

**Which voice was the
loudest in abolition?**



Who else raised their voices against the enslaved trade and what did they say ?

Lesson 2: Meet four new voices



RECAP

Why do we remember William Wilberforce's voice?

- There were other voices being raised against the trade in enslaved Africans.
- You are going to **INTERPRET** their words.
- We are going to discuss why some voices are louder than others.
- You are going to write a 9 mark answer explaining your judgement on which voice was the **LOUDEST** in your opinion.

Who did the other voices belong to?

- What was their **name**?
- **When** were they speaking out against the slave trade?
- **Where** were they from?
- **What** did they say?
- What **METHODS** did they use to try to end the slave trade?

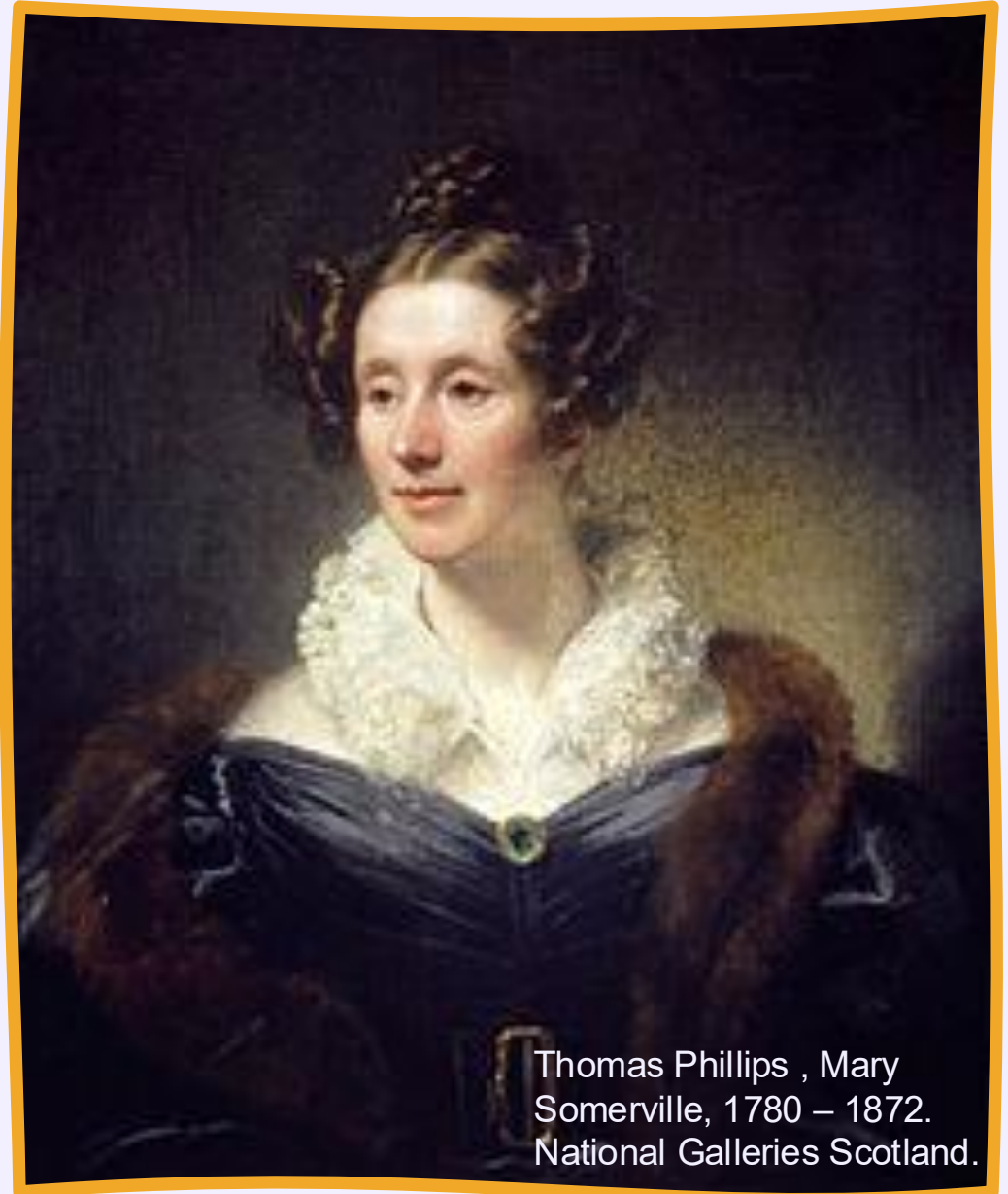
| Personal details: name, date of birth, where did they live? | What did they say? Choose some of their words and quote them | What do their words mean they felt about the slave trade? | What METHOD were they using to fight for abolition? | How LOUD do you think their VOICE was? Would important people listen to them? |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Mrs J 2010 Edinburgh | <p>"It is wrong"</p> <p>Accurately quote a whole sentence or phrase</p> | <p>This means that....</p> <p>Interpret their point into your own words (source skill)</p> | <p>Speaking. Writing. Making posters.</p> <p>You could be asked to describe the METHODS used</p> | <p>WE WILL DO THIS NEXT LESSON – THIS WILL HELP US WRITE A NINE MARK ANSWER</p> |
| | | | | |

