

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

A. Russell, R. esq. *M.P.* 1884. Painting. Endicott and Swett.

<<http://bound4life.com/blog/2016/08/16/in-an-outrageous-election-year-where-are-the-william-wilberforces-of-our-day/>>

This is a painting of Wilberforce who spent 50 years of his life advocating in the British House of Commons for the total abolition of slavery. We used this source to add to the visual of our website. This helped us understand our topic because we were able to find out what Wilberforce was like.

Bos, Carole. "Abolishing the Slave Trade - William Wilberforce" *AwesomeStories.com*. Feb 18, 2014. Oct 13, 2016.

<<https://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Abolishing-the-Slave-Trade-William-Wilberforce>>

This written diary by William Wilberforce is about Wilberforce writing his worries down in 1785. He wrote a letter to John Newton, saying that he wanted to meet John Newton as soon as Newton received the letter. This firsthand account was helpful to us because it helped us understand how Wilberforce felt about religion and the slavery.

Bos, Carole. "The Famous Speech." *AwesomeStories.com*. *AwesomeStories.com*, 1 Jan. 2007. Web. 05 Dec. 2016.

<<https://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/THE-FAMOUS-SPEECH-Amazing-Grace>>

This article outlines William Wilberforce's famous 1789 abolition speech. It explains what

occurred that day at the Parliament meeting and includes the arguments of those who were opposed to Wilberforce's abolitionist goals. This was helpful to us because we were able to understand Wilberforce's opinion on the slave trade and how he was able to make a rebuttal to the anti-abolitionist members of Parliament.

Collyer the Younger, Joseph. "John Newton." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 10 Apr. 2017.

Web. 17 Apr. 2017.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Newton#/media/File:Newton_j.jpg>

This is a painting of John Newton. John Newton not only greatly impacted our topic, William Wilberforce, he also took a stand against the status quo of his time. He, like Wilberforce, worked against the slave trade in Great Britain. We used this image to enhance the appearance of our website. This relates to the NHD theme because Newton and Wilberforce took relevant stands in history.

Davies, Caroline. "William Wilberforce 'condoned Slavery', Colonial Office Papers Reveal." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 02 Aug. 2010. Web. 01 Nov. 2016.

<<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2010/aug/02/wilberforce-condoned-slavery-files-claim>>

This is an image of William Wilberforce. We studied the details of this image and concluded that his hair and clothing help show what time period he lived in; this image helped us learn more about Wilberforce as a person. While the drawing took place, he was being accused of condoning a form of slavery in Sierra Leone.

Doddridge, Philip. "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul." *Open Library*. American

Tract Society, 01 Jan. 1970. Web. 05 Dec. 2016.

<https://openlibrary.org/books/OL14052863M/The_rise_and_progress_of_religion_in_the_soul>

This is an image of the book The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. This website also provides a link to an online version of the book. This was helpful because we were able to read the book that influenced Wilberforce to become Christian ourselves. We were able to understand what about the book impacted Wilberforce so much, helping us further understand our topic. This provided many facts and information for us because it is this book that prompted Wilberforce to become interested in social reform.

"Frederick Douglass on William Wilberforce." *Socialist Worker (Britain)*. Socialist Worker, 24 Mar. 2007. Web. 30 Jan. 2017.

<<https://socialistworker.co.uk/art/10742/Frederick+Douglass+on+William+Wilberforce>>

This page has quotes from Frederick Douglass's speech in 1846. He delivered this speech to the people of Paisley, Scotland. This helped us learn about how Wilberforce's work impacted slaves and former slaves and other abolitionists. We used this source to show the legacy Wilberforce left behind. It helped us thoroughly understand our topic because we saw how influential he was as an abolitionist.

Galloway, Vincent. "William Wilberforce (1759–1833) (after John Russell) (after John Russell)."

Art UK. Art UK, n.d. Web. 13 Apr. 2017.

<<https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/william-wilberforce-17591833-after-john-russell-79470#>>

This is an oil on canvas painting of William Wilberforce. This was helpful to us because

we were able to see what Wilberforce looked like. We used this source to help viewers visualize what Wilberforce was like as well.

