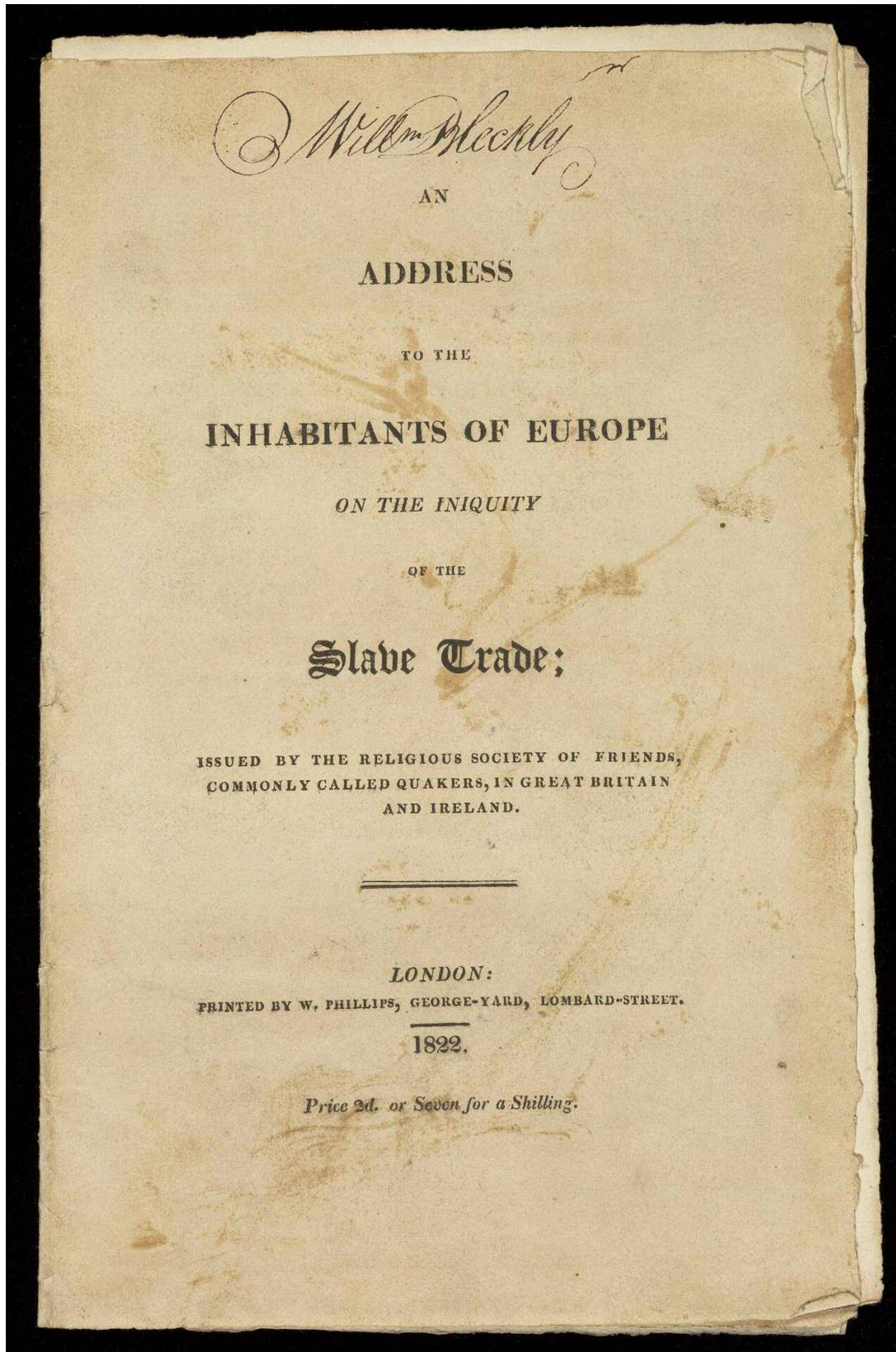
Your assurance that you will at all times, and on all occasions, give every effect in your power to such regulations and measures as may be thought necessary, is highly gratifying to them; and they beg leave to assure your Honor, that they will be the immediate object of their future consideration.