Mary Somerville

Who was she?

Mary Somerville was born in Jedburgh in 1780 and grew up in Fife.

She was well educated, and in later life she became a scientist and mathematician. She appears on the £10 note



Thomas Phillips , Mary Somerville, 1780 – 1872.
National Galleries Scotland.

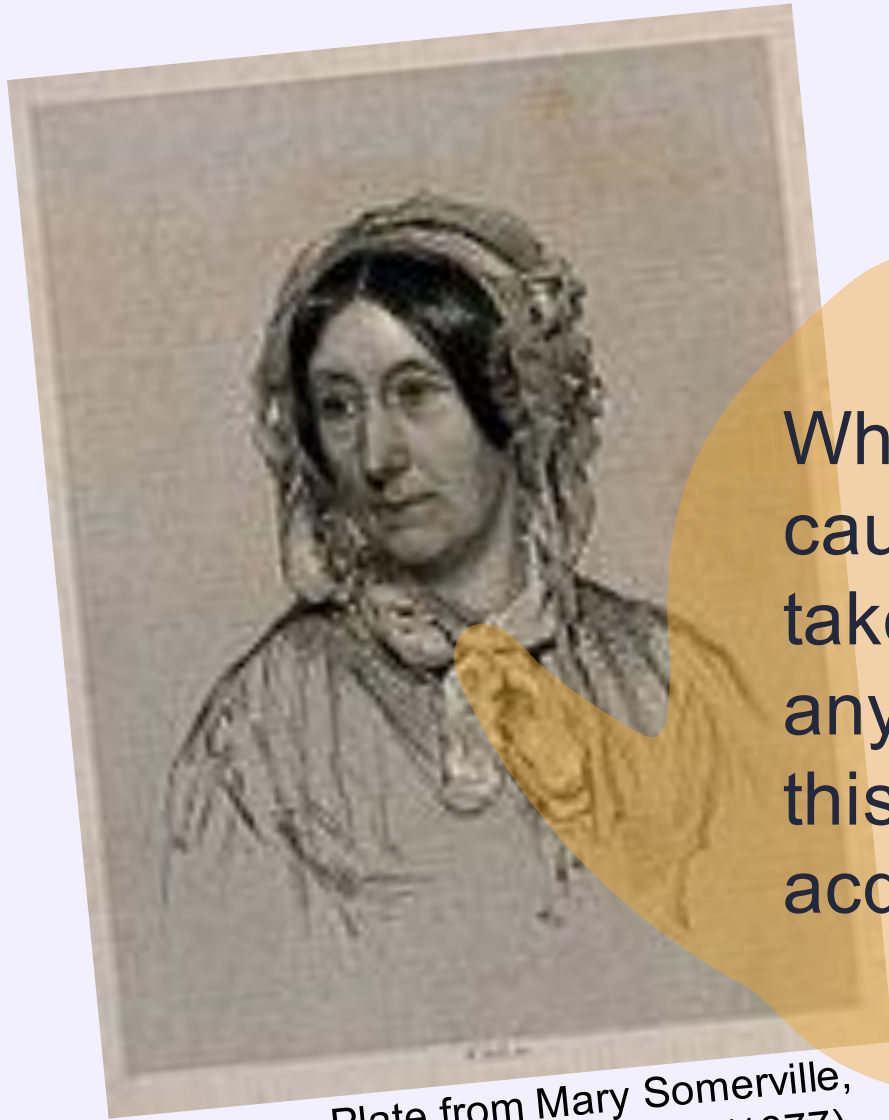


Mary Dawson Turner, Mary Somerville,
printed by Graf & Soret, 1830s.
National Portrait Gallery, NPG D9101.