Haydon, Benjamin Robert. "The Anti-Slavery Society Convention, 1840 by Benjamin Robert Haydon." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 9 Nov. 2016.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Anti-Slavery_Society_Convention,_1840_by_Benjamin_Robert_Haydon.jpg>

This is an oil on canvas painting by Benjamin Robert Haydon, painted in 1840. This picture helped us understand what the Anti-Slavery Convention was like during Wilberforce's time. We used this picture to visually share the environment of these convention meetings. This was an important part of our research since the Anti-Slavery Convention was a group of abolitionists who worked towards social reform.

Hayter, George. "William Wilberforce (1759–1833)." *Art UK*. Art UK, n.d. Web. 05 Apr. 2017.

<<https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/william-wilberforce-17591833-78598>>

This is an oil on canvas painting of William Wilberforce. It was painted by George Hayter, who lived from 1792 to 1833. This painting helped us because we were able to see what Wilberforce was like and imagine what he was like in real life. We used this painting to help emphasize Wilberforce's importance.

"John Jay." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., n.d. Web. 07 Feb. 2017.

<<https://global.britannica.com/biography/John-Jay>>

This is an image of John Jay. Along with the image, a brief explanation of John Jay's life is included. This article was helpful to us because we were able to learn about

Wilberforce and the people he influenced. John Jay was one of the many that Wilberforce impacted. This gave us a better understanding of Wilberforce's impact on the people of his day.

"John Newton." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 10 Apr. 2017. Web. 17 Apr. 2017.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Newton#/media/File:JohnNewtonColour.jpg>

This is a painting of John Newton. John Newton played a large role in Wilberforce's life.

Newton also fought against the British slave trade alongside William Wilberforce. We used this source to emphasize the impact Newton had on Wilberforce's life. Both Newton and Wilberforce took a stand in history that remains relevant to this day.

Lawrence, Thomas. *William Wilberforce*. 1828. National Portrait Gallery, London. *Npg.org.uk*.

Web. 3 Dec. 2016.

<<http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw06772/William-Wilberforce>>

This is an oil on canvas painting of William Wilberforce. Although it was never finished, it was started by Thomas Lawrence in 1828. This portrait was helpful to us because we were able to visualize what exactly William Wilberforce was like. We used this source to help share this visualization with the viewer.

Russell, John. "William Wilberforce." *National Portrait Gallery*. National Portrait Gallery, n.d.

Web. 05 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw06771/William-Wilberforce>>

This is an oil on canvas of young William Wilberforce. It was painted in 1770 by John Russell. This helped us understand our topic more because we were able to visualize what Wilberforce was like as a child; his background greatly impacted his

conversion to Christianity.

Sulman, T. "John Newton." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 10 Apr. 2017. Web. 17 Apr. 2017.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Newton#/media/File:Olney_vicarage.jpg>

This is an engraving of the place John Newton wrote the famous hymn, Amazing Grace.

This helped us better understand our topic because it helped us to learn that Newton changed Wilberforce's life in several different ways. We used this source as a visual aid to the background information about Newton.

TheLeopards. "John Newton." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 25 Mar. 2010. Web. 17 Apr.

2017.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Newton#/media/File:Grave_stone_of_John_Newton.JPG>

This is an image of John Newton's grave. It is located in Olney, Buckinghamshire. His epitaph was self-written. This source helped us understand Wilberforce better because Newton had such a large impact on our topic. We used this source to help show the legacy Newton has left behind.

"Top 10 Greatest Speeches." *Time*. Time Inc., 17 Sept. 2008. Web. 30 Jan. 2017.

<http://content.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1841228_1841749_1841739,00.html>

This is an image of Frederick Douglass, accompanied by background information about

him and the best line of one of his speeches. Like Wilberforce, Douglass also took a stand in history because he worked to end slavery in the States. We also found an image of Abraham Lincoln, who also took a stand against slavery. This gave us a better understanding about our topic because there were other people whose political careers were slightly similar to that of Wilberforce's.

Wedgwood, Josiah. *Am I Not a Man and a Brother?* 1837. Library of Congress, Washington D.C. *loc.gov*. Web. 3 Dec. 2016.

<<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008661312/>>

This article is about the woodcut image by Josiah Wedgwood. Originally created for the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, the image depicts an African man who is chained with the words "Am I not a man and a brother?" underneath him. This article was helpful to us because we were able to learn more about the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, which was a group that William Wilberforce was a member of.

Wilberforce, William. "The Correspondence of William Wilberforce." *Google Books*. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 Feb. 2017.

