**?**

the United States.

becoming an issue that was deeply

•

.

still common in the

•

states’ constitutions.

abolished in most

•

In the early 1800s, slavery was:

Slavery in the US, Early 1800s

.

the book

**Slavery in the United States**

One reason why more Americans began to support abolition was the publication of

Free states

Undergoing

states

by Missouri Compromise

**Lesson Question**

**W**

**2K**

Abolitionists in the United States watched these events closely.

governments followed suit.

* Many

, the slave trade was abolished in England.

* In

.

, the Quakers led a movement to stop the

In

**Abolition on Other Continents**

.

* Identify the contributions of early abolitionist

media in spreading antislavery sentiment.

* Analyze the role of

promoting the abolitionist cause.

in

**Lesson Objectives**

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

* Examine the role of the Second

**Words to Know**

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

the act of setting someone or something free

**Slide**

the United States.

the first abolitionist group in

, Quakers

* In

slavery.

resolution

signed a

* In 1688, four German Quakers in

Quakers actively spoke out against slavery.

**Quakers and Abolitionism**

**2**

, such as abolitionism

* Led to movements for

society

* Led to a desire to

and respectful lives

* Encouraged people to live

took place.

called the Second Great Awakening

In the early 1800s, a religious

**The Second Great Awakening**

**Slide**

.

* was

teachings.

* went against

of enslaved people.

* denied the

They claimed that slavery:

grounds.

**Religion and Abolitionism**

Many people began to object to slavery on

**2**

**4**

is the act of setting someone or something free.

.

* the incorporation of freed enslaved people into

emancipation of all enslaved people.

* the

New abolitionists called for:

.

of freed enslaved people to

* the

**emancipation** of enslaved people over time.

* the

Past abolitionists had called for:

The abolitionism that grew out of the Second Great Awakening had more

demands.

**New Voices**

**6**

**8**

.

* It built up Garrison’s reputation as an abolitionist

.

* It included articles calling for immediate

.

* Most of its readers were free

On January 1, 1831, Garrison published the first issue of the *Liberator*.

**The *Liberator***

the abolitionist message

* Helped
* Offered a place for abolitionists to express their

related to slavery and the antislavery movement

* Reported

**Abolitionist Newspapers**

Newspapers played an important role in the antislavery movement.

**Slide**

many abolitionists

•

, including the

* Edited several abolitionist

members of US society

* Believed that African Americans should be
* Grew up in New England during the Second Great Awakening

**William Lloyd Garrison (1805–1879)**

* Was a leading

**Slide**

and women

Americans,

* Included members of religious groups, free

members

local chapters and

* Grew to include more than

**The American Anti-Slavery Society**

Garrison also helped start the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.

**8**

opposition.

These activities were often met with

and distributed information.

•

.

* adopted resolutions and sent petitions to

.

* held public

The American Anti-Slavery Society:

**Antislavery Activities**

**10**

from the North and the South.

•

African Americans, some of whom had escaped

.

•

from the North, such as William Lloyd Garrison.

•

support of abolition, including:

in

**A Diverse Movement**

As part of the growing movement, many people began

**Slide**

**Spreading the Word Today**

**REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

Today, reformers have many more media outlets to help spread their message.

* Newspapers

•

* The

**Slide**

from 1847 to 1860

* Published the abolitionist newspaper the
* Wrote his autobiography in 1845

to abolitionist groups in 1841

* Began

from slavery in 1838

•

as an enslaved boy in Maryland

* Learned to

and author

* Was a leading

**Frederick Douglass (ca. 1818–1895)**

**10**

**14**

many in their home state with their actions

•

* Left home and joined the Quakers in Philadelphia to become active abolitionists

family

* Were born in Charleston, South Carolina, into a

rights

and

* Were advocates of

**Sarah and Angelina Grimké (1792−1873 and 1805−1879)**

Who took part in the abolitionist cause, and how did they spread their message?

**Lesson**

**Question**

**Slide**

**?**

Christian teachings.

went against

abolitionists believed that

•

abolitionist movement.

lead to the growth of the

* The Second

were the first abolitionists.

**Review: Religious Roots of Abolitionism**

**Answer**

**2**

**Slide**

Society

of the American

•

*Liberator*

the

such as William Lloyd

•

Abolitionists spread their message in a variety of ways.

**Review: Spreading the Message**

**2**

sisters

such as the

•

people such as Frederick

* Formerly

**Review: Voices of Abolition**

Other abolitionist leaders included:

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