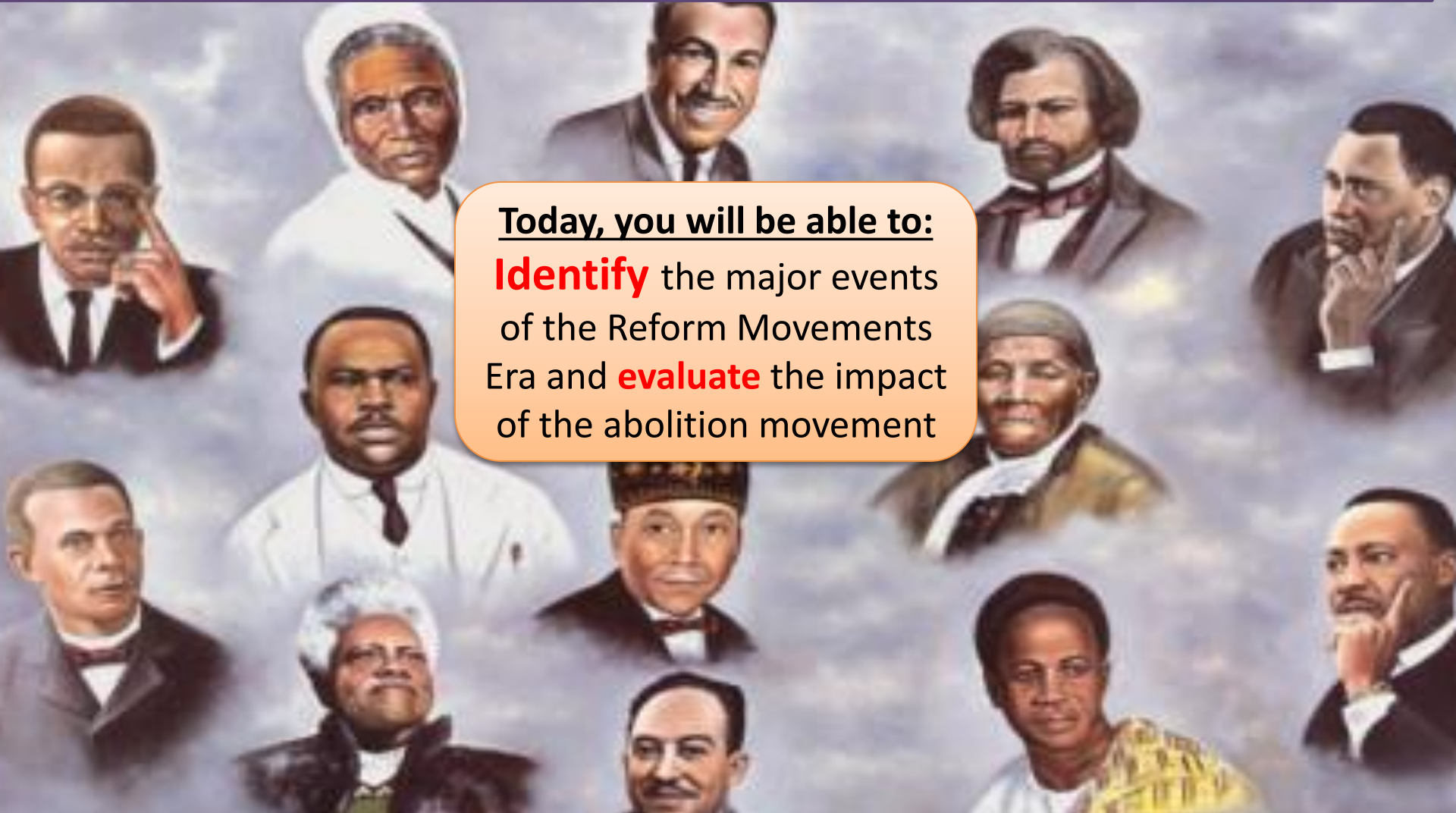


ABOLITION MOVEMENT

Today, you will be able to:

Identify the major events of the Reform Movements Era and **evaluate** the impact of the abolition movement





Abolition Movement

Ending Slavery



Movement Goals



**Abolition
Contribution**



Sojourner Truth



Directions:

- 1. Write Vocabulary words**
- 2. Summarize by answering the guided questions**
- 3. Start creating your Reform Video Slides**

Reform Movements

Vocabulary

Reform Movements Vocabulary Page



Reform Movements
Vocabulary

Pages 91-92

Timeline Voc.