<https://books.google.co.kr/books?id=XmILAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA118&lpg=PA118&dq=john+jay+william+wilberforce&source=bl&ots=xabDjnMhau&sig=s3FZRuaapzAELYj18hgRGJUqkEA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiiwputg_7RAhVFf7wKHQ3WAUkQ6AEIHzAB#v=onepage&q=john%20jay%20william%20wilberforce&f=false>

This is a book written by William Wilberforce. It is a collection of primary sources, such as letters that were sent to him from many famous figures, such as John Jay. This was very helpful to us because we were able to learn about the people he interacted with for

his job. We used this source to show the impact Wilberforce had on the people around him.

Wilberforce, William. *ThemeBook* (n.d.): 60-80. Print.

<http://www.trumanlibrary.org/educ/ThemeBook_Finalpgs6284.pdf>

This is William Wilberforce's 1789 Abolition Speech. Wilberforce talks about his emotions regarding the slave trade and slavery. During this speech, he said that he will continue working until slavery has been effected in a good way. This document helped us learn more about Wilberforce's campaign.

"William Wilberforce." *BBC News*. BBC, n.d. Web. 17 Apr. 2017.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/people/williamwilberforce_1.shtml#top>

This article includes two diagrams that clearly show the uncomfortableness of a slave ship. It was used as evidence in Parliament to show that the circumstances Africans are put under when being brought to Britain were absolutely horrible. This helped us understand the cause Wilberforce was fighting for. At the time, slave trading was thought to be normal. However, some, including Wilberforce, spoke out against this common belief.

"William Wilberforce." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 04 Nov. 2016.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wilberforce#/media/File:House_of_Commons_Microcosm.jpg>

This is an engraving that shows what the House of Commons was like "in Wilberforce's

day.” A large group of men are gathered in a fancy room and are greeting each other. This engraving helped us understand what Parliament was like when Wilberforce was alive. We used this source to help show what kind of environment Wilberforce had worked in.

Secondary Sources

Amazing Grace. Dir. Michael Apted. Perf. Ioan Gruffudd. 20th Century Fox, 2006. *Amazing Grace*. YouTube, 20 Dec. 2006. Web. 14 Apr. 2017.

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q6Cv5P9H9qU>>

This is the trailer of the movie *Amazing Grace*. *Amazing Grace* tells the story of Wilberforce’s life. This was helpful to us because it helped us understand the legacy of William Wilberforce. We used this source to help make our website more interactive and fun. We also put this on our website because we wanted our audience to know that Wilberforce took a stand that remains remembered to this day.

Attwood, Dominique. "William Wilberforce." *My Learning*. My Learning, n.d. Web. 29 Sept. 2016.

<<http://www.mylearning.org/william-wilberforce/p-685/>>

This article is about Wilberforce’s early political life. It explains about what influenced him to become a politician and how he was able to get a position in Parliament at the young age of twenty-one. This article was helpful because we were able to learn a lot about Wilberforce’s background and what his young life was like. We used this source to help explain Wilberforce’s background before becoming Christian.

Attwood, Dominique. "William Wilberforce." *My Learning*. My Learning, n.d. Web. 29 Sept. 2016.

<<http://www.mylearning.org/william-wilberforce/p-689/>>

This website talks about Wilberforce's campaign against the transatlantic slave trade.

The article says that Wilberforce was the leader of an anti-slavery group that protested against slavery for twenty years. This was helpful to us because we were able to learn more about Wilberforce's campaign. We were able to use this source to help explain the anti-slavery campaign.

Bae, Sung-Yoon. Image of Dr. Stephen Sim. Digital image. N.p., 12 Jan. 2017. Web. 3 May 2017.

This is an image of Dr. Sim singing passionately. We interviewed him about our topic and he thoroughly explained to us the importance of Wilberforce's stand. He also told us much about why Wilberforce impacts him so much. This was helpful because we were able to learn about Wilberforce's legacy. We used this image to accompany the interview we had with Dr. Sim.

Bae, Sung-Yoon. Dr. Stephen Sim speaking. Digital image. N.p., 12 Jan. 2017. Web. 1 May 2017.

This is an image of Dr. Stephen Sim. He is a professor and pastor. We were able to get a face-to-face interview with him. He told us about what he thought of Wilberforce and his work, and explained why Wilberforce influences him. This was helpful to us because we were able to learn more about Wilberforce from a professional. It also helped us see the legacy Wilberforce left behind. We used this source to help further emphasize

Wilberforce's legacy.

