

ACTIVISM: ACTIVITY 1

Materials you will need:

- Activity 1 sheet
- paper, a pen and a marker pen
- images about slavery you collected as homework

Activism image cards:

- 3a** Print of the slave ship *Brooks*, 1814
- 3b** 'Nègres a fond de Calle', 1827
- 5** Anti-slavery jasperware medallion, 1786
- 6** Anti-slavery woolwork picture, c.1820

Time:

30 mins

How would you design an alternative anti-slavery campaign logo and motto?

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▪ Look at image cards:

5 Anti-slavery jasperware medallion, 1786

6 Anti-slavery woolwork picture, c.1820

This symbol was used on many different items to gain more supporters.

▪ Write down what you think

Q1 What emotions are being appealed to and why?

Q2 Who is the message for?

Q3 Why do you think these images would persuade 18th-century society to support the campaign to ban slavery?

Q4 If you were the man in the image how would you feel?
– Grateful? – Angry? – Afraid? – Patronized? – Another feeling?

Q5 Does the image show the reason behind the suffering?

▪ Look closely at

3a Print of the slave ship *Brooks*, 1814

3b 'Nègres a fond de Calle', 1827

Images like these were used on posters to show the harsh reality of slavery and to appeal to new supporters to join the campaign.

Q6 Do the images give us any clues about why people were enslaved?

▪ Draw an alternative logo for the anti-slavery campaign?

Write a motto or 'strapline' for your logo

Q7 Why do you think the logo will work?

Q8 Who will it appeal to and why?

Q9 Why do you think the motto or strapline will work?

Q10 Who will it appeal to and why?

