**Rise of Abolitionism**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Who took part in the abolitionist cause, and how |
| 00:00:04 | did they spread their message? As you know, in the early 1800s, the abolitionist cause was taking hold elsewhere in the world. This gave strength to the movement in the United States. In this segment, we'll look at the abolitionist's beliefs and efforts that came from religious groups. Later, we'll explore how the abolitionists spread their message and we'll get to know some of the early leaders of |
| 00:00:28 | this movement. Let's start by looking at the role of religion in the US abolitionist movement. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: The first religious group to speak out against |
| 00:00:03 | slavery were the Quakers. The Quakers in the United States began speaking out against slavery in the 1600s. In 1688, four German Quakers in Pennsylvania signed a resolution condemning slavery. In 1775, a Quaker named Anthony Benezet organized the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, the first abolitionist group in the United States. |
| 00:00:26 | This image shows Benezet teaching African American children. The Quakers were the first religious group to speak out against slavery. But in the 1800s, a religious revival led many Protestants to join the movement as well. Building on the foundations of the Quakers in the early 1800s, a religious revival called the Second Great |
| 00:00:47 | Awakening took place in the United States. The Second Great Awakening encouraged people to live in a godly manner, meaning to live proper and respectful lives. And it led to a desire to reform or improve society. Out of this desire came movements for social change, such as abolitionism. Charles Grandison Finney, shown in the portrait on the right, was one of the leaders of the Second Great Awakening |
| 00:01:14 | and an outspoken abolitionist. Many people followed his lead. During the Second Great Awakening, many people began to object to slavery on religious grounds. They claimed that slavery denied the humanity of enslaved people. It did this by treating them as property rather than as human beings. |
| 00:01:35 | They also argued that slavery went against Christian teachings, such as treating others the way you wish to be treated, and that therefore those who practiced slavery were committing a sin. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: After the Second Great Awakening, the growing |
| 00:00:04 | abolitionist movement's demands became more extreme and clear. Past abolitionists had called for the slow emancipation, or freeing, of enslaved people over time and the return of freed enslaved people to Africa. The abolitionists of the Second Great Awakening called for the immediate emancipation of all enslaved people. They wanted slavery to end right away. |
| 00:00:30 | Also, rather than suggesting that freed slaves be taken to Africa, they proposed ways to help free African Americans become part of US society. |

**Section 5**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Who took part in the abolitionist cause, and how |
| 00:00:04 | did they spread their message? You just learned how religious beliefs influenced the abolition movement. The Quakers had long objected to slavery on religious grounds. The Second Great Awakening built on that objection and spread the message of emancipation to more people. In this segment, we'll learn how leaders of the movement |
| 00:00:23 | started to emerge and find ways to spread the abolitionists' message. |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:01 | One of the leading abolitionists in the early |
| 00:00:04 | 1800s was William Lloyd Garrison. Born in 1805, Garrison grew up in New England during the Second Great Awakening. And his own views reflected this influence. Garrison was a radical abolitionist who believed that all African Americans should be free, and a part of American society. He worked on several abolitionist newspapers until |
| 00:00:27 | he founded his own, The Liberator. Through this newspaper and other activities, he recruited many abolitionists to the cause. On January 1, 1831, Garrison published the first issue of The Liberator, an anti-slavery newspaper. The Liberator was an important voice in the abolitionist movement. Most of its readers were free African Americans. |
| 00:00:53 | The Liberator published articles and letters advocating the immediate emancipation of African Americans, and their full involvement in US society. It gave a voice to radical anti-slavery messages, and Bill Garrison's reputation as an abolitionist leader. |

**Section 8**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Newspapers such as The Liberator and The North |
| 00:00:02 | Star, shown here, played an important role in the anti-slavery movement. They reported news related to slavery and the anti-slavery movement, they offered a place for abolitionists to express their views, and they helped spread the abolitionist's message. Eventually, Garrison's role in the abolitionist movement when beyond newspapers. |
| 00:00:28 | He also helped start the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. The society grew to include more than 2000 local chapters and 200,000 members. Members included members of religious groups, free African Americans, and women. The American Anti-Slavery Society participated in many different activities to spread the abolitionist viewpoint. |
| 00:00:57 | The image to the right shows the side of a box used by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to collect the money to support the group's efforts. The society and its local branches held public meetings in which free slaves, such as Frederick Douglass, gave speeches. They adopted resolutions and sent petitions to Congress, and printed and distributed |
| 00:01:22 | information to promote abolition. These activities were often met with violent opposition from pro-slavery groups. |

**Section 10**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Today, politicians and activist groups have many |
| 00:00:05 | media outlets they can use to spread their message. Newspapers and other periodicals are still important ways people spread information and opinions on different issues. They can run advertisements on TV, or appear on talk and news programs to voice their opinions on issues of the day. And the internet is a key way that political groups spread their messages, through email, websites, and especially |
| 00:00:32 | social media. |

**Section 11**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Who took part in the abolitionist cause, and how |
| 00:00:03 | did they spread their message? As you just learned, William Lloyd Garrison gave voice to the abolitionist movement by publishing The Liberator and leading the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this segment, you'll learn about some other key voices in the abolitionist movement in the early 1800's. |

**Section 12**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: As a part of the growing movement, many people |
| 00:00:03 | began speaking out in support of abolition, including white men from up North, such as William Lloyd Garrison, free African Americans, some of whom had escaped slavery by fleeing to the North, and others who were native to northern states where slavery had ended. Women from the North and the South. Women's participation was somewhat controversial. Leaders such as Garrison wanted to include women, but |
| 00:00:32 | some members of anti-slavery societies did not think that it was proper for women to participate in their meetings and other activities. One important participant in the abolitionist movement was a man named Frederick Douglass. Douglass was born enslaved in Maryland, and learned to read. He escaped from slavery in 1838 and went to New England. He began speaking to abolitionist groups in 1841 in |
| 00:00:59 | New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1845, he published his autobiography, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. You will read a passage from it next. He also published The North Star, an abolitionist newspaper, from 1847 to 1860. |

**Section 14**

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| 00:00:01 | Women played a key role in abolitionism, too. |
| 00:00:04 | Two important women who participated in the movement in the early 1800s where Sarah and Angelina Grimke, two sisters who left behind their slave holding family to join the abolitionists. They were born in Charleston, South Carolina. And their father was a slave holder. Sarah Grimke left home in 1821, and went to Philadelphia, where she became a member of the Society of |
| 00:00:30 | Friends, and a fully dedicated abolitionist. Her sister Angelina followed later, and also became a Quaker. The sisters became supporters and advocates of abolitionism and women's rights, giving speeches, writing letters to newspapers, and printing pamphlets that tried to convince Christian women to join the abolitionist cause. Their actions angered many in their hom |