Bayes, Jonathan. *Churchman* 108.2 (1994): 1-14. *ChurchSociety.org*. Church Society, 1994.

Web. 3 Dec. 2016.

<http://churchsociety.org/docs/churchman/108/Cman_108_2_Bayes.pdf>

This is an article about William Wilberforce's impact on nineteenth-century British society. It talks about how Wilberforce was able to shape nineteenth-century manners and morality. It explains how Wilberforce believed that capital crimes could be reduced if non-capital offenses were made illegal. This article was helpful to us because it helped us understand what impact Wilberforce had on his society. We used this information to illustrate the impact Christianity had on Wilberforce as well.

Belmonte, Kevin. "Who Was William Wilberforce?" *Breakpoint*. Breakpoint, 01 Aug. 2006. Web.

13 Oct. 2016.

<<http://www.colsoncenter.org/the-center/columns/worldview-bible/1077-who-was-william-wilberforce>>

This article is about how Wilberforce affected his community through his faith; many famous people of his time were inspired by his Christian motives. This helped us learn more about the impact Wilberforce had on his community. We used this source to help emphasize Wilberforce's legacy. This relates to the NHD theme because Wilberforce took a stand that impacted many people, including those of his community.

Belmonte, Kevin. "William Wilberforce: A Man for All Seasons." *CBN.com*. Christian

Broadcasting Network, n.d. Web. 30 Jan. 2017.

<<http://www.cbn.com/special/amazingGrace/Articles/Wilberforce-Bio.aspx>>

This article provides a list of people who were impacted by Wilberforce's work. This was helpful to us because we were able to learn more about Wilberforce's legacy and how he touched the lives of many people. We used this source to help illustrate the importance of Wilberforce's work.

"British Involvement in the Transatlantic Slave Trade." *The Abolition Project*. E2BN, n.d. Web. 09 Nov. 2016.

<http://abolition.e2bn.org/slavery_45.html>

This article is about the British slave trade. It provides a list of the people who benefitted from the slave trade and explains the history of this trade. For example, a man named Captain John Hawkins made the first slaving trip to Africa for Great Britain in 1562. This article helped further educate us about the issue Wilberforce took a stand against. We used this source to provide background information about the issue.

Cliff, Martha. "Princess Eugenie Joins Theresa May to Commemorate Abolitionist William Wilberforce at a Westminster Abbey Service Highlighting Britain's Fight against Modern Slavery." *Daily Mail Online*. Associated Newspapers, 12 Oct. 2016. Web. 05 Dec. 2016. <<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-3835165/Princess-Eugenie-joins-Theresa-commemorate-abolitionist-William-Wilberforce-Westminster-Abbey-service-highlighting-Britain-s-fight-against-modern-slavery.html>>

This article is about Princess Eugenie of York and Prime Minister Theresa May commemorating William Wilberforce at Westminster Abbey. The two are working together to help raise awareness about modern-day slavery. Hence, they

commemorated Wilberforce together. This article helped us because we were able to learn more about the impact Wilberforce has on our society today. We used this source to emphasize the importance of Wilberforce's stand in today's society.

D, Keith. 2006. Wilberforce House, Hull. *en.wikipedia.org*. Web. 3 Dec. 2016.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wilberforce#/media/File:Wilberforce_House_Hull.jpg>

This is an image of the Wilberforce House in Kingston upon Hull, England. The Wilberforce House is the birthplace of William Wilberforce. Outside of the building stands a statue of William Wilberforce. This image was helpful to us because it gave us an idea of how Wilberforce is still remembered and honored today. We used this image to illustrate how Wilberforce is remembered to this day.

Dr. Timothy Paul Jones. Digital image. *Timothy Paul Jones*. Megaphone Designs, n.d. Web. 20 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.sbts.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/24/2015/03/TPJProfile.jpg>>

This is an image of Dr. Timothy Paul Jones. He is a pastor and teacher that we were able to interview about our topic. He helped us gather information about Wilberforce and provided useful facts. We used this source to accompany the information Dr. Jones provided us with about our topic.

"Freed Slaves in Sierra Leone." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 31 Aug. 2005. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

<<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2005/aug/31/race.bookextracts>>

This article is about the first free African colony, Sierra Leone. It thoroughly explains what the living conditions of this colony were like during Wilberforce's time. For example, for the first four months of residence in the colony, food, clothing and tools were provided for £14 per person. This website was useful to us because it helped us understand the reality of Sierra Leone. We used this information to show the actions Wilberforce took as a part of the anti-slavery movement and to illustrate the complexity of the issue.

