

### COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

Local community groups are taking part in workshops about the slave trade using drama, music, song, film and storytelling.

Pollok House and David Livingstone Centre.  
April - June

### SCHOOLS

Selected primary schools will examine the slave trade and its abolition in Scotland, using expressive arts or archaeology. Pollok House, David Livingstone Centre, Greenbank Garden and Culzean. Autumn term

A web-based teacher's pack will be produced at the end of 2007, based on the school workshops, for the NTS education website [www.ntseducation.org.uk](http://www.ntseducation.org.uk)



*Greenbank House, built with profits from tobacco and the slave trade*

### NTS WEST REGION - THIS IS OUR STORY

Greenbank Garden, Clarkston, Glasgow, G76 8RB  
Tel: 0844 493 2201

David Livingstone Centre, Blantyre, G72 9BY  
Tel: 0844 493 2207

Pollok House, Pollok Country Park, Glasgow G43 1AT  
Tel: 0844 493 2202

Culzean Castle & Country Park, Maybole, Ayrshire, KA19 8LE  
Tel: 0844 493 2148

Brodick Castle, Brodick, Isle of Arran, KA27 8HY  
Tel: 0844 493 2152

### ALSO, NTS SOUTH REGION

Inveresk Lodge Garden, Inveresk, Musselburgh, EH21 7TE  
Tel: 0844 493 2126

### THIS IS OUR STORY PROJECT TEAM

Karen Carruthers, Alison Ritchie (DLC); Jennie Cochrane, Sarah Barr (Pollok); Debbie Jackson, Education, Derek Alexander, Archaeology, West Region Office  
West Region Office: 0844 493 2134

### COMMUNITY DAY

A celebration of Scottish and African culture to commemorate the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act 1807

All welcome  
David Livingstone Centre, Blantyre  
Sunday 17 June

### ARCHAEOLOGY

A survey and excavation in search of the ex-slave Scipio Kennedy's home in the grounds of Culzean Castle.

Come and watch – questions welcomed!  
Culzean Country Park, Ayrshire  
10-16 September (Scottish Archaeology Month)

### TRAVELLING DISPLAY - THIS IS OUR STORY

Three houses, Culzean Castle, Brodick Castle and Greenbank House, illustrate ways in which Scotland was involved in the transatlantic slave trade. David Livingstone's campaign against the East African slave trade is also explored.

Touring NTS places: David Livingstone Centre, Pollok House, Greenbank Garden, Culzean Castle and Brodick Castle.  
April - December

### READINGS AND CONFERENCE

A short series of Readings about the slave trade and slavery will take place at NTS Places within Greater Glasgow.

A Day Conference is also planned.

For more details, contact NTS West Region, Education, 0141 616 5117  
October (Black History Month)

Also:

### COMMEMORATION SERVICE

BY INVITATION (limited space)

A special service will remember the British slave trade and its abolition. Arranged in partnership with Action of Churches Together in Scotland (ACTS).

David Livingstone Centre  
Saturday 16 June



## THIS IS OUR STORY

Abolition of the Slave Trade 1807

To mark the bicentenary of the  
abolition of the British slave trade

## PROGRAMME OF EVENTS



# THIS IS OUR STORY



Abolition of the Slave Trade 1807

## ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE ACT 1807

The Act stopped the slave trade in the British Empire. This meant that the plantation owners in the West Indies and America could no longer buy new slaves.

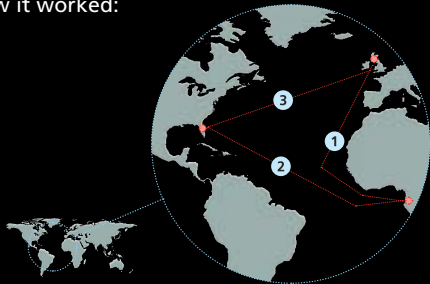
## THE SLAVE TRADE

The Scots and English began to own land in the West Indies and the east coast of America in the 1600s. The land was cleared for tobacco and sugar plantations, and native people and indentured servants (with few rights) worked on them. Some Scots owned tobacco plantations.