Reform

Temperance

Public Schools

Suffrage

Abolition

Women's Rights Voc.

Petition

Strike

Declaration

Sentiments

Abolition Voc.

Activists

Anti-slavery

Pro-slavery

Activists

Pages 91-92

- ❑ A person who participates for a social change



Anti-Slavery

Pages 91-92

❑ Against (to get rid of) slavery



Pro-slavery

Pages 91-92

Favors (keep) slavery



Abolition Movement

Abolition Movement

Ending Slavery



Movement Goals



**Abolition
Contribution**



Sojourner Truth



Ending Slavery



Ending Slavery: The Struggles

- When did the slave trade ended?
- Why did the North struggle to end slavery?

Once the slave trade ended in 1808, northern shipping communities had no more interest in slaves. Still, northern factory owners like the cheap cotton that the South provided. Although slavery ended in the North by the early 1800s, many northerners still accepted southern slavery.



Ending Slavery: Laws passed

- What is the law passed in the South?
- What was stopping the abolitionists to end slavery?

Most other Northern states passed laws gradually eliminating slavery, while many Southern states then passed laws making it easier for slave owners to free individual slaves. The abolitionists wanted to end slavery, but they did not always agree about how to do it.

ANTI-SLAVERY MASS MEETING!

Agreeably to a call, signed by about 50 persons, and published in the Lawrence Republican, a Mass Meeting of the friends of Freedom will be held at Miller's Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 2d, the day on which



Movement Goals

Union with Freemen—No Union with Slaveholders.

**ANTI-SLAVERY
MEETINGS!**

Movement Goals: The Quakers

- What did the Quakers advocated?
- What did the Quakers organized?

The Quakers (the religious group that started in the middle colonies) led many reform movements. They advocated tolerance and acceptance. The Quakers called for the abolition of slavery and organized many anti-slavery protests.