JAMES CAMPBELL, President of the Council.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Speaker of the Assembly.

St. John's, Jan. 15. 1802.

Source 4

Retreat 8/9/3 – 'An Address on the Inequity of the Slave Trade' (extract)

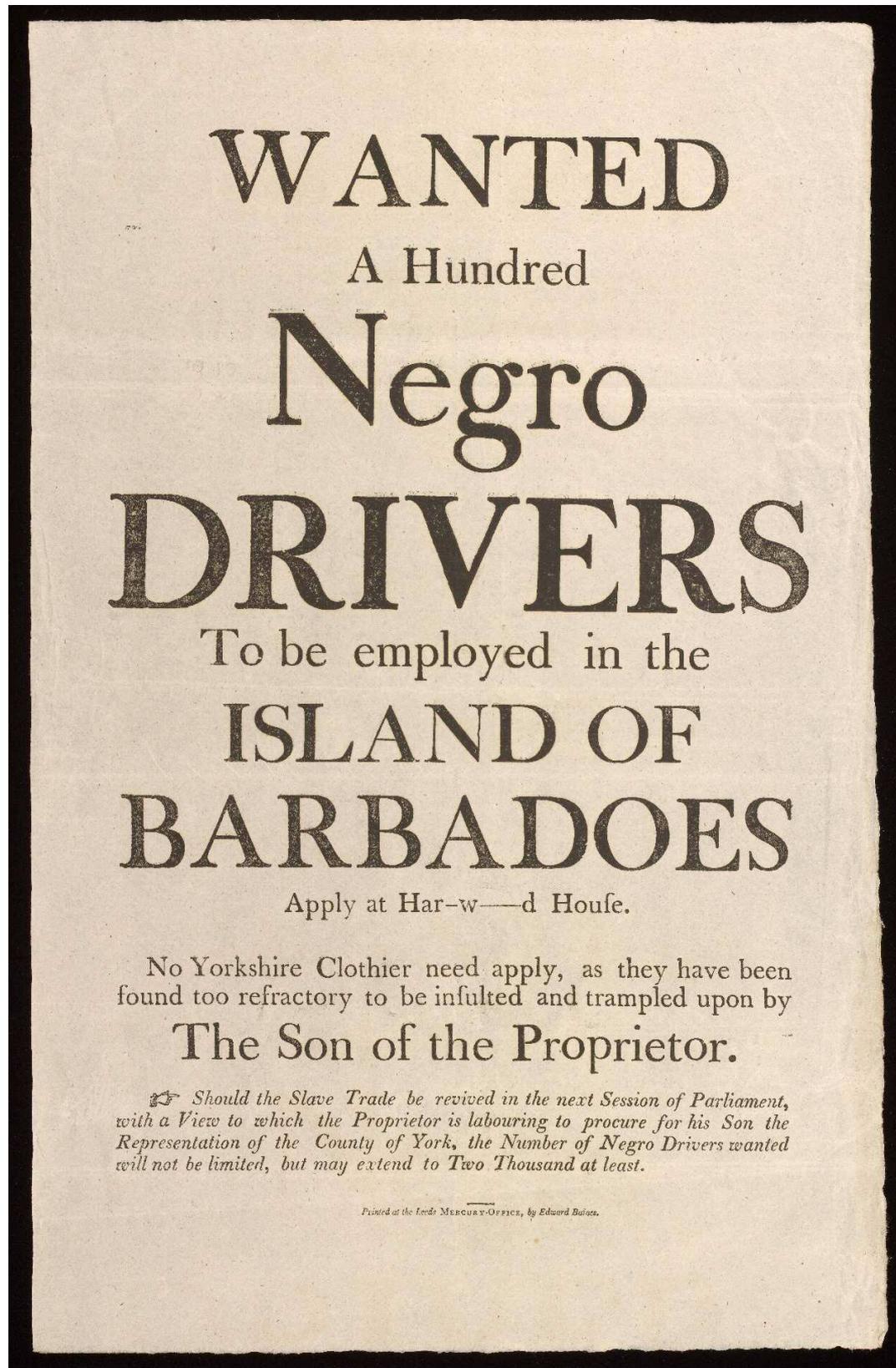


ties and nations, we are all bound one unto another by the ties of love, of brotherly kindness, and compassion. But the nations of Europe are united by an additional bond. To them has been granted a blessing, which has not hitherto been enjoyed by the greater part of the natives of Africa: this blessing, this invaluable treasure is the Bible, in which is contained the record of the Gospel of Christ.

