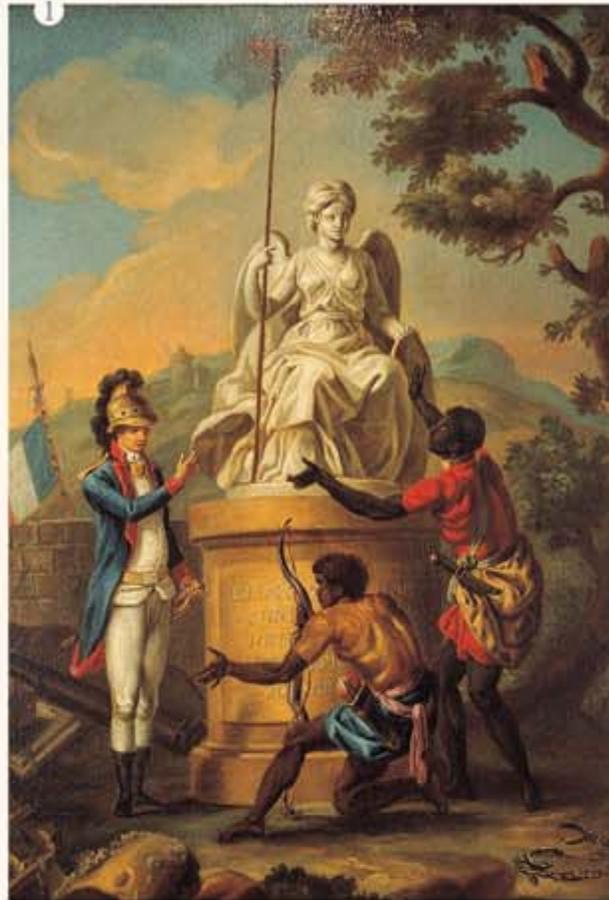
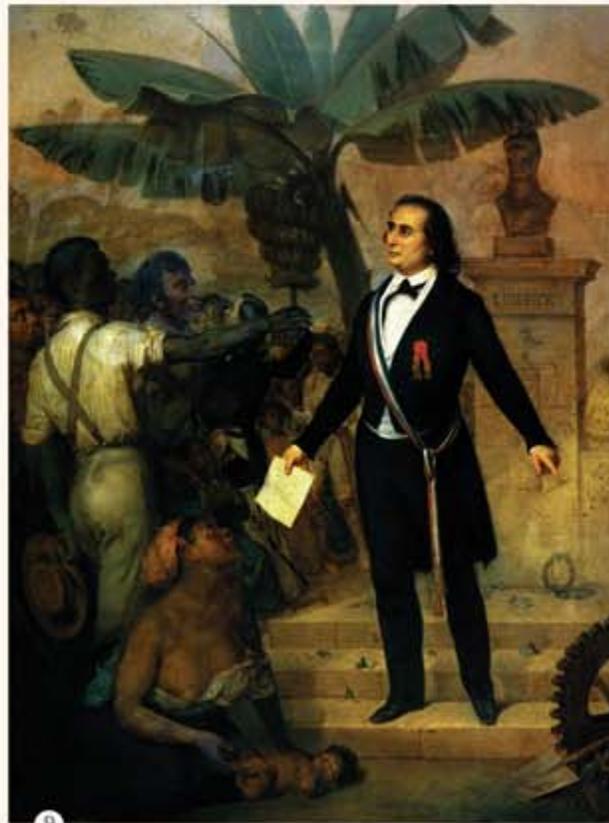


# THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY



1 - Allegory of the Abolition of Slavery in 1794  
Patrimony Office (Martinique)

2 - M. P. Sarda Garriga brings the Abolition Bill to Reunion Island  
Alphonse Garreau - 1848  
Museum of African and Oceanian Arts (Paris)



2

From 1770, Virginia Quakers claimed the abolition of slavery but when independence was proclaimed in 1787, slavery was legalized in the southern states of the Union.

As far as Europe was concerned, the abolitionist movement developed, thanks to Thomas Clarkson and Wilberforce in England in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

"La Société des Amis des Noirs" was founded in France in 1788, following the English example ("The London Society for Abolition of the Slave Trade"). Nevertheless, it was only after the uprising in Santo Domingo in 1791 and the occupation of Martinique by the English that the French revolutionary authorities passed the Bill on the Abolition of Slavery in 1794. Bonaparte re-established it in 1802. In 1848, slavery was eventually abolished for good in the French colonies.

Despite the trade prohibition in 1807, slavery remained legal until 1865 in the United States. Most of the new territories supported slavery and the slave population was maintained both to sustain an important demographic power in the plantations and an illicit trade.

The abolition of slavery took place in England in 1833, in Denmark in 1850 and in the Netherlands in 1863. Nevertheless Cuba waited until 1886 and Brazil 1888.



The Bust of l'Abbé Grégoire 1750-1831.  
National Art Gallery (Angers).