Mary Somerville

What did she do?

In 1791 she read a pamphlet written by a man named William Fox which asked people to stop buying sugar grown by enslaved people. It was estimated that 300,000 people joined the boycott against sugar grown on the Caribbean plantations



In Her Own Words

When I was a girl I took the anti-slavery cause so warmly to heart that I would not take sugar in my tea, or indeed taste anything with sugar in it. I was not singular in this, for my cousins and many of my acquaintances came to the same resolution.

Plate from Mary Somerville,
Physical Geography (1877).
British Library.

William Dickson

Who was he?

William Dickson was born in 1751 in Moffat, Dumfries and Galloway. He traveled to the Caribbean in 1772 and worked for the Governor of Barbados. He witnessed first hand the horrors of slavery whilst on the island and became an abolitionist.

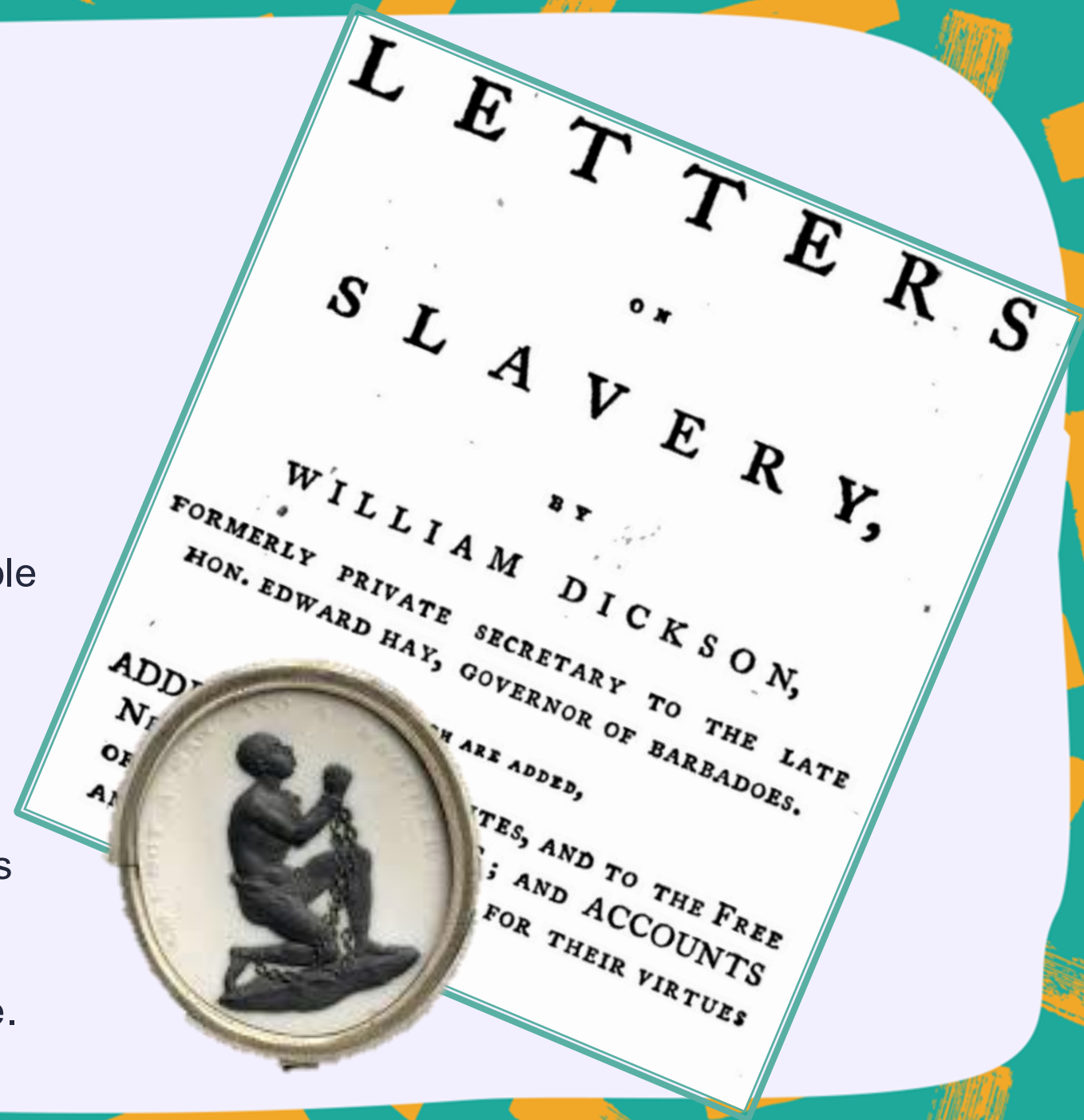


William Dickson

What did he do?

In 1792 when Parliament voted against abolition Dickson travelled to Scotland and moved from town to town speaking to people about the horrors of slavery. He distributed copies of Thomas Clarkson's book of arguments for abolition and handed out cameos (the medallion designed by Josiah Wedgwood).

He encouraged towns to set up committees to campaign for abolition, and he asked people to sign petitions to Parliament requesting that they abolish the slave trade.



In His Own Words

Waited on William Scott Esq., Merchant, who is very hearty and has much influence with the Trades' House, which he thinks will join the Council in a petition...

Returned to Nairn about 7 PM. Mr Falconer and Reverend Morrison were so zealous and intelligent, that I left them to manage Nairn ... Left 6 cameos at Inverness and 2 at Nairn. In short, my reception at Inverness was excellent.



ABERDEEN'S JOURNAL

From Tuesday December 29 1747, to Tuesday January 5 1748.

From the London Gazette, December 28.
Hitherto, December 19. 1747.



HE Accounts which we receive of the late Horace are not of many additions. He is still of 30, which were long in the House of Commons, and was lately elected for the City of London.

