Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution

Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution offers a fresh exploration of anti-slavery debates in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It challenges traditional perceptions of early anti-slavery activity as an entirely parochial British, European or American affair, and instead reframes the abolition movement as a broad international network of activists across a range of metropolitan centres and remote outposts.

Interdisciplinary in approach, this book explores the dynamics of transatlantic abolitionism, along with its structure, mechanisms and business methods and, in doing so, highlights the delicate balance that existed between national and international interests in an age of massive political upheaval throughout the Atlantic world. By setting slave-trade debates within a wider international context, J. R. Oldfield reveals how popular abolitionism emerged as a political force in the 1780s and how it adapted itself to the tumultuous events of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

J. R. OLDFIELD is Wilberforce Professor of Slavery and Emancipation and Director of the Wilberforce Institute for the study of Slavery and Emancipation (WISE) at the University of Hull. He has written extensively on slavery and abolition in the Atlantic world and has published numerous articles and books in this area. He was formerly Professor of Modern History at the University of Southampton and Director of the Southampton Centre for Eighteenth-Century Studies (2008–10). His research interests include the American South, maritime history and racialised relations in the USA.

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Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution

An International History of Anti-slavery, c. 1787–1820

J. R. Oldfield



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For Tom and Matt

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Note on terminology

This book deals with the histories of a number of different countries and uses a range of terms, particularly racial terms, that are specific to each. For instance, the term 'free blacks' is used here to denote those African men and women, North and South, who enjoyed free status in the USA during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. According to modern usage, the term is inclusive: the key thing is that these people were non-slaves. By contrast, the terms 'free coloured' and 'free people of colour' have a very specific French Caribbean context and refer to those men and women who were both free and of mixed black and white ancestry (literally gens de couleur). The terms 'mulatto', 'quadroon' and 'octoroon' were commonly used in slave societies across the Atlantic world, particularly in the French Caribbean and parts of the American South (Louisiana, for example) and reflected finely grained racial distinctions based on ancestry and hence skin colour. A mulatto was the offspring of one white and one black parent; a quadroon was the offspring of a mulatto and a white parent; octoroon referred to a person with one-eighth African ancestry.