

# The Abolitionists

Chapter 14

Section 2

# Early Efforts to End Slavery

- In 1787 at the Constitutional Convention it was decided that each state would be allowed to decide the issue of slavery themselves.
- Quaker Benjamin Lundy founded the first abolitionist newspaper in 1821
- **Abolitionist**—growing number of reformers who worked to abolish, or end, slavery.
  - William Lloyd Garrison, Fredrick Douglas
- By 1830 the antislavery movement is the most pressing social issue for the reformers

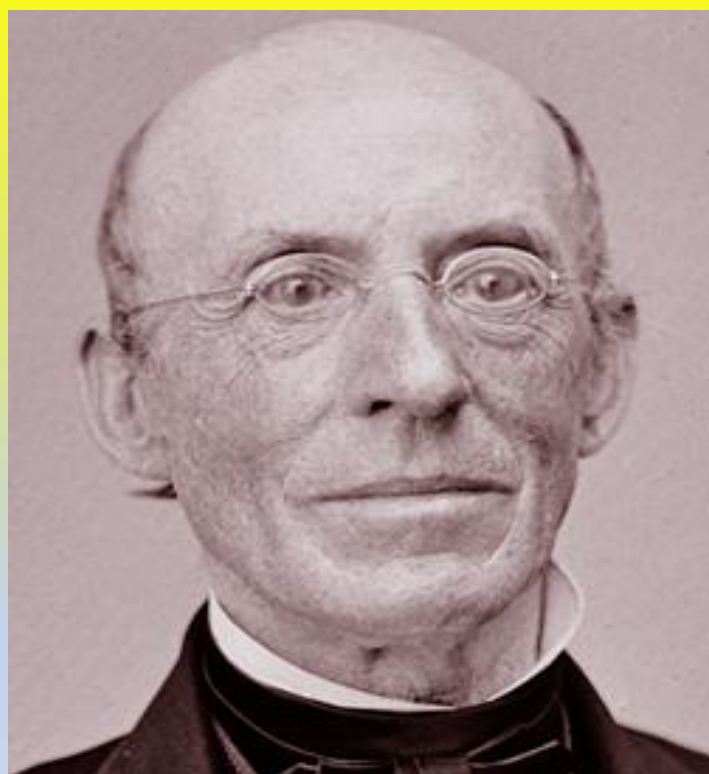
# American Colonization Society

- First large scale antislavery effort was an attempt to resettle African Americans in Africa or the Caribbean
- In 1822 many African Americans settle on the West coast of Africa in Liberia
- Most African Americans did not want to settle in Africa since they considered America to be their home.



# The Movement Changes

- William Lloyd Garrison
  - Left Massachusetts to work for the country's leading antislavery newspaper in Baltimore.
  - Thinks the newspaper is too moderate so he goes back to Boston and creates his own newspaper, *The Liberator*, in 1831
  - Garrison called for the immediate and complete emancipation of enslaved people.
  - Started the **New England Antislavery Society**.
  - Movement grows and soon there are over 1,000 local branches.



**NO SLAVERY!**

**FOURTH OF JULY!**

The Managers of the

**Mass. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC'Y**

invite, without distinction of party or sect, ALL who are ready and anxious to be known as LIBER-  
TY'S allies, in the great struggle which is now open to, to meet in celebration of the

**GROVE - FRAMINGHAM,**

On the approaching FOURTH OF JULY, there is great joy in our country's lib-  
erty, but it deepens our feelings for her Disgrace and Shame, and in resolute purpose—God being our  
leader—to rescue old Massachusetts at least from being bound forever to the use of Slavery.

**SPECIAL TRAINS**

Will be run on that day, TO THE GROVE, from Boston, Warren-  
ton, and Milford, leaving each place at 9:30 A. M.

RETURNING—Leave the Grove about 5 1-2 P. M. FARE, by  
all these Trains, to the Grove and back,

**FIFTY CENTS.**

The beauty of the Grove, and the completeness and excellence  
of its accommodations, are well known.