Galli, Mark. "William Wilberforce." *Christian History*. Christianity Today, n.d. Web. 29 Sept. 2016. <<http://www.christianitytoday.com/history/people/activists/william-wilberforce.html>>

This website focuses mainly on William Wilberforce's political actions against the slave trade. The article starts by explaining the slave trade in Britain began in the late 1700s, when Wilberforce was just a teenager. This was helpful to us because we were able to create a link between the year the slave trade started and William Wilberforce. We used this information to help show the actions Wilberforce took when he spoke out against the slave trade.

Hochschild, Adam. "William Wilberforce: The Real Abolitionist?" *BBC*. BBC, n.d. Web. 9 Oct. 2016.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/abolition/william_wilberforce_article_01.shtml>
This article talks mostly about William Wilberforce's political involvement in the fight against the slave trade. For example, it explains that Wilberforce was "not a skillful legislative tactician," and often introduced his anti-slavery bills at the end of the meeting or while the MPs were distracted. This website helped us learn more about Wilberforce as a person and what his campaign was like.

"Interview with Dr. Sim." Personal interview. 28 Apr. 2017.

We interviewed Dr. Stephen Sim, who was a professor, pastor, and currently is a worship leader. He told us about his thoughts on William Wilberforce and how he was impacted by our topic personally. He also explained why he thought Wilberforce impacts so many other people like him and us. This was helpful to us because we were able to dig deeper into our topic through information given to us by a professional. We used this information to show the impact Wilberforce still has on people today.

"Interview with Dr. Timothy Paul Jones." E-mail interview.

We interviewed teacher and pastor Dr. Timothy Paul Jones via email. He helped us find primary sources and explained what exactly inspired Wilberforce to become Christian. He told us that Wilberforce read the book Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul and was influenced to become Christian. This was useful because we were able to learn more about Wilberforce from a professional. We used this information to find new sources and emphasize Newton's impact on Wilberforce.

"Interview with Mrs. Benge." E-mail interview. 20 Apr. 2017.

We interviewed Mrs. Janet Benge. She wrote a book about Wilberforce with her husband, Mr. Geoff Benge. She explained why Wilberforce influenced her personally. This was helpful because we were able to learn more about our topic from a professional. We used this information to emphasize Wilberforce's legacy.

"Interview with Ms. Vanessa Salter." E-mail interview. 31 Mar. 2017.

We interviewed Ms. Vanessa Salter. She works as an administrator at the Wilberforce

House, which is the birthplace of William Wilberforce in Hull, England. It has been turned into a museum. This was helpful to us because we were able to learn more about Wilberforce through back and forth contact with a Wilberforce professional. We used this information to show the dangers Wilberforce had to withstand as an abolitionist.

Lovelace, Antonia. Ms. Vanessa Salter. Digital image. *Twitter*. Twitter Inc., 28 Nov. 2016. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

<<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CyVkn-bXUAA6iot.jpg>>

This is an image of Ms. Vanessa Salter. She works at the Wilberforce House, the birthplace of Wilberforce, in Hull. We interviewed her about our topic, as she is an expert on him. She provided us with valuable information for our NHD project. We used this image to accompany the useful information Ms. Salter provided.

Mr. and Mrs. Bengé. Digital image. *Exodus Books*. Exodus Books, n.d. Web. 20 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.exodusbooks.com/geoff-benge/2438/>>

This is an image of Mrs. Janet and Mr. Geoff Bengé. The married couple wrote a book about William Wilberforce together. We emailed Mrs. Bengé through email. She explained to us why Wilberforce inspired her. This was helpful to us because it serves as a visual aid. We used this image to accompany the information about our topic Mrs. Bengé gave us.

Mr. and Mrs. Bengé. Digital image. *Silver Fern Writers*. Silver Fern Writers, n.d. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.silverfernwriters.com/Resources/jannaandgeoff.jpeg>>

This is an image of Mr. and Mrs. Benge. We were able to interview Mrs. Benge about our topic, Wilberforce. She told us about the impact Wilberforce had on her and her husband. We used this image to emphasize Wilberforce's legacy.