*Antislavery Movement
Quakers*



gettyimages

Three Lions

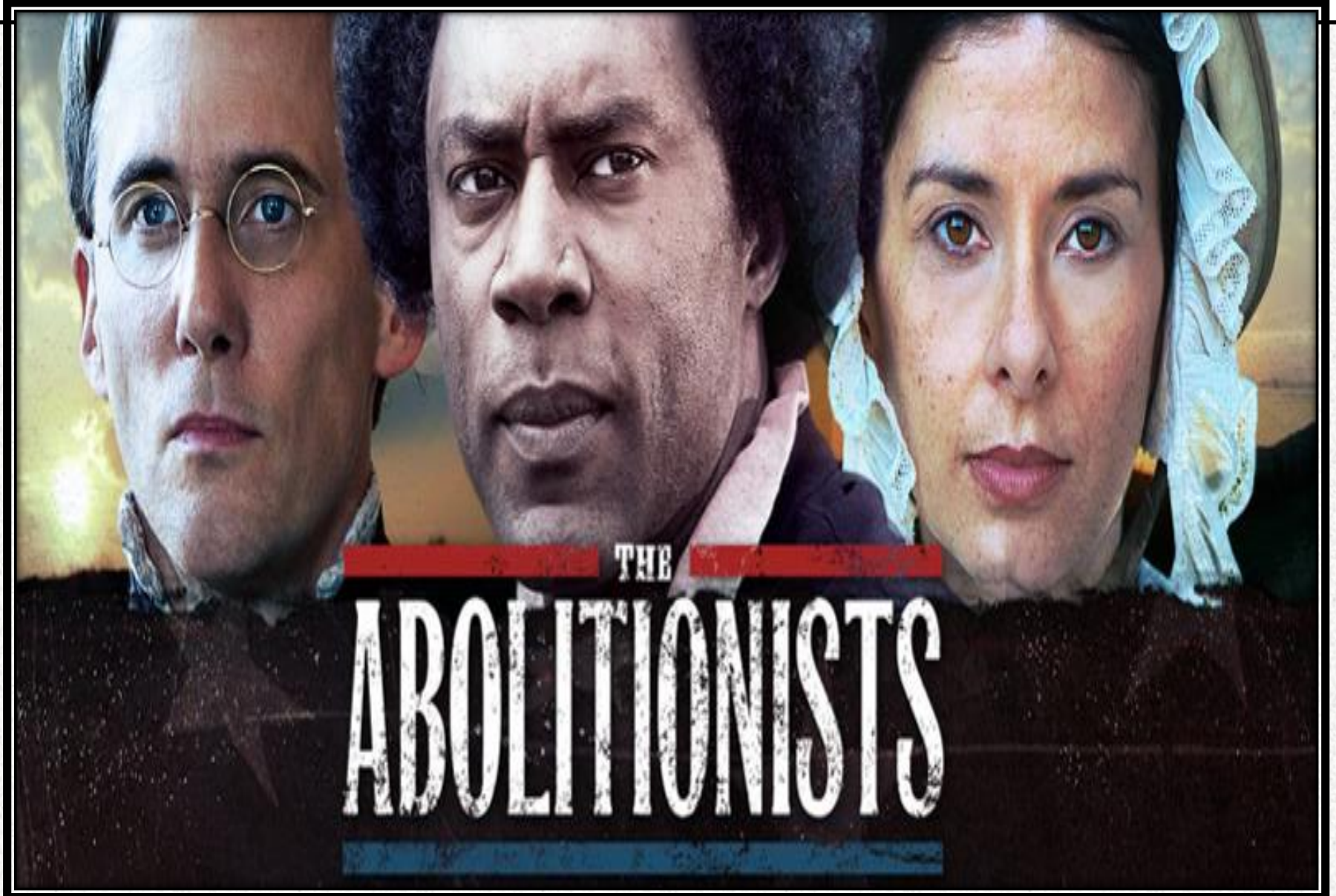
Movement Goals: Activists

- What did the activists inspire the slaves to do?
- How did the activist try end slavery?

The abolitionists did not always agree about how to end slavery. Some activists tried to inspire slaves to rise up in revolt. Others wanted to find a peaceful way to end slavery immediately. Moderates wanted to give slaveholders time to develop farming methods that didn't rely on slave labor.