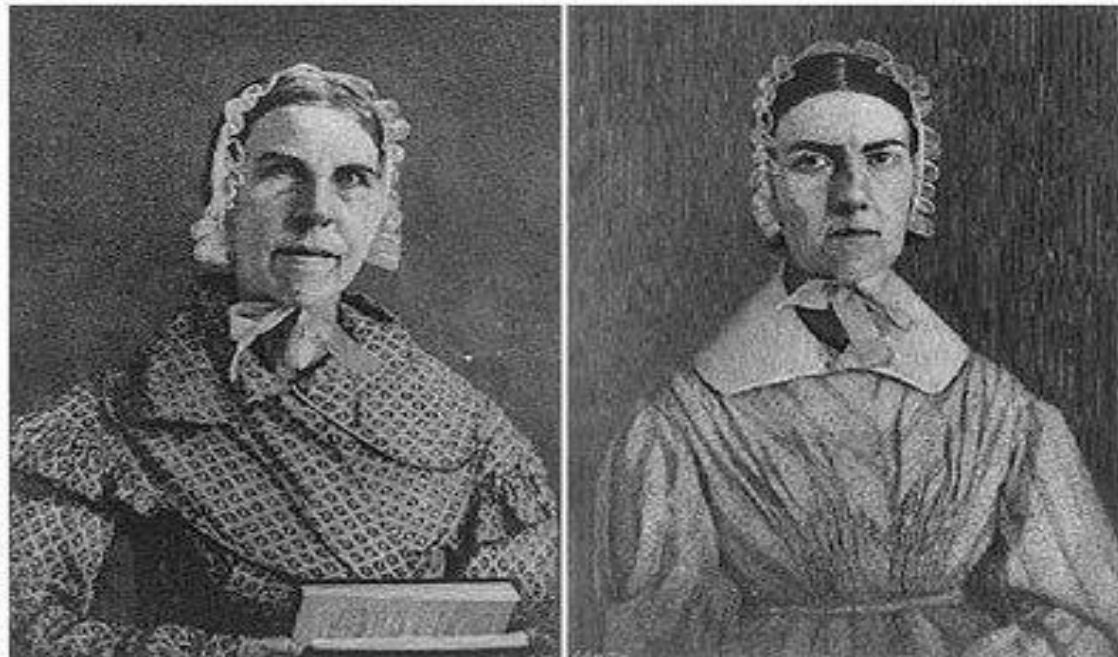
**EMINENT SPEAKERS,**

From different quarters of the State, will be present.

See a Book, PUBLISHED BY THE MASS. WELLS.

- The Grimke Sisters

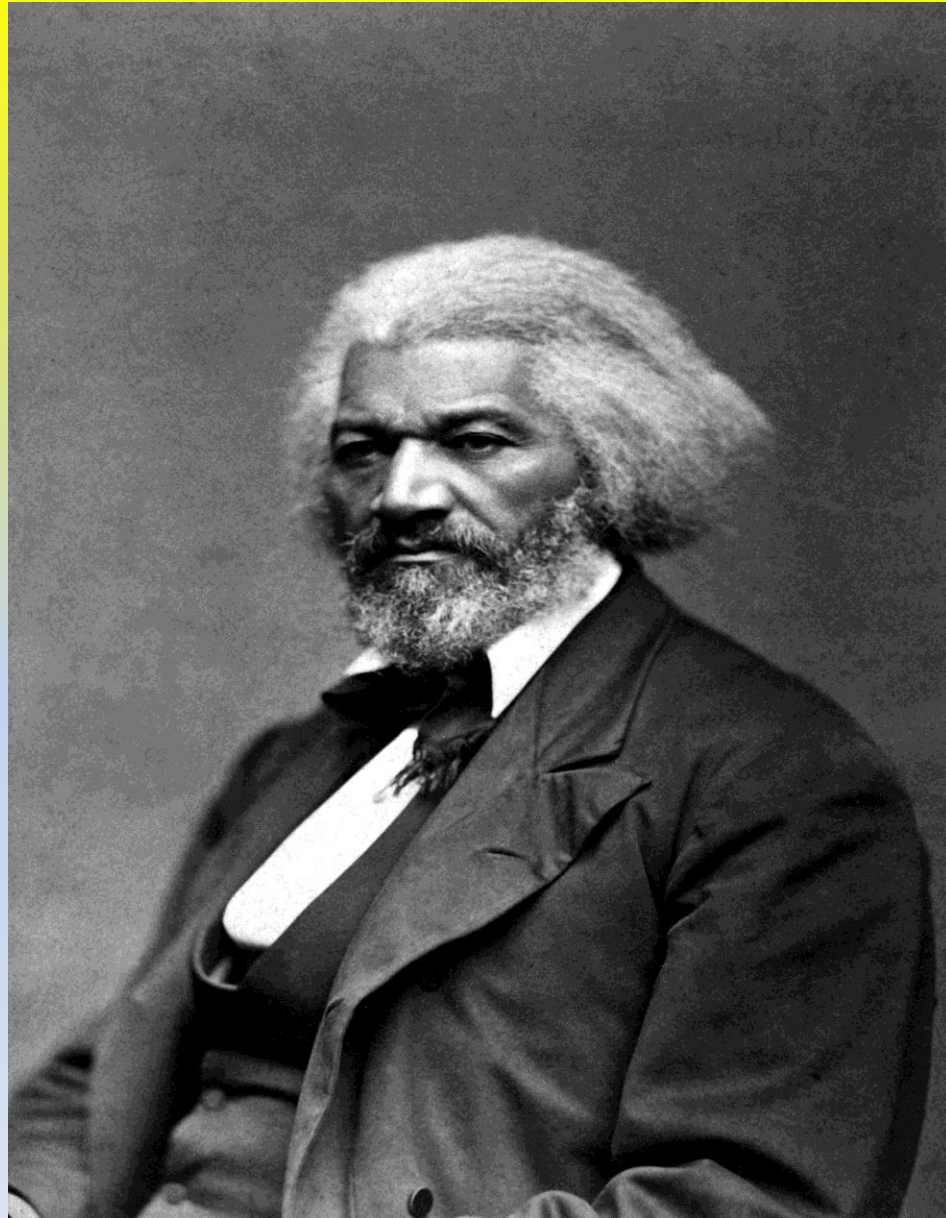
- Sister from South Carolina who moved to the North to lecture and write against slavery
- They were born to a wealthy slaveholding family
- Persuaded their mother to give them their share of the family inheritance in enslaved workers so they could set them free.



