



Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Investigate the relationship between the passage of the and the growth of the movement.
- Analyze the use of resistance to further the abolitionist cause.
- Describe how the brought enslaved African Americans to freedom in the .



Background to the Fugitive Slave Act

The was meant to end conflict over the spread of into the .

- The viewed the compromise as antislavery.
- The forced to assist in the capture of escaped .
- This Northerners.

**Significance of the Fugitive Slave Act**

Why was the so significant?

- Increased the between North and South
- Made more people want to speak out slavery
- Made more people want to help enslaved people

W
2K**Words to Know**

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

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?

Lesson
Question

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The Fugitive Slave Act

The 1850 Fugitive Slave Act was enforced in states.

- Denied the right to in court
- Denied the right to trial by for someone identified as a
- Made it for anyone to help a fugitive

What the Fugitive Slave Act Did

It made fugitives easier:

- Slave hunters did not have to someone was a from slavery.
- Law enforcement officials were for helping to capture , and they were for failing to do so.

Instruction

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It made capture harder:

- African Americans could not testify in .
- People known to be could be sent to on one slave hunter's or slaveholder's .
- Many free African Americans were .

The Fugitive Slave Act and White Northerners

Citizens could be or if they:

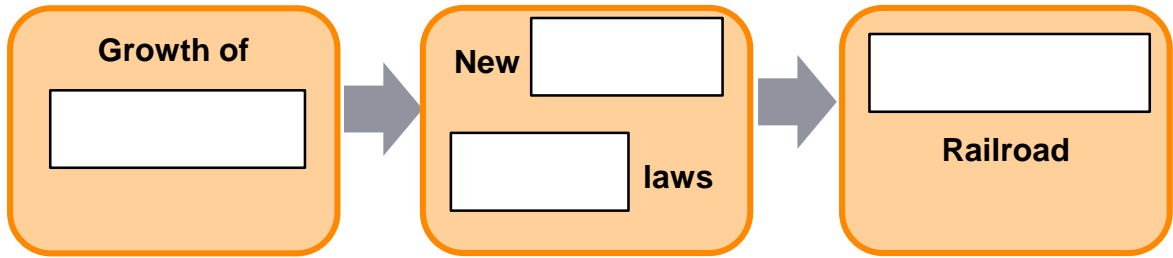
- interfered with a fugitive's .
- helped a fugitive slavery.
- housed or helped to a fugitive from slavery.

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Northern Reactions to Fugitive Slave Act

The act many Northerners.



- Average

Northerners became involved in the movement.

- African Americans were ensured a trial by .
- Those who claimed an African American was a fugitive were .

- The Railroad its operations.

Increased African American Involvement

Some African Americans left the .

Others played a larger role in the movement

- They people escaping slavery.
- They organized to and raised about the law.

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Anthony Burns (1834–1862)

Burns was enslaved in .

- Escaped to in 1854
- Was captured by his
- Was almost by a Boston mob
- Was sent back to Virginia under heavy
- Was and set free by members of a

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Abolitionist Voices Rise

was an abolitionist before the

was passed.

- After the act was passed, he and other became more outspoken.
- Garrison used his abolitionist newspaper, , to denounce, or reject, the act.

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Douglass's Prediction

saw the act as leading to .

Underline the method that Douglass says will not free enslaved people.

I have little hope of the freedom of the slave by peaceful means

The only penetrable point of a tyrant is the fear of death.

–Frederick Douglass,

1860

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Abolitionists Speak Out

- In 1854, burned a copy of the in protest of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- Others, such as Reverend , promised to the Fugitive Slave Act.

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John Brown (1800–1859)

- Was active in an group in Massachusetts
- Took part in the violence of
- Brutally pro-slavery men at Kansas
- Tried to start a slave at in Virginia

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Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry

Brown hoped to inspire an armed of enslaved

.

- Attacked a federal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- Was captured by US
- Was , , and

Many in the considered Brown to be a .

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Overview of the Underground Railroad

The was a term for a network of

and used by people escaping

.

- Name coined in the 1830s
- Common routes called
- People helping enslaved persons escape called

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Overview of the Underground Railroad

Between [] and [] people escaped slavery using the [].

- It started in the early 1800s, but reached peak activity after the passage of the [] in 1850.
- Most routes headed [], while a few went south to [].

Harriet Tubman (1820–1913)

- Was born into []
- [] in 1849
- Went back to the South to help her [] escape
- Made [] total trips to help around [] enslaved people escape to freedom
- Helped the [] forces during the []

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Routes of the Underground Railroad

The goal was to get the fugitive to a or to .

- followed several different routes.
- Fugitives got support from , men, and groups.

North to Canada

Many moved to starting in the 1830s.

- Canadian law freed enslaved people.
- Thousands of African Americans fled to Canada after the became law.
- Many were African Americans living in states.

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Dramatic Tales from the Underground Railroad

Some fugitives had dramatic stories.

was captured in Boston and was nearly returned to Virginia.

- He was taken to .
- He was by an angry mob that broke into the .
- He escaped to through the Underground Railroad.



Summary

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**Lesson
Question**

How did the abolitionist movement change after the Fugitive Slave Act?



Answer

Empty text box for the answer.

Summary

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Review: Impact of the Fugitive Slave Act

The [] forced [] to [] escaped enslaved people.

- Fugitives were no longer [] in the North.
- Northerners had to help [] fugitives or risk [] and [].
- More people got involved in the [] movement.

Review: Shifts in the Abolitionist Movement

The Fugitive Slave Act helped bring about a [] in the [] movement.

- It encouraged abolitionists to be more [] and work [] for the cause.
- Some abolitionists, such as [], turned to violence.

Summary

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Review: The Underground Railroad

- The grew after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act.
- People such as helped fugitives escape to the .
- More people escaped to to ensure their freedom.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.