

slavery['sleɪv(ə)rɪ] *n*

1. рабство, положение раба
to be sold in(to) slavery - быть проданным в рабство
2. рабовладение
3. тяжёлый, подневольный труд
4. рабское подчинение привычке, желанию *и т. п.*
5. угодничество, раболепие

slavery

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

slav·ery *BrE* ['sleɪvəri] ^u *NAmE* ['sleɪvəri] ^u **noun uncountable**

1. the state of being a [↑]slave
 - to **be sold into slavery**
2. the practice of having [↑]slaves
 - the abolition of slavery

Opp: [↑]freedomCulture:**slavery** [slavery]

Slavery has been practised in many countries, but played a particularly important role in the history of the US. The first **slaves**, who were considered to be the property of another person and to have no rights of their own, were taken from Africa to North America by the Dutch in 1619 and by the time of the [↑]**American Revolution** (1775) there were 500 000 slaves, mostly in the South. Slaves were taken from Africa in ships in very bad conditions, with many dying during the trip. Once they arrived they worked mainly on cotton **plantations** where the quality of their lives depended on the treatment they received from their **master**. After the Revolution, northern states made slavery illegal, but it continued in the South. It became illegal to bring slaves into the US in 1808, but by then many were being born there, so slave markets continued. In the 1830s opposition to slavery grew from the **abolitionist movement**, whose leaders included William Lloyd Garrison who published an **anti-slavery** newspaper, *The Liberator* and Harriet Beecher **Stowe** who wrote a famous novel about a slave called **Uncle Tom's Cabin**. In 1831 a former slave, Nat **Turner** organized an **uprising** of slaves in [↑]**Virginia** and in 1859 a white man, John **Brown** tried to free some slaves. The work of the [↑]**Underground Railroad** had more effect, trying to help slaves escape to the North, and some people hoped to end slavery by sending slaves back to Africa, creating the new country Liberia in 1822. Laws were made to restrict slavery, but the South wanted it to expand and politicians found it increasingly difficult to agree. In 1820 the [↑]**Missouri Compromise** said that [↑]**Missouri** would be admitted to the US as a **slave state** (= one where slavery was allowed) and [↑]**Maine** as a **free state** (= where slavery was not allowed). However, **conflict** between the North and South increased and in 1861 the slave states left the US, marking the start of the **Civil War**.

After the North won the Civil War and brought southern states back into the US, slavery was ended, but conditions did not improve for many slaves. Some moved to the North, but many of those who stayed in the South continued to work on the **plantations** where they were paid for their work but didn't get enough money to pay for food and clothes.

The British were also involved in slavery from the 17th century when many slaves were taken from Africa to British **colonies** in the [↑]**Caribbean** to work on sugar **plantations**. Many **businessmen** made a lot of money from the **triangular trade** between Britain, Africa and the [↑]**West Indies**. They transported cloth and iron goods to West Africa and exchanged them for slaves who were then taken to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar which was taken back to Bristol and other British ports for sale in Europe. The [↑]**Quakers** were among the first people to campaign against slavery and it was made illegal in Britain in 1772, but campaigns led by William **Wilberforce** and others then grew for the total **abolition** of the **slave trade**. It was not until 1807 that it was made illegal for British ships to carry slaves and for British colonies to import them, and slavery was not finally **abolished** in the [↑]**British Empire** until 1833, when all slaves were set free and their owners were **compensated**.

Example Bank:

- Chios is said to have introduced slavery into Greece.
- Poverty forces children into virtual slavery.
- The Senate candidate now supports slavery reparations.
- The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery in 1865.
- The organization has helped to expose human slavery rings.
- The women were sold into sexual slavery.
- Their stated aim was to free women from domestic slavery.
- They were living in slavery and poverty.
- conditions for children under slavery
- the system of chattel slavery

slavery

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

slav·ery /'sleɪvəri/ *BrE* ^u *AmE* ^u **noun [uncountable]**

1. the system of having slaves:
 - attempts to **abolish slavery** (=officially end it)
2. the state of being a slave
 - **sell somebody into slavery** (=sell someone as a slave)

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slave 6452

slaves 6197

slavery 5987

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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