- African American Abolitionist
  - Most African Americans lived in northern cities in poverty-faced racism and violence at the hands of white mobs
  - *“American Slavery As It Is”* was a collection of firsthand accounts of life under slavery
  - *Samuel Cornish and John Russwurm founded the first African American newspaper “Freedom’s Journal”*
  - David Walker, born a free African American, published a argument against slavery and the use of violence to overthrow slavery
  - Free African Americans hold their first convention in 1830. Discussed was to better themselves, such as starting African American Colleges and emigrating to Canada.



- Fredrick Douglas
  - Most widely known African American abolitionist
  - Born a slave in Maryland, he escaped in 1838 and settled in New York
  - Powerful speaker who addressed abolitionist meetings
  - Douglas edited an antislavery newspaper called the *North Star*.
  - Could have been captured and returned to slavery
  - He traveled throughout the world spreading his message.
  - In 1847 his friends helped Douglas purchase his freedom



- Sojourner Truth

- Originally known as Isabella Baumfree she changed her name to

- Sojourner Truth

- Her nickname was “Belle”

- She worked in the movement for abolitionism and for women’s rights



# The Underground Railroad

- The network of escape routes from the South to the North
- Traveled by foot at night guided by the North Star
- Songs such as “Follow the Drinkin Gourd” encouraged runaways on their way to freedom.
- “Stations” were barns, attics, church basements where runaways could hide during the day.
- “Conductors” were those that helped guide the runaways
- Harriet Tubman becomes the most famous conductor---led hundreds to their freedom



- Clashes Over Abolitionism
  - Southerners believed their way of life depended on enslaved labor
- Opposition in the North
  - Northerners feared that formerly enslaved African Americans would take their jobs by agreeing to work for less money
  - Northerners didn't think African Americans could blend into American society
  - Abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy was shot and killed by an angry mob in Illinois





- The South Reacts




- In the South southerners mount arguments in defense of slavery

- Was essential to the southern economy
    - They treated enslaved people well, better than factory workers of the North (wage slavery)
    - African Americans better off under the care of whites
    - Permitted in the bible







By 1830 the most pressing social issue  
for the reformers was

-  A. The antislavery movement
-  B. Prohibition
-  C. Women's right to vote
-  D. Free Education

-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All]



Samuel Cornish and John Russwurm  
started *Freedom's Journal*, the  
country's first





-  A. Antislavery publication
-  B. Proslavery newspaper
-  C. Spiritual review
-  D. African American newspaper

 [Default]

 [MC Any]

 [MC All]

What famous African American abolitionist, speaker, writer could have been captured and returned to slavery?





-  A. William Lloyd Garrison
-  B. Samuel Cornish
-  C. Fredrick Douglass
-  D. John Russwurm

 [Default]

 [MC Any]

 [MC All]

# The most famous conductor of the Underground Railroad was



-  A. Fredrick Douglas
-  B. William Lloyd Garrison
-  C. Sojourner Truth
-  D. Harriet Tubman




 [Default]

 [MC Any]

 [MC All]

Many leading abolitionists were  
involved in the antislavery movement  
and

-  A. Men's rights
-  B. Women's rights
-  C. Children's rights
-  D. Poor people's rights





-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All]




This abolitionist founded The  
*“Liberator”*.

- ✓ A. William Lloyd Garrison
- ✗ B. Fredrick Douglas
- ✗ C. Sojourner Truth
- ✗ D. Angelina Grimke





- ✓ [Default]
- ✗ [MC Any]
- ✗ [MC All]




# Another nickname for Sojourner Truth

-  A. "Moses"
-  B. "The Conductor"
-  C. "Belle"
-  D. "DiBo"

-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All]




A Southern Abolitionist who used her inheritance to free the family slaves

-  A. Harriet Tubman
-  B. Sojourner Truth
-  C. Susan B. Anthony
-  D. Angelina Grimke

-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All]

# Name given to those that worked to end slavery

-  A. Freedom fighters
-  B. Abolishers
-  C. Abolitionists
-  D. Emancipation

-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All]



# The American Colonization society formed this colony and future country

- ✓ A. Liberia
- ✗ B. West Indies
- ✗ C. Libya
- ✗ D. London

✓ [Default]  
✗ [MC Any]  
✗ [MC All]