

**UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL BULLETIN  
ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Florida International University**  
*University Graduate School*

Doctoral Dissertation Defense

**Abstract**

Crossing the Atlantic: The Impact of the Anglo-American Antislavery  
Relationship on the American Abolition Movement

by

**Kathrine Faircloth Griffin**

In 1833 William Lloyd Garrison crossed the Atlantic to Great Britain in hopes of gaining support from British abolitionists in the fight against American slavery. In the following decades numerous Americans traveled to Great Britain and several British abolitionists traveled to America. This Anglo-American antislavery relationship had an impact in several ways on the American abolition movement. By examining antislavery newspapers, reports from antislavery organizations, proceedings from various meetings, and autobiographies and travelogues of key figures, it is evident the American abolition movement benefited from the connection with British abolitionists. The methods employed by the American abolitionists – public lecture tours, antislavery publications, world conferences – were inspired by the British abolitionists.

There were key events – lecture tours and World Antislavery Convention of 1840 and 1843 and figures – Garrison, George Thompson, Frances Wright, Josiah Henson and Harriet Beecher Stowe – in the Anglo-American antislavery relationship, which are discussed in the dissertation. By examining these significant events and people, it is clear the relationship was significant to the American abolition movement. In addition, gaining transatlantic support informed the proslavery advocates that the abolitionists were not going away and had gained support from Great Britain. The methods used in the abolition movement continued with other future reform movements and even continues today.

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**Department:** History

**Major Professor:** Dr. Jenna Gibbs