Following the 1707 Act of Union between Scotland and England, Scottish merchants joined the English trade routes including 'the triangular trade'. In the 1700s, the sugar and tobacco industries grew, along with the slave trade.

## THE TRIANGULAR TRADE

The triangular trade turned people into commodities. This is how it worked:



1. Goods such as cloth, copper and guns were shipped from Britain to Africa to be sold or exchanged. There, captive Africans were bought...
2. ...and taken to the West Indies or America and sold as slaves.
3. The enslaved people worked on the plantations, producing raw materials such as sugar, rum, tobacco and cotton, which were shipped to Britain. Two major trading ports were Port Glasgow and Greenock. Glasgow became wealthy.

## THE PLANTATIONS

Several million Africans were enslaved and transported on British ships to work on plantations. Many died because of the appalling conditions. By the late 1700s, one third of Jamaican plantations were owned by Scots.

## FOR AND AGAINST ABOLITION

The issue of slavery divided Scots. The merchants and plantation owners were powerful. Banks, businesses and factories relied on the trade but many people spoke out against it. There were debates, newspaper articles and petitions for both sides. A sugar boycott was organised by the Abolitionists.

People from all walks of life supported Abolition, including ministers, lairds, weavers and miners. Many women joined the campaign - but couldn't vote or sign petitions.



Culzean Castle today. Scipio Kennedy from Guinea lived at Culzean in the 1700s, first as a slave then as a paid servant.

## AFRICAN CAMPAIGNERS

Legal challenges by the enslaved Africans David Spens and Joseph Knight (who were each brought to Scotland from the West Indies) led to a ruling, in 1778, that slavery could not exist in Scotland and therefore all people on Scottish soil were free. But the slave trade continued.

Across Britain freed slaves spoke about the cruelty of the slave trade system. Ottobah Cugoano and Olaudah Equiano wrote influential books, and both toured Britain giving lectures.

African slaves on the plantations also fought for their freedom using passive resistance and planned rebellion.

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY 1833

After the slave trade was abolished, the Abolitionists continued their campaign until, in 1833, slavery was declared illegal in the British Empire.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

### BOOKS:

- Ottobah Cuguano, Thoughts and Sentiments on the Evil and Wicked Traffic of Slavery., 1787, reprinted 1969
- Olaudah Equiano, The Interesting Narrative., 1789, reprints 1988, 2006
- Iain Whyte, Scotland and the Abolition of Black Slavery 1756-1838, 2006
- Eric Graham, Iain Whyte, Paula Kitching, Scotland and the Slave Trade, (Scottish Executive) 2007
- King, Sandhu, Walvin, Girdham; Ignatius Sancho, An African Man of Letters, 1997
- James Walvin, The Trader, the Owner, the Slave: Parallel Lives, 2007 James Walvin, A Short History of Slavery, 2007
- History of the Atlantic Slave Trade 1440 -1870, Hugh Thomas, 2006

### WEBSITES:

- the National Trust for Scotland [www.nts.org.uk](http://www.nts.org.uk)
- Bicentenary events in Scotland [www.onescotland.com](http://www.onescotland.com)
- Glasgow Museums events [www.glasgowmuseums.com](http://www.glasgowmuseums.com)
- Glasgow Archives/on-line exhibition [www.scan.org.uk/exhibitions](http://www.scan.org.uk/exhibitions)
- Schools – the slave trade [www.ltscotland.org.uk/abolition](http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/abolition)
- Bicentenary events in England & Wales [www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)
- Bicentenary – Britain [www.direct.gov.uk/en/slavery](http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/slavery) & [www.portcities.org.uk](http://www.portcities.org.uk)
- British history – the slave trade (lots of contacts on site) [www.bbc.co.uk/history](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history)

### CHURCHES COMMEMORATING ABOLITION:

- Action of Churches Together in Scotland [www.scotlandandslavery.org.uk](http://www.scotlandandslavery.org.uk)
- Churches Together in England [www.setallfree.net](http://www.setallfree.net)

### AGAINST RACISM; AGAINST SLAVERY:

- Glasgow Anti Racist Alliance [www.gara.org.uk](http://www.gara.org.uk)
- Antislavery International [www.antislavery.org](http://www.antislavery.org)