



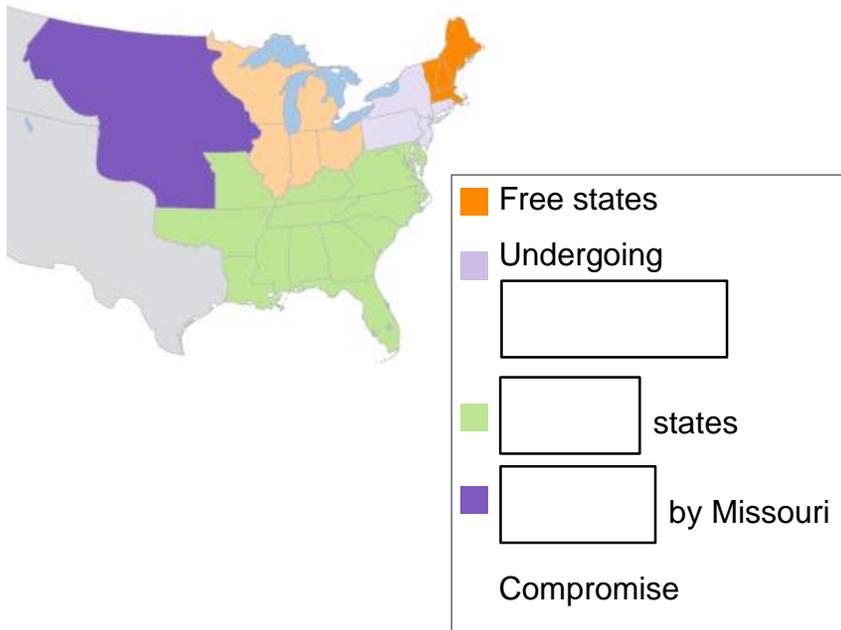
Lesson Question



Slavery in the United States

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

Slavery in the US, Early 1800s



In the early 1800s, slavery was:

- abolished in most states' constitutions.
- still common in the .
- becoming an issue that was deeply the United States.



Abolition on Other Continents

In , the Quakers led a movement to stop the .

- In , the slave trade was abolished in England.
- Many governments followed suit.

Abolitionists in the United States watched these events closely.



Lesson Objectives

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

- Examine the role of the Second in promoting the abolitionist cause.
- Analyze the role of media in spreading antislavery sentiment.
- Identify the contributions of early abolitionist .



Words to Know

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

<input type="text"/>	the act of setting someone or something free
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Quakers and Abolitionism

Quakers actively spoke out against slavery.

- In 1688, four German Quakers in signed a resolution slavery.
- In , Quakers the first abolitionist group in the United States.

The Second Great Awakening

In the early 1800s, a religious called the Second Great Awakening took place.

- Encouraged people to live and respectful lives
- Led to a desire to society
- Led to movements for , such as abolitionism

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Religion and Abolitionism

Many people began to object to slavery on grounds.

They claimed that slavery:

- denied the of enslaved people.
- went against teachings.
- was .

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New Voices

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

demands.

Past abolitionists had called for:

- the **emancipation** of enslaved people over time.
- the of freed enslaved people to .

New abolitionists called for:

- the emancipation of all enslaved people.
- the incorporation of freed enslaved people into .

is the act of setting someone or something free.

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William Lloyd Garrison (1805–1879)

- Was a leading
- Grew up in New England during the Second Great Awakening
- Believed that African Americans should be members of US society
- Edited several abolitionist , including the
- many abolitionists

The *Liberator*

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

- Most of its readers were free .
- It included articles calling for immediate .
- It built up Garrison's reputation as an abolitionist .

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Abolitionist Newspapers

Newspapers played an important role in the antislavery movement.

- Reported related to slavery and the antislavery movement
- Offered a place for abolitionists to express their
- Helped the abolitionist message

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The American Anti-Slavery Society

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

- Grew to include more than local chapters and members
- Included members of religious groups, free Americans, and women

Antislavery Activities

The American Anti-Slavery Society:

- held public .
- adopted resolutions and sent petitions to .
- and distributed information.

These activities were often met with opposition.

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Spreading the Word Today**REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

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

- Newspapers

-

- The

A Diverse Movement

As part of the growing movement, many people began in support of abolition, including:

- from the North, such as William Lloyd Garrison.
- African Americans, some of whom had escaped .
- from the North and the South.

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Frederick Douglass (ca. 1818–1895)

- Was a leading and author
- Learned to as an enslaved boy in Maryland
- from slavery in 1838
- Began to abolitionist groups in 1841
- Wrote his autobiography in 1845
- Published the abolitionist newspaper the from 1847 to 1860

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Sarah and Angelina Grimké (1792–1873 and 1805–1879)

- Were advocates of and rights
- Were born in Charleston, South Carolina, into a family
- Left home and joined the Quakers in Philadelphia to become active abolitionists
- many in their home state with their actions

Summary

Rise of Abolitionism

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**Lesson
Question**

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

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Answer

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Review: Religious Roots of Abolitionism

were the first abolitionists.

- The Second lead to the growth of the abolitionist movement.
- abolitionists believed that went against Christian teachings.

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Review: Spreading the Message

Abolitionists spread their message in a variety of ways.

- such as William Lloyd the *Liberator*
- of the American Society

Review: Voices of Abolition

Other abolitionist leaders included:

- Formerly people such as Frederick
- such as the sisters



Summary

Rise of Abolitionism

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