

This leaflet was created for the NTS project commemorating the British slave trade and its abolition in 1807.
(See the leaflet *This is Our Story*)

David Livingstone is also remembered for his work during the 1800s when he campaigned against the slave trade on the east coast of Africa.

The David Livingstone Centre is now cared for by the NTS and runs lifelong learning and social justice programmes.

THE NTS PLACES TAKING PART IN THIS IS OUR STORY:

David Livingstone Centre, Blantyre, G72 9BY
Tel: 0844 493 2207 (3 minute walk from Blantyre station)

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

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

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

**NTS LEARNING PROGRAMME THIS IS OUR STORY
COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS**

Local community groups are taking part in workshops about the slave trade using drama, music, song, film and storytelling.
David Livingstone Centre and Pollok House. April - June

SCHOOLS

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

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

FREE ENTRY - ALL WELCOME

Stands, performances, displays and family activities.
Sunday 17 June at 1-5pm

COMMEMORATION SERVICE

Limited space – for further information contact the David Livingstone Centre

A special service will remember the British slave trade and its abolition. Arranged in partnership with Action of Churches Together in Scotland (ACTS)
Saturday 16 June

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

Hand shackles for a slave, slave trade artefact, from the David Livingstone Centre collection.



READINGS

A short series of Readings about the slave trade and slavery will take place at the David Livingstone Centre and Pollok House
October (Black History Month)

ALSO TAKING PLACE:

Excavation at Culzean Country Park - in search of the freed slave Scipio Kennedy's home.
10-16 September (Scottish Archaeology Month)

Day Conference at Pollok House, Glasgow
Saturday 27 October (Black History Month)

THIS IS OUR STORY
Abolition of the Slave Trade 1807

**Remembering David Livingstone
and the East Coast Slave Trade**

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS



LIVINGSTONE AND THE SLAVE TRADE

David Livingstone campaigned against the slave trade based in East Africa.

Livingstone first came into contact with the East African slave trade as a missionary in the 1840s. Appalled at the treatment of the enslaved people, he spent much of his life campaigning against the trade. His eye-witness accounts of its horrors caused great concern in Britain. His reports were influential and the main trading station was closed just 6 weeks after his death.



David Livingstone (1813–1873)

THE WEST AND EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADES

Britain had been involved in the slave trade based around the west coast of Africa – in countries such as Nigeria and Ghana (modern names). Captured Africans were taken onto slave ships which sailed across the Atlantic to the West Indies and America. The trade was stopped in 1807, and slavery abolished in the British colonies in 1833.

The East African slave trade centred round the slave markets on Zanzibar island and other ports along the East coast. Africans were captured and brought here to be sold. The enslaved people were sent to work on spice plantations in the Arabian peninsular and Indian Ocean Islands.

This trade was smaller than the transatlantic one. Even so, an estimated 2 million people were sold through the markets. Many more never reached the markets but died on the forced march from their homes in the interior to the coast.



The enslaved people might march hundreds of miles. The sick and exhausted were left to die.



Iron mask, slave trade artefact, from the David Livingstone Centre collection.

COMMERCE AND CHRISTIANITY

Livingstone believed in 'Commerce and Christianity'. He felt that a profitable trade in goods would replace the need to trade in people and that, if they became Christians, Africans would not support slavery.

In 1871, Livingstone's report of the Nyangwe massacre – when slave traders fired into a crowded market and 400 people were killed – shocked the British public. The British Government put pressure on the Sultan of Zanzibar and he closed the slave market in 1873, ending the legal trade in slaves.



David Livingstone Centre – Shuttle Row. The building once contained homes for 40 mill families. It is now a museum.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE CENTRE

David Livingstone was born in 1813. He grew up in a single-roomed house within a tenement building called Shuttle Row. Today Shuttle Row is a museum which tells the story of Livingstone's life.

On display in the museum is a collection of artefacts brought to Britain by Livingstone. The items were used by traders & owners to control enslaved people. This is believed to be the largest collection of slavery artefacts on display in Scotland.

The museum is also home to a number of fine African artefacts and to many of Livingstone's personal belongings including letters & journals. The written documents provide a fascinating insight into 19th century Africa - and a chilling testimony to the brutality of the slave trade.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

LIVINGSTONE BOOKS:

- Tim Jeal, 1973, Livingstone
- Andrew Ross, 2002, David Livingstone, Mission & Empire
- John Reader, 1997, Africa: A Biography of a Continent

WEBSITES:

- www.ntseducation.org.uk (pupils-explorers)
- www.bbc.co.uk/history (historic figures)

SLAVE TRADE

- James Walvin, 2007, A Short History of Slavery

AGAINST RACISM; AGAINST SLAVERY:

- Glasgow Anti Racist Alliance
www.gara.org.uk
- Antislavery International
www.antislavery.org

CHURCHES - ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

- Action of Churches in Scotland Together
www.scotlandandslavery.org.uk
- Churches Together in England
www.setallfree.net

ABOLITION OF THE BRITISH SLAVE TRADE BOOKS:

- Iain Whyte, 2006, Scotland and the Abolition of Black Slavery 1756–1838
- Eric Graham, Iain Whyte, Paula Kitching; Scottish Executive 2007, Scotland and the Slave Trade

WEBSITES:

- The National Trust for Scotland
www.nts.org.uk
- Glasgow Archives/on-line exhibition
www.scan.org.uk/exhibitions
- Schools – the slave trade
www.ltscotland.org.uk/abolition
- Bicentenary events in Scotland
www.onescotland.com
- Bicentenary events in England & Wales
www.culture.gov.uk
- British history – the slave trade (lots of contacts on site)
www.bbc.co.uk/history