ACTIVISM: IMAGE 5
ANTI-SLAVERY JASPERWARE MEDALLION, 1786



ACTIVISM: IMAGE 6
ANTI-SLAVERY WOOLWORK PICTURE, C.1820

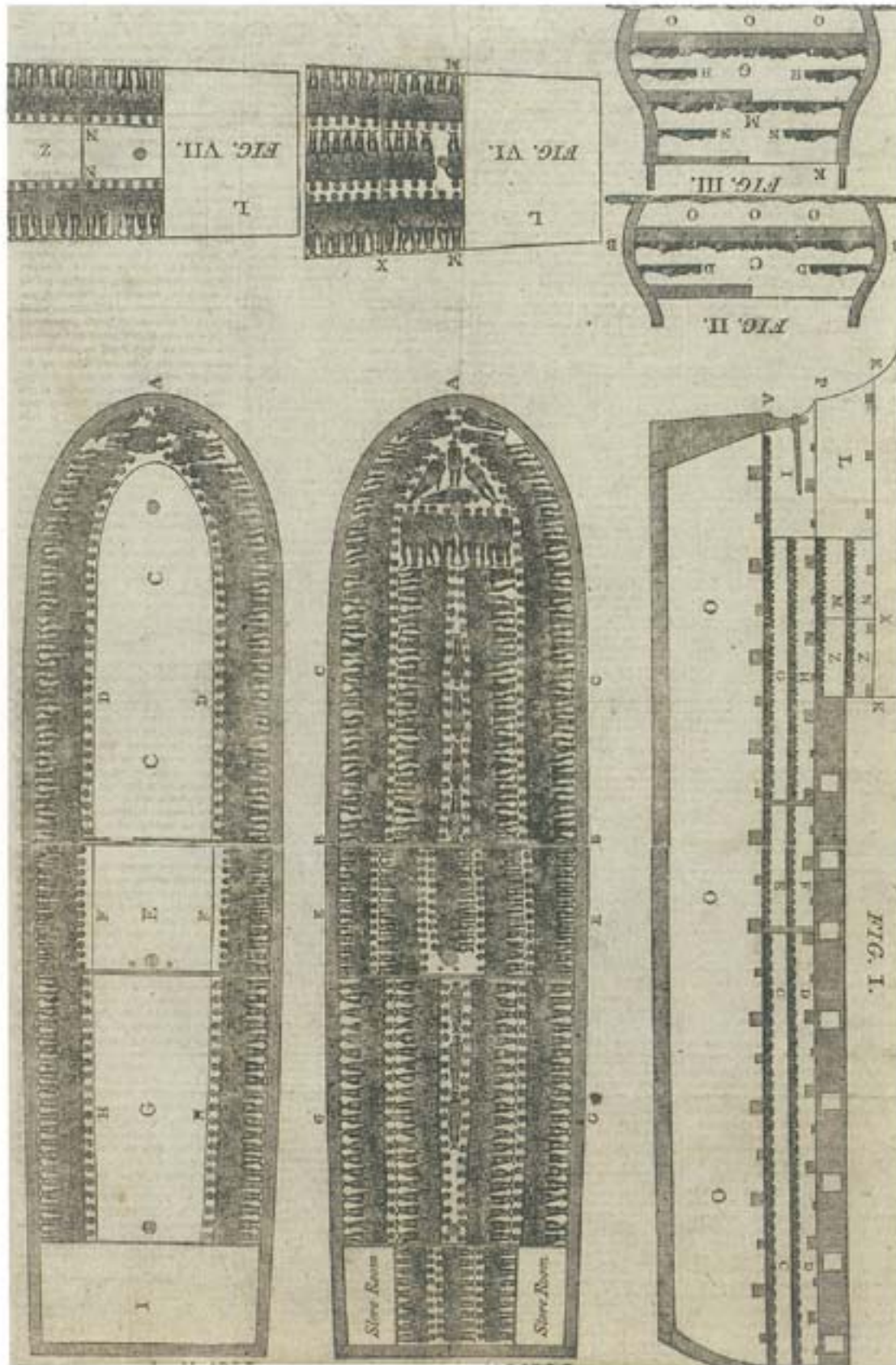


ACTIVISM: IMAGE 6

ANTI-SLAVERY WOOLWORK PICTURE, C.1820

This anti-slavery woolwork picture made around 1820 shows a kneeling slave in black and grey in the centre. Anti-slavery sympathies were expressed not only in political language, but also in artistic ways. Poems, paintings, literature and other creative forms, such as this woolwork picture, were all part of the campaign to end slavery. They showed how important the arts can be in helping to promote human rights.

ACTIVISM: IMAGE 3a
PRINT OF THE SLAVE SHIP BROOKS, 1814



ACTIVISM: IMAGE 3a

PRINT OF THE SLAVE SHIP BROOKS, 1814

The *Brooks* (sometimes spelt '*Brookes*') was a slave ship built in Liverpool in 1780–81. It was built for its first owner, Joseph Brooks junior, but continued to be used in the slave trade by other owners until 1804. On two voyages in 1783, the ship carried over 600 enslaved Africans from West Africa to the Caribbean, with about 60 dying as a result of the terrible conditions. In 1788, a simple deck plan of the ship, loaded with slaves, was published by the abolitionist committees in Plymouth and Bristol. A more detailed set of plans was published in 1789 by James Phillips for Thomas Clarkson's London committee. This was often used to publicize the abolitionists' cause and copied many times over the years. The version shown here is from a London newspaper printed in 1814, when there was a fear that the slave trade might be reintroduced.

ACTIVISM: IMAGE 3b
'NÈGRES A FOND DE CALLE', 1827



Del. et Sculp. par B. Delon

Cella de Negros em de Nave de Lisboa em 1827

Del. et Sculp. par B. Delon

NÈGRES A FOND DE CALLE.

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ACTIVISM: IMAGE 3b

'NÈGRES A FOND DE CALLE', 1827

The painting 'Nègres a fond de Calle' ('Enslaved Africans in the hold of a Slave Ship') is from 1827 and was painted in Paris. It shows, in a different way to the print of the *Brooks*, the terrible conditions suffered by the enslaved. The image gives us an idea of the way men, women and children were forced to live below deck during their journey to the Americas. Although this is an artist's impression of the Middle Passage, it gives us some idea of what the experience must have been like.