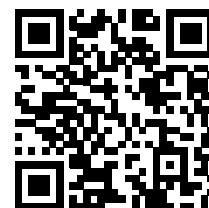


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The Abolition of Slavery in the British Empire



The abolition of _____ in the British Empire was a monumental event in history. It all started with the _____ Trade Act of 1807, which made the trade of enslaved people illegal within the _____. This was a significant step, but it did not free those who were already enslaved. _____ and abolitionists continued to fight for their rights. In 1833, their efforts bore fruit with the passing of the Slavery _____ Act. This act officially ended slavery in most of the British Empire, including its colonies.

One key figure in this movement was William _____, a member of Parliament. He dedicated much of his life to the cause, using his _____ to push for change. The fight against slavery was not easy. It faced _____ from those who benefited economically from the _____. However, the persistence of abolitionists paid off.

The impact of these _____ was profound. Enslaved people in the British Empire gained their _____. This change didn't happen overnight. There was a transition period known as _____, where the formerly enslaved were required to work for their former masters for a limited _____. The abolition had a ripple effect around the world. It influenced other countries and territories to reconsider their stance on _____. The end of slavery in the British Empire is remembered as a pivotal moment in the fight for human _____. It reminds us of the power of collective action and the importance of standing up against _____.

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