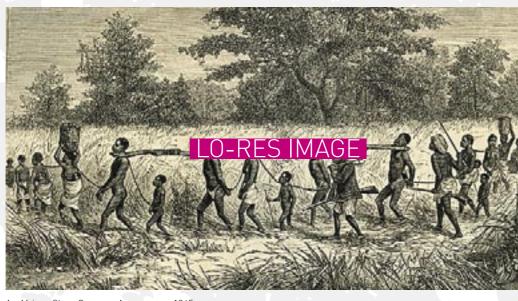
nglish merchants entered the own and other Europea African slaves. By joined Portugal, the Netherland n the slave trade. England was the la pean country to join the slave ti it was the leading trader from 1 il British abolition in 18

arliament withdrew its monopoly charter ar pened up the slave trade to private merchants

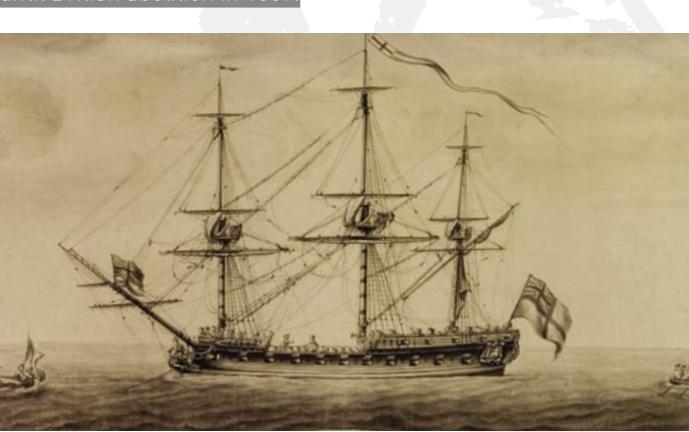
## ave trade wor

They left England with goods such as iron, cloth, copper, glassware, guns and ammunition. On arrival at e West Coast of Africa merchants exchanged these ods for captured African men, women and childr

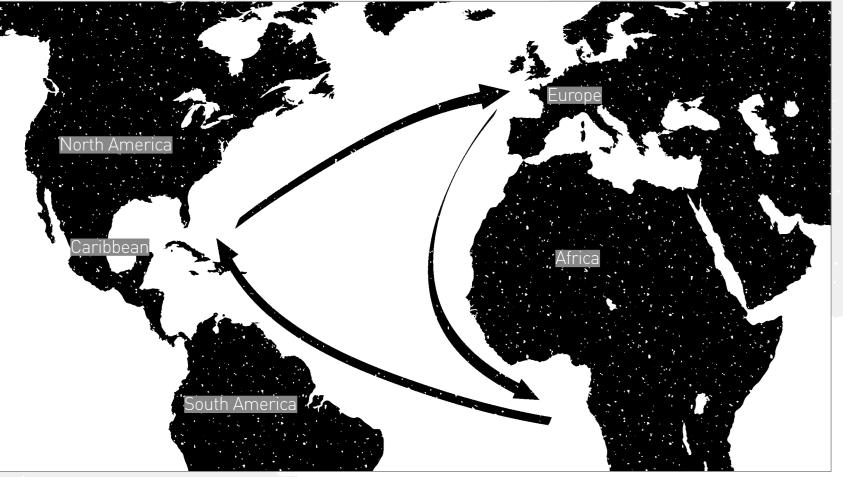
e enslaved Africans were then transported across the Atlantic where those who had survived the journey were sold in the colonies. he ships returned to England with sugar, tobacco, coffee, rum and cotton



nat were sold to the European slave raders were seized from their homes by raiders ghbouring or hostile states within West Africa Others were prisoners of war, convicts or debtors hey were bound by yokes or chains and marched the coast by African merchants. Their journey could hundreds of miles and take several months itives died on this forced mai t the coast the merchants would sell their captives



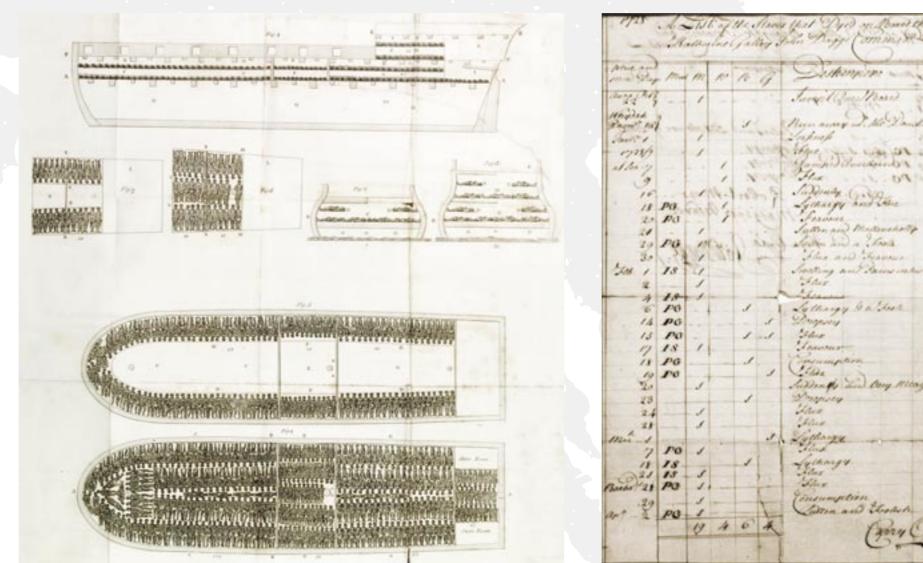
The Jason made one recorded slaving voyage from Bristol to Angola in 1748. 340 Angolans were transported to Jamaica and sold as slaves. The Triangular Trade of the Jason Privateer, Nicholas Pocock, c. 1760 © Bristol's Museums, Galleries & Archives.







