

College Name:

The slavery abolition Act which was passed in the year 1807 marked the end of slavery in Africa. The recent anniversary was to celebrate two hundred years since the abolition Act was passed as well as to acknowledge devastation and suffering which slavery has caused to Africa and whose after effects is still felt to all the people who originated in Africa across the globe. It was the British Empire that took the major contribution in ending slavery since in 1834 Britain outlawed the institution of slavery. The act was pushed through parliament by the law makers amongst other campaigners for example, Olandah Equiano who fought courageously to bring slave trade to an end since it was characterized by human greed and racism. Together with parliamentarians Equiano fought tirelessly in efforts directed towards the abolishment of slave trade. The anniversary is aimed at changing things completely such that Africans can hold key positions of leadership, Africans and the whites can integrate fully for instance sharing schools, hotels, and hospitals. (Spitzer, 1989)

The anniversary was also working towards promoting indigenous economic development, which will involve assisting African countries to develop their own institutions of economic growth as well as reducing trade tariffs or imposing total ban or tariffs.

The goals of the British government in the slave abolition were to ensure that human slavery was abolished and Africans got their independence. They said that the abolition of slave trade marked a new beginning to the Africans in general particularly those who were caught in captivity. Comments by the people of Britain saw slave trade as the chief accelerator of human greed and racism. Though remorseful about the pain and suffering they caused to the people of Africa a thing whose after effects are still felt in Today's Africa the British government says that no body should be accused though they points out that the Parliament in Britain could have controlled this since it had the powers to stop slave trade which threatened to reduce Africans into "assets" which could be bought and disposed in the market at any time. They agree that this was a total disrespect to humanity as well as dignity denial to the people of Africa. They see the anniversary as a good opportunity in educating the today's generation of the importance of respecting and valuing life thereby maintaining dignity in humanity. It is seen as a remembrance of the accomplishment of the abolition of slave trade as well as taking the shame of slave trade.

In their speech on this anniversary Britain regrets having spent billions for a period of more than half a century in blockading the African coast an idea that was against their economic interest they equates the lump sum spent with the revenue of a small kingdom demonstrating the economic injury they sustained through involvement in the bad act of slave trade. They were optimistic that the anniversary will even change things further such that even today's slavery in form of racialism will come into a standstill whereby the voice and tribulations of Africans will be heard since the anniversary was not only in the remembrance of the past slavery but today's slavery where millions of people are trafficked as soldiers, laborers as well as sex workers which happens mostly in the third world countries. (Gerald, 1972)

For the non-governmental organizations and other campaigners they saw this as a better chance to salute the efforts made by the modern campaigners in eradicating this vicious abuse of human rights. They find it important to fully address the state of Africa particularly on how to help most of the Africa's continent with foreign aid and debt relief They wanted the debate to fully concentrate on ways of helping Africa to come out of their woes which they says that were caused by slave trade. These organizations are blaming the Britain government for its great involvement in slave trade accusing it for causing the pains in today's Africa. The debate asks the British government to accept responsibility through compensating Africa an idea that will bring development in Africa as a whole a whole. This could also be done through trading with Africa where Britain will reduce tariffs on these African nations or impose a total ban on tariffs as well.

Contributor to the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines made a remark by saying that by commemorating the abolition of slavery the legislative body would have the chance to do the right thing thereby bringing an assessment of finality to a dark past that some would rather forget. She said that it still nudged the conscience to recall that, for nearly 500 years, upon arrival in the Britain, Africans who survived the horrific trans-Atlantic journey were branded with hot irons as identification marks for their new owners and forced into degrading slave labour. She regretted that it had taken the world almost 200 years to acknowledge slavery as a crime against humanity. "It is painful to recall the way in which the captives were forced into detention and transported as human cargo, packed into the foul holds of ships like mere chattel and taken across the Atlantic to this so-called new world," she said as quoted by Alice in her book Day-to-Day Resistance Kaire Mbuende from Namibia who spoke on behalf of the African communi

ty commented that slave trade was a dreadful and cruel chapter in Africa's history and that the horrific act had robbed the continent thousands of its energetic citizens. He held the idea that slavery was suitably called a transgression against humanity. Celebrating the abolition of the slave trade served as a reminder to the international community of the bitter past and devoted the world to a more humane future, adding that slavery should never be allowed to happen again in whichever form.

Others like Allison Booker from Bahamas said the implementation of the decree would be a historic occasion in its effort to build an overpass spanning 200 years across the seas and lands of Europe, Africa, Americas and the Caribbean. The more than one hundred and ten co-sponsors called for the whole international community to reiterate, remember and recognize the human rights mistreatment and violations suffered by millions of ancestors from the motherland of Africa. He observed that the call was long overdue and should not be used to weep for the past, but rather to focus on the future, so that edge service would no longer be the rejoinder to ongoing afflictions of human rights violations and abuses, which still challenged the Organization years after its founding.

The similarity between the various organizations and the British government over the issues of slavery was that, all the involved parties felt the Africans did not deserve the treatment they received as slaves and were all against whatever happened to the ancestors of Africa continent. They saw the anniversary as an opportunity of not remembering the mis-happenings of the past but focusing on improving the future. They all herald the notion that were it not for slave trade Africa would be miles ahead on matters concerning development holding the point that all able bodied men were taken away from Africa to be servants in other continents. The contributors to the debate felt that Africa deserved some financial aid as a compensation on what happened to its past. (Mechal, 2000)

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