or being taken a Prize. It was found that the ship belonging to the French, which was taken by the privateers from the West Indies, had been taken by the French. A Dutch Officer, who was taken by the privateers from the West Indies, had been taken by the French. A Dutch Officer, who was taken by the privateers from the West Indies, had been taken by the French.

greater Number of Ships than they have ever before. The French in the Kingdom have a great many more than they have ever before. The French in the Kingdom have a great many more than they have ever before. The French in the Kingdom have a great many more than they have ever before.

From the London Evening Post, December 24.
The French in the Kingdom have a great many more than they have ever before. The French in the Kingdom have a great many more than they have ever before. The French in the Kingdom have a great many more than they have ever before.

James Chalmers

Who was he?

James Chalmers was born in Aberdeen in 1742 and in 1762 he took over *The Aberdeen Journal* – Scotland's oldest newspaper. His father had founded the paper in 1748.

James Chalmers

What did he do?

As the owner of the newspaper James Chalmers wrote a column each week called the editorial, and he could set out his views.

He was an abolitionist, and encouraged his readers to be abolitionists too.

ABOLITION!

Does this not
prove their
justice and
humanity? ...by
the mild and
uniform
operation of
Christian
principles,
slavery itself
will at length
be totally
abolished.

In His Own Words

In 1791 Parliament, at Westminster, voted against abolition of the slave trade. James Chalmers wrote in his newspaper:

“It is disgraceful to us as men and as Britons. After a discussion of two days it has been decided by a very great majority, that this traffic is not to be abolished. The honour of the nation requires it, and humanity and every Christian principle calls loudly for it.”

The Aberdeen Journal, May 2, 1791



Ottobah Cugoano

Who was he?

He was born in Aquambo, in what is now Ghana, c.1757. He was trafficked as a child and taken to the Caribbean where he was forced to labour as an enslaved person on a plantation. Eventually he was brought to Britain, lived in London and learnt to read and write.