Negassa, Semhar. "Freetown, Sierra Leone (1792- -)." *BlackPast.org*. BlackPast.org, n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

<<http://www.blackpast.org/gah/freetown-sierra-leone-1792>>

This article talks about the history of Sierra Leone and how it came about. The article starts by explaining that the colony was founded by a company called the Sierra Leone Company (SLC), which was organized by William Wilberforce. This was helpful to us because we were able to see the direct impact Wilberforce had on Sierra Leone. We used this information to show that Wilberforce worked to improve the lives of freed slaves, one of the many actions he took for the anti-slavery movement.

Oldfield, John, Dr. "British Anti-Slavery." *BBC*. BBC, n.d. Web. 11 Nov. 2016.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/antislavery_01.shtml>

This article focuses mostly on the campaign against the British slave trade. It talks about the anti-slavery groups and petitions that helped bring about the abolition of the slave trade. For example, the Anti-Slavery Society was formed to help "improve slave conditions in the West Indies." This website helped us learn more about the campaign against the slave trade and slavery. We used this information to help show that Wilberforce was involved in the Anti-Slavery Society.

Pettinger, Tejvan. "Biography of William Wilberforce." Oxford, 12th Jan. 2012.

<<http://www.biographyonline.net/politicians/uk/william-wilberforce.html>>

This website talks about William Wilberforce's personal life. Quotes and images related to Wilberforce are included in this article. This helped us because we were able to learn about Wilberforce's life in depth. For example, four years after he joined Parliament, he and his family traveled around Europe for vacation. We used this information to explain Wilberforce's background. This proves our topic because Wilberforce was inspired by his Christian faith to take a stand in history and work for social reform.

Sarfati, Jonathan. "Anti-slavery Activist William Wilberforce: Christian Hero." *Creation*.

Creation.com, 20 Feb. 2007. Web. 11 Oct. 2016.

<<http://creation.com/anti-slavery-activist-william-wilberforce-christian-hero>>

This website explains the impact Christianity had on Wilberforce's anti-slavery campaign. For example, according to the article, the Anti-Slavery Society was formed by twelve very religious men, including Wilberforce. This article was helpful because we were able to clearly see what motivated Wilberforce to work for the abolition. We used this information to help show that Christianity was what influenced Wilberforce to work for social reform.

Simkin, John. "Sierra Leone Company." *Spartacus Educational*. Spartacus Educational, Aug.

2014. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

<<http://spartacus-educational.com/REsierra.htm>>

This article talks about the Sierra Leone Company, which was the company that founded the first free black colony, Sierra Leone. It explains that the idea of creating a free slave

colony was originally Granville Sharp's. This idea was widely supported; many influential public figures including William Wilberforce invested in Sierra Leone. This article was helpful to us because it explained how William Wilberforce was part of the founding of Sierra Leone. We used this information to help show that Wilberforce supported the Sierra Leone Company.

Simkin, John. "Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade." *Spartacus Educational*. Spartacus Educational, n.d. Web. 18 Nov. 2016.

<<http://spartacus-educational.com/REantislavery.htm>>

This article focuses on the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. According to this article, the society was formed by abolitionists Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson. As a member of Parliament, Wilberforce was chosen to be the group's spokesperson. This article helped us understand what role Wilberforce played in the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. We used this information to show that one of Wilberforce's main actions was to raise public awareness about the issue alongside the society.

Stertz, Lori. "Wilberforce Weekend Honors Chuck Colson." *Prison Fellowship*. Prison Fellowship, 19 Apr. 2016. Web. 30 Jan. 2017.

<<https://www.prisonfellowship.org/2016/04/wilberforce-weekend-honors-chuck-colson/>>

This article explains the Wilberforce Award, an award awarded to brave Christians by the Prison Fellowship. The Prison Fellowship is an organization that works to help people behind bars. This article was helpful to us because we were able to learn about Wilberforce's impact on the world today. We used this information to emphasize his legacy.

Stevens, Shawn, and Ramona Stevens. "John Newton, William Wilberforce and the Abolition of Slavery." *Zion Christian Ministry*. Loren Warkentin Web Development, n.d. Web. 11 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.zionchristianministry.com/publications/books-by-shawn/john-newton-william-wilberforce-and-the-abolition-of-slavery/>>

This article is about the impact John Newton had on William Wilberforce. It also explains John Newton's life. This was helpful because William Wilberforce, our topic, was greatly affected by Newton. Newton also helped Wilberforce in the anti-slavery movement in Great Britain. They took a stand against the status quo of their day, and that remains relevant to this day. We used this information to explain their friendship and how they impacted each other.

