

Better by the Year - Slavery Quiz Answers

1. It only ended Britain's involvement in the slave trade not slavery. Slavery became illegal in Britain's colonies with the passing of the Slave Emancipation Act 1833 which became effective in 1838. In the rest of the world laws were passed to abolish slavery in the French colonies in 1848, in the USA in 1865 and in Brazil in 1888. However despite being illegal slavery has continued to the present day.
2. All of these. First and foremost the slaves themselves through rebellion. The Abolitionist movement in Britain included; Members of Parliament, religious leaders both Quakers and Anglicans and ex-slaves. The public also opposed slavery in signing petitions and boycotting slave produced sugar; choosing slave-free sugar instead.
3. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates 12.3 million slaves but 'Free the Slaves' organisation estimates as many as 27 million.
4. All of these.
5. In all these parts of the world and in Latin America. In Europe, mainly women are trafficked for domestic work and prostitution
6. All of these. Most slaves today are in bonded labour resulting from a family debt which can't be repaid because any pay is so low. There are 126 million children (ILO) doing harmful work of which over 8 million are slaves. Indigenous people for example Amazonian Indians in Brazil may be forced labourers clearing the rainforest.
7. It is estimated about £5 ½ billion equal to 1% of the UK government annual budget
8. Slaves have been discovered making cocoa and child slaves making rugs. Some cocoa produced in Côte D'Ivoire has used slaves from neighbouring countries in West Africa. Children are often involved in making rugs in Asia some in conditions amounting to slavery. However the good news is more and more bananas are now Fairtrade which guarantees a fair price and better working conditions for growers.
9. Fairtrade products are guaranteed slave-free. There are increasing numbers of ethical traders, for example in clothes, who have close relationships with producers. However boycotting a suspect product can result in poor producers of the same product also suffering and even losing their livelihood. A more effective course of action is to raise the matter with the retailer or company concerned.
10. There can be a thin dividing line between sweatshop labour and slavery. Bad working conditions are common to both, sweatshop labourers receive some pay but very low pay. The main difference is a slave is **physically** prevented from walking away from the work.