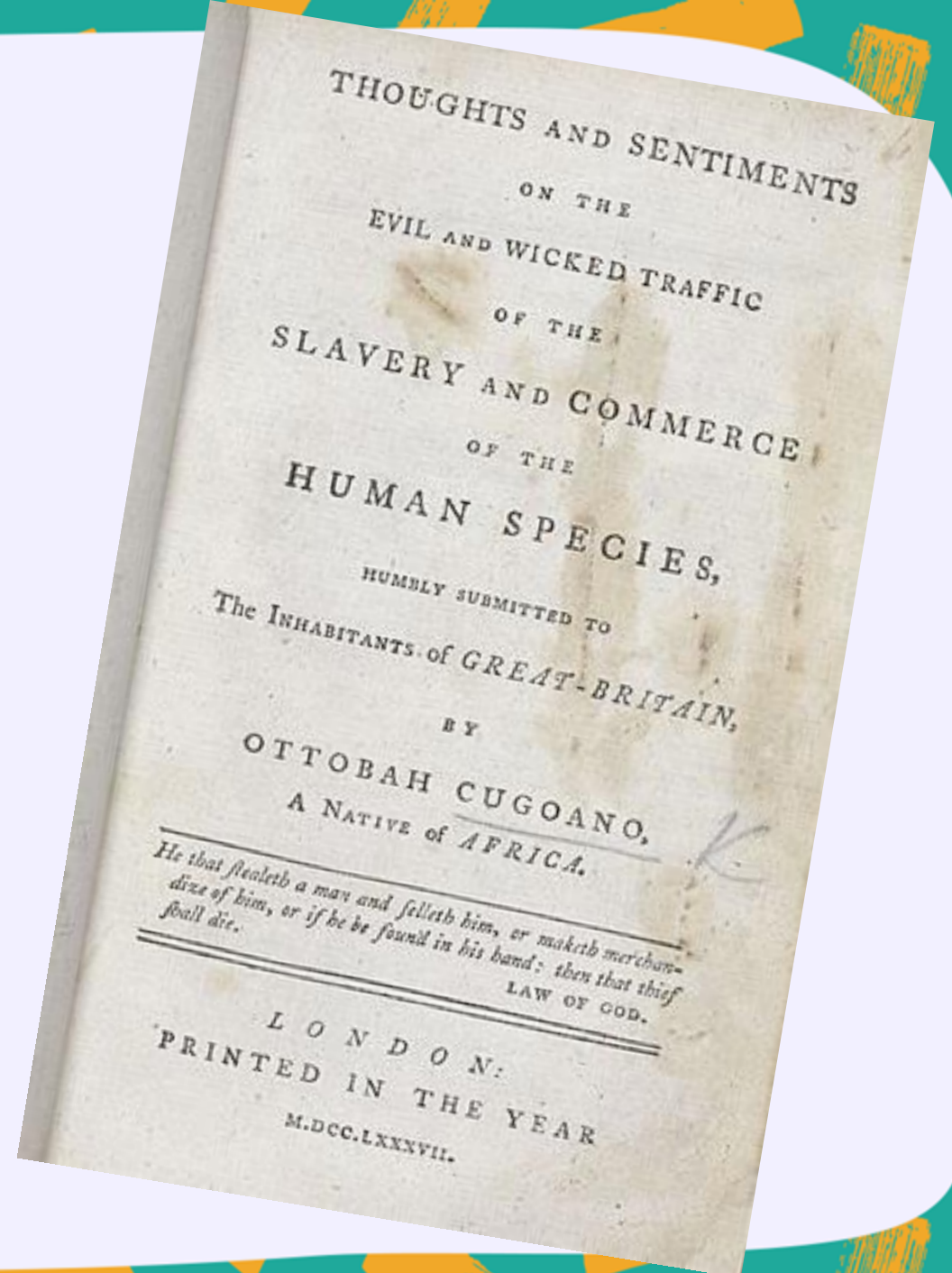
M. d'Anville, 'A map of the Gold Coast, from Issini to Alampi', 1729. Northwestern University Libraries' Map & Atlas Collection

Ottobah Cugoano

What did he do?

He wrote a book which was published in 1787, in which he told his life story. He wrote letters to the King George III, to the Prince of Wales, to philosophers and artists, requesting that they support abolition.

In 1791 he travelled to more than 50 towns and cities across the UK to speak about his life and book.





Portrait by Richard
Cosway, 1784.

In His Own Words

But I must own, to the shame of my own countrymen, that I was first kidnapped and betrayed by some of my own complexion, who were the first cause of my exile, and slavery; but if there were no buyers there would be no sellers.