"The Politician: The Abolition of Slavery Project." *The Abolition of Slavery*. The Abolition Project, 2009. Web. 27 Sept. 2016.

<http://abolition.e2bn.org/people_24.html>

This website outlines William Wilberforce's life. It provides audios from William Wilberforce's 1789 abolition speech, which was helpful because we were able to learn more about his opinion on the slave trade. In one of the three excerpts, he talks about the cruelty of the slave trade. We used this information to explain Wilberforce's life and his stand against the slave trade.

"The Transatlantic Slave Trade." *My Learning*. My Learning, n.d. Web. 10 Oct. 2016.

<<http://www.mylearning.org/william-wilberforce/p-1247/>>

This article is about the several different slave trade passages that were used during Wilberforce's time. The article says that the Outward Passage went from Europe to Africa, the Middle Passage took slaves from Africa to the Americas, and the Homeward Passage transported slaves from the Americas to Europe. This provided us with background knowledge about the issue.

Tunzelmann, Alex Von. "Is Amazing Grace's Take on the Slave Trade Historically Accurate?"

The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, 19 Feb. 2015. Web. 09 Oct. 2016.

<<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2015/feb/19/is-amazing-grace-film-historically-accurate-william-wilberforce-abolition-slavery>>

This article discusses the accuracy of the 2006 film "Amazing Grace." This movie is about Wilberforce and his fight for the abolition. The article provides useful information about Wilberforce's campaign as it evaluates "Amazing Grace." For example, it explains that Wilberforce was against the sugar boycott. We used this information to show the actions he took as a part of his campaign.

Vanessa Salter with the clocks. Digital image. *Hull Daily Mail*. Hull Daily Mail, 24 Mar. 2017.

Web. 20 Apr. 2017.

<<http://www.hulldailymail.co.uk/these-ancient-hull-clocks-will-not-be-ticking-when-british-summer-time-starts/story-30223697-detail/story.html>>

This is an image of Vanessa Salter. She works at the Wilberforce House, the birthplace of Wilberforce that is now a museum. We were able to get an interview with her and she helpfully provided lots of valuable information. We used this source to accompany the information Ms. Salter provided.

"Who Was William Wilberforce?" *BeliefNet*. BeliefNet, n.d. Web. 3 Oct. 2016.

<<http://www.beliefnet.com/entertainment/movies/amazing-grace/who-was-william-wilberforce.aspx>>

This article helped us learn more about William Wilberforce as a Christian, as this article is mainly about his religion. According to this article, Wilberforce was exposed to Christianity while living with his Christian aunt and uncle. Also, Wilberforce inspired John Newton to stop slave trading. This was helpful because we were able to understand how Wilberforce and Newton impacted each other. We used this information on the background page to show what their friendship was like and how they changed each other.

"William Wilberforce (1758 - 1833)." *BBC*. BBC, n.d. Web. 27 Sept. 2016.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/wilberforce_william.shtml>

This website gives a broad summary of William Wilberforce's life. This website helped us learn about the main events of Wilberforce's life. For example, in 1790, after he came to faith, Wilberforce joined a Christian social reform group called the Clapham Sect. We used this information to provide background information about Wilberforce as a person.

"William Wilberforce (1759-1833)." *Brycchan Carey*. Brycchan Carey, n.d. Web. 3 Oct. 2016.

<<http://www.brycchancarey.com/abolition/wilberforce.htm>>

This website gives a very detailed explanation of William Wilberforce's life. It includes several useful quotes, such as: "Thank God...that I have lived to witness a day in which England is willing to give twenty millions sterling for the Abolition of Slavery," which was

said by Wilberforce himself. This article gave a thorough overview of Wilberforce's life.

We used this source's information in the background page to show what his life was like.

"William Wilberforce Biography." *TheFamousPeople.com*. Famous People, n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

<<http://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/william-wilberforce-3227.php>>

This website provides a detailed timeline of William Wilberforce's personal life and career. According to this article, Wilberforce died from influenza three days after slavery in Great Britain was abolished, on July 29th, 1833. This was helpful to us because we were able to quickly go over important events in Wilberforce's life. We used this information on the timeline page, where we made a timeline of our own to summarize his life.