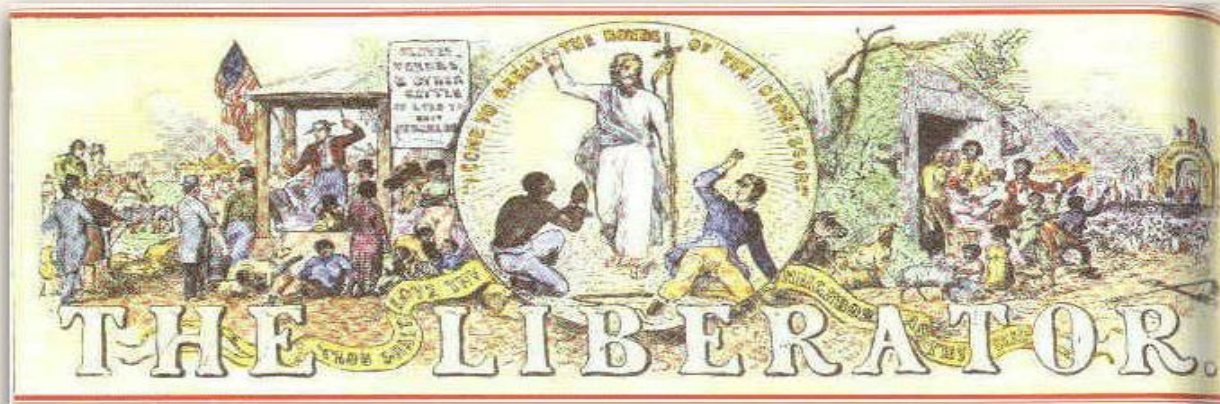
Abolition Contribution



Abolition Contribution: William Garrison

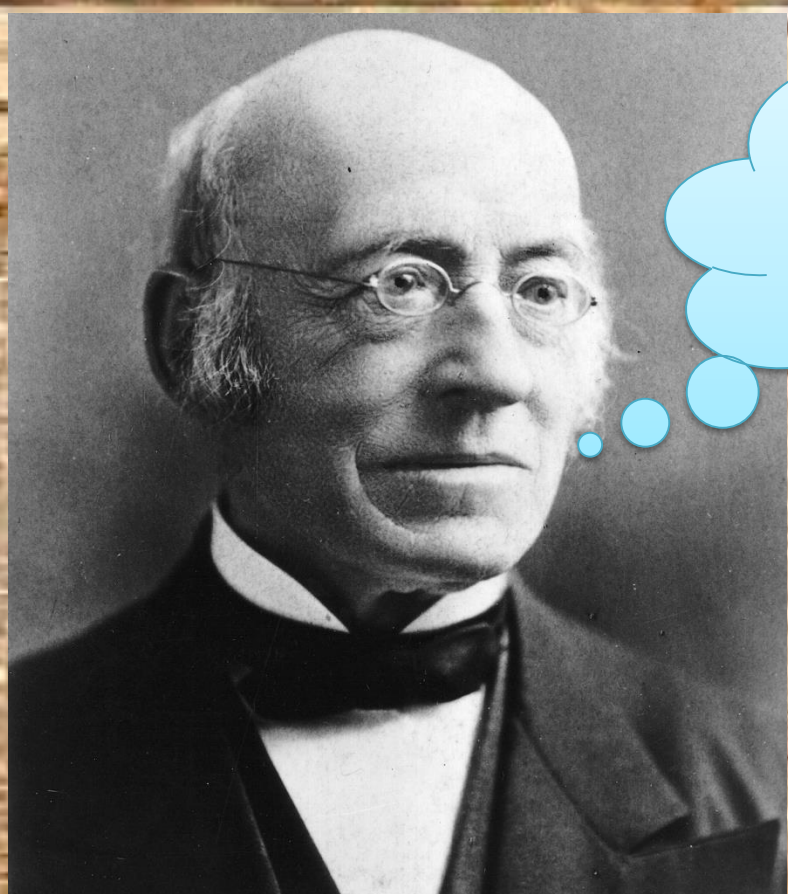
- Why did many northerners disapprove of the *Liberator*?
- What did the pro-slavery groups do to Garrison?

In 1831, a deeply religious white man, William Lloyd Garrison, started a fiery abolitionists newspaper, the *Liberator*. Braving the disapproval of many northerners, Garrison demanded the immediate freeing of all slaves. Angry pro-slavery groups destroyed Garrison's printing press and burned his house.





THE LIBERATOR.



I created the Liberator to speak out against slavery!

Abolition Contribution: Fredrick Douglass

- What helped Fredrick Douglass to become a leader in the abolition movement?
- What did Douglass write about in his newspaper, the *North Star*?

In 1838, an escaped slave Fredrick Douglass, quickly became a leader in the abolitionist movement. His autobiography (story of his life) became an instant bestseller. A brilliant, independent thinker, Douglass eventually started his own newspaper, *North Star*. He began to preach the horrors of slavery and promote abolition.



