

8<sup>th</sup> Grade American Studies

Unit 8 – *Reform Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*

Topic: **The Movement to End Slavery** (Ch 14.4, p454-59)

**Directions:** *Using your textbook, please complete the following activity*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Americans Oppose Slavery

Ben Franklin	President of the 1 <sup>st</sup> anti-slavery society in America <i>(Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery)</i>
Abolition - <i>Defined</i>	A complete end to slavery
Reasons for Opposing Slavery	Religious reasons Slavery went against the ideals of the Dec. of Ind.

<p>Areas where Anti-Slavery reformers DISAGREED</p>	<p>How much equality free African Americans should have Equal treatments as white Americans vs. those who opposed full political &amp; social equality</p>
<p>Goal of the American Colonization Society</p>	<p>Establishment of a colony for freed slaves in Africa</p>
<p>Accomplishment(s) of the American Colonization Society</p>	<p>Establishment of the colony of Liberia in Africa (12,000 African Americans settled in Liberia)</p>

## Spreading the Abolitionist Message

<p>William Lloyd Garrison</p>	<p><b>Abolitionist</b> Published the abolitionist newspaper, <i>The Liberator</i> in 1831</p>
<p>American Anti-Slavery Society</p>	<p><b>Founded by W.L. Garrison</b> Called for the immediate emancipation of and racial equality for all African Americans</p>
<p>Methods used by The Liberator &amp; the AA-SS to spread their messages</p>	<p><b>Relied on support from free African Americans</b> <b>Spread anti-slavery literature and petitioned Congress to end slavery</b></p>

<p>What happened to the American Anti-Slavery Society?</p>	<p>The group split into 2 One still called for immediate emancipation PLUS included a larger role for women The other group called for gradual emancipation and a smaller role for women in the movement</p>
<p>Angelina &amp; Sarah Grimke</p>	<p>White, Southern sisters who were anti-slavery activists Came from a slave-owning family, but disagreed with their parents' support of slavery</p>
<p>Two (2) important pieces of literature written by the Grimke Sisters</p>	<p><i>Appeal to the Christian Women of the South (1836)</i> <i>American Slavery As It Is (1839)</i></p>

## African-American Abolitionists

Frederick Douglass	American Abolitionist & writer Former slave who escaped to the North when he was 20
Methods used by F. Douglass to spread Anti-slavery message	Published the anti-slavery newspaper, <i>The North Star</i> Wrote several autobiographies Gave regular speeches and lectures for the Anti-Slavery Society
Sojourner Truth	American evangelist and reformer; she was born an enslaved African but was later freed and became a speaker for abolition and women's suffrage



Harriet Jacobs

Author of *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861)

**The Underground Railroad**

The Underground  
Railroad - *defined*

A network of people who helped thousands of enslaved people escape to the North by providing transportation and hiding places for escaped slaves

<p>Methods used by the Underground Railroad to “move” runaway slaves to the North</p>	<p>Underground Railroad had no central leadership Escaped slaves would sometimes wear disguises Travel at night, rest at “stations” (safe houses, barns, basements, etc) during the day Escaped slaves were led by “conductors”</p>
<p>Harriet Tubman</p>	<p>Most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad Escaped slavery in 1849 Made 19 successful trips back to the South to guide escaped slaves to freedom</p>

**Opposition to Ending Slavery**

How did the “gag rule” keep the U.S. government from acting on slavery issues?

Congress was not allowed to discuss the topic of slavery while in session  
J.Q. Adams got the “gag rule” on slavery overturned

Southern States' reason(s) for wanting/ needing slavery

Slavery was vital [important] to the Southern economy and culture  
Also, outsiders should not interfere with their way of life

Who was Nat Turner?  
(1831)

American slave leader, he claimed divine intervention had led him to end the slavery system. His rebellion was the most violent one in U.S. history. He was tried, convicted, and executed for his actions  
*“Nat Turner’s Rebellion”*