he Americas; some believe the ni to be much greater. Records show that betwee . During the two month voyage they e unsanitary holds uring the Atlantic crossing on British ships



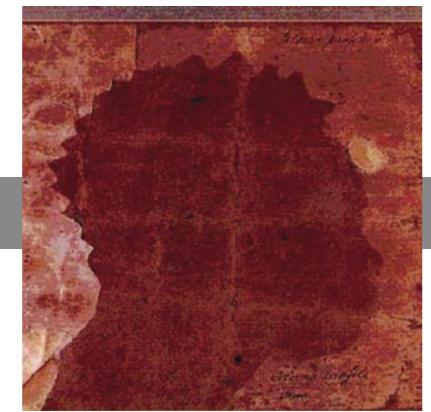
Stowage of the British Slave Ship 'Brookes' under the Regulated Slave Trade Act of 1788.

st of slaves who died on board the slave ship, Katherine, 1728.

inia, USA, 'Illustrated London News', 16 February 186



On arrival at the Caribbean or the Americas the African survivors of the voyage were sold to plantatio owners. These Africans were defined by colonial laws as the property of the slaveholders, deprived of any human rights. The slaveholders branded them with hot irons, separated families, imposed Europe names and religion upon them, and punishe they spoke their own languages. Th Africans within the first months of arriva'



Slave Silhouette 'Flora' from Bill of Sale, c.1796. © Historical Society of Connecticut.

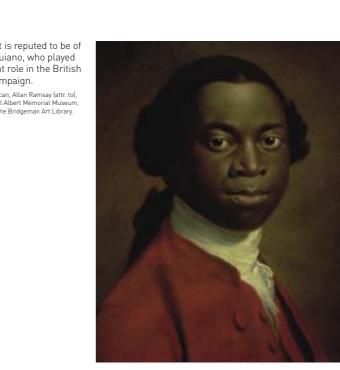
In the 18th century thousands of tons of sugar were sent rom the Caribbean to Britain. Plantation owners could the over-worked, under-nourished women. The plantation owners reli living off their wealth back home in Britain.

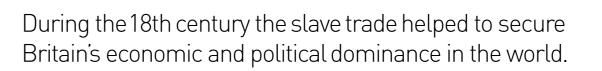
# NDED WITH HOT IRONS, SEPARATED FRON , GIVEN EUROPEAN NAMES AND PUNISHED IF THEY THER OWN LANGUAGE.



ves cutting the sugar cane, Antigua, William Clark, 1823.

Life for the enslaved Africans meant hard labour, severe punishment and poor living conditions. Death rates were high, and few babies were born to the misery of the trade in humans by claiming that it he Transatlantic Trade to bring them fresh supplies of slave e slaves did fight back - by individual acts of resistance as w as open rebellion.







### British goods were sent to Africa, largely to pay for slaves.

British products were sold to the slave-based socie of the West Indian and North America colonie

The British North American colonies prospered from selling their farm products, fish and timbe to the West Indies.

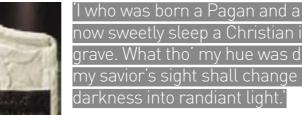
By the 1770s, many British industries sold at least 70% of their exports to America and Africa.

Even after the British slave trade was abolished, merchants manufacturers and investors continued to make money by providing goods and financial credit to other slave trading nations.



British opinion justified the enslavement of Africans by arguing that Africans were inferior and suited only for hard labour and harsh treatment. Others excused cued Africans from a "barbarous existence" in Africa

me Christians believed they were saving Africans souls by introducing them to Christianity through slavery





Photograph of the gravestone of Scipio Africanus. By permission of the Vicar and Churchwarden of St Mary, Henbury, Bristol.





Enslaved people found many ways of fighting back against slavery. They created a new langua – Creole, in which African languages mixed English. Many kept their African culture alive hrough religion, music and family life.

people frequently rebelled. They refused to work or worked lowly, burned cane-fields, broke tools and ran away. Groups of caped slaves in Jamaica – called Maroons – established independent ommunities and raided plantations. Slave rebellions contributed to the abolition of the slave trade and slave labour throughout the British Empire

nose within Britain who opposed the slave trade raised public awareness about the horrors of slavery. The abolitionists succeeded in mobilising public opinion on an unprecedented scale. In 1807 Britain became the first major European country to abolish its slave trade.

Symbol for the British Foreign and Anti-Slavery Society formed in 1839. © Wedgwood Museum.



Leonard Parkinson, Captain of the Maroons, H. Smith, 1796.

he Transatlantic Slave Trade aftermath and legacies.

As a result of th slave trade and South America.



he Caribbean colonies were central to Britain's overseas trade until well into th Pth century, although the people of the Racism, poverty and inequality continue re long after the abolition of slavery

In the 20th century many African-Caribbe people came to work in Britain where they met with racial discrimination.

n West Africa the negative and damaging effects of the slave trade are more ifficult to define. If the trade did not ing about massive depopulation and nderdevelopment, West Africa as a whol certainly did not prosper from the trade as Britain did, and it inflicted misery upo millions of people.