Permit us then, as fellow-professors of the Christian name, to remind you of the complicated iniquity of the Slave Trade. Possessed of a superior force, which he has acquired by a greater knowledge of the dreadful arts of naval and military warfare, the Slave trader visits the coasts of unoffending Africa. He employs his agents to tear her inhabitants from their country, their families, and their friends; to burn their villages, and ravage their fields; to spread terror and desolation through their peaceful dwellings. He foments wars between neighbouring chieftains, in order to supply himself with their subjects, the victims of his avarice. Having thus either stolen or bought his fellow-men, who are equally with himself entitled to their liberty, and of which he possesses no right whatever to deprive them, he hurries them to the vessel that may be waiting in some adjoining creek, to receive the objects of his cruelty; or he chains them with iron fetters, or loads them with heavy yokes, and drives them like the beasts of the field to the shores. There

Source 5

Lascelles Poster 51 – A satirical anti-slavery poster



I John Richardson has drawn up
this Petition on behalf of the Retreat
Servants who are advocates for
East India Sugar instead of West India
Sugar.

Therefore John Richardson
signs his Name among the Servants
the Petitioners to the Retreat Committee
for East India Sugar instead of
West India Sugar.

John Richardson
John Mansbrough
Edward Graham
Whitaker Junr
John Ray
George Binns
W. J. Hart
Olin^{to} Stead
Granges Wickell
R. Hall
A. Burgess
Hank Puckrin
Mary Procter
Esther Taylor
Hannah Hall
Louisa Taylor
Rich. Gage

Retreat 1st Month 16th
1827

Elizabeth Keimere
Ann Reed
Elizabeth White
Ann Sawdington
E. Hall
E. Battersley
H. Strother

Tom Battersley

Ann Brewer

It is understood
that the West India
Sugar is manufactured
by Slaves and the
East India Sugar
by Free men

The Cruel Oppression of the Slave
Trade Now lies near the hearts of ^{thou}
May all that have talents use them
For the Abolishing of this most
abominable and Detestable Trade
That the Lord may become more
and more glorified in the Earth
That all men may be free and come
into the liberty of the Sons of God.
and all Slaveholders swept from the
face of the Earth or come to repentance

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

- 1) Which of these sources are pro-slavery? Which are anti-slavery?
- 2) Sources 1 and 2 show the scale of the slave trade. What can we learn about the slaves from these documents? What do you note about their names and ages?
- 3) Source 3 is the account of a slave uprising as told by the slave owners. Do you think it paints an accurate picture of what happened? What kind of language does it use to describe the slaves?
- 4) Source 4 is part of a document drawn up by a group of Quakers. Why are they against the slave trade? What kinds of words do they use to try and convince people that slavery is wrong? Again, do you feel this is an accurate representation of the situation?
- 5) Source 5 was a political poster portrayed in and around York by both abolitionists and Mr. Lascelles's political opponents. What does it tell us about public opinion of the slave trade? How might Mr. Lascelles's ownership of slaves have impacted on his political standing?
- 6) Source 6 is a petition drawn up by workers at the Retreat Hospital. What is it asking for? Do you think actions like this were helpful in ending the slave trade?
- 7) Why do you think Quakers were so prominent in the abolitionist movement? Who else might have been opposed to slavery?
- 8) Who might have been in favour of slavery? What do you think their reasons were for supporting it?
- 9) Which of these sources do you think would have been most successful at changing public perception and ending the slave trade?
- 10) Nowadays, slavery is not accepted in the western world. Do you think documents relating to slavery should be destroyed? Should memorials and statues of slave owners be taken down? Why or why not?