**Source A**

The following letter by S. Trott of Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia was dated March 28, 1842, and published on the front page of the April 16, 1842, edition of the Post. Mr Trott was pro-slavery. These are his thoughts about abolitionism (the banning of slavery)

For nothing better can I consider the present abolition rage. Not that I would consider the simple idea of extending liberty to the slaves, fanaticism, when and where it can be done consistently with the general good – But what are the prominent features of abolitionism?  They are no other than the avowed determination to force the freedom of the slaves, ‘, in opposition to the providence of God, to the constitutional compact by which the states have been confederated, and to the good of society….

But let us briefly review some of these positions. –

1st. Abolitionist, whether successful or not, is injurious to the slaves (1).  It scatters discontent, and therefore unhappiness among them in their present state; it increases their insubordination, and thus subjects them to severer usage: should it free them from bondage, it would at the same time free their masters from the care of providing for them, and leave them an improvident class unprovided for, to suffer in rags and starvation, or under crime and its effects.

2nd. The scheme is in opposition to the providence of God (2).  It requires but little acquaintance with the blacks as a people, to be convinced that by nature, they are fitted for greater usefulness, and the enjoyment of more comfort, in a state of bondage than in a state of freedom.  In this state, the providence of God had placed them among us, before we became a nation, and the same providence which brought us into existence as a nation, and gave us the most perfect and favourable form of government on earth, left them in their bondage, with the masters control over them guaranteed by the Constitution.  Until, therefore, God by his providence deprives us of our happy form of government, or disposes the slave States to engage in the work of emancipation, these abolitionists are fighting against the indications of providence.

3rd. Abolitionist is injurious to society at large (3), because it seeks to remove the slaves, without benefiting them, from a state of subjection in which they are useful producers, and to throw them loose, to squander their time in idleness, and to live by stealth upon the labours of others.

**Source B from the Telegraph by Julie McCaffrey**

**Cases of modern-day slavery are 'on the rise' in Britain**

**Modern slavery seeps into all areas of British life, right under our noses. Know how to spot the signs of slavery and together we can fight this scourge** (2)

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The well-dressed couple at Sheffield railway station decline to take a leaflet from The Salvation Army volunteer raising awareness about modern slavery. “No thank you,” they say. “Slavery doesn’t happen here. Not where we live.”

The truth is different. Slavery is everywhere – today, across modern Britain, in backstreets and upmarket suburbs alike. It is likely that the same couple encounter the victims of this appalling crime (1) every day, without realising it. Slaves are working in nail bars, car washes, as domestic help, in factories, in the catering industry – and all too often remain invisible to those whose attitude is: “not where we live” (3).

That couple might be dining out at a smart restaurant where the potatoes on their plates were picked by men who earn little or nothing, often bound by a “debt “to their trafficker, and sleep in groups in freezing shipping containers. The debt that slavers impose on victims is often excessive and impossible to pay when the worker’s wage is pitiful or even non-existent.

Our couple’s glasses may have been washed by a vulnerable young woman whose manager gives her leftovers from customers’ plates but no money. Their taxi home may have just dropped off men at an upmarket brothel offering British girls for sale.

Sound far-fetched? “Sadly, it’s not,” says Major Anne Read, The Salvation Army’s anti-trafficking response co-ordinator. “Although hypothetical, those scenarios are just the kind of thing happening throughout every region in the UK. It really is that close to us all.

“And it’s often worse than the scene painted. The girl in the nail bar could be exploited into the sex trade. The men picking potatoes could be told their families will be harmed if they try to escape. The threats faced by victims are endless, the depth of their degradation is bottomless. The list of jobs they do is only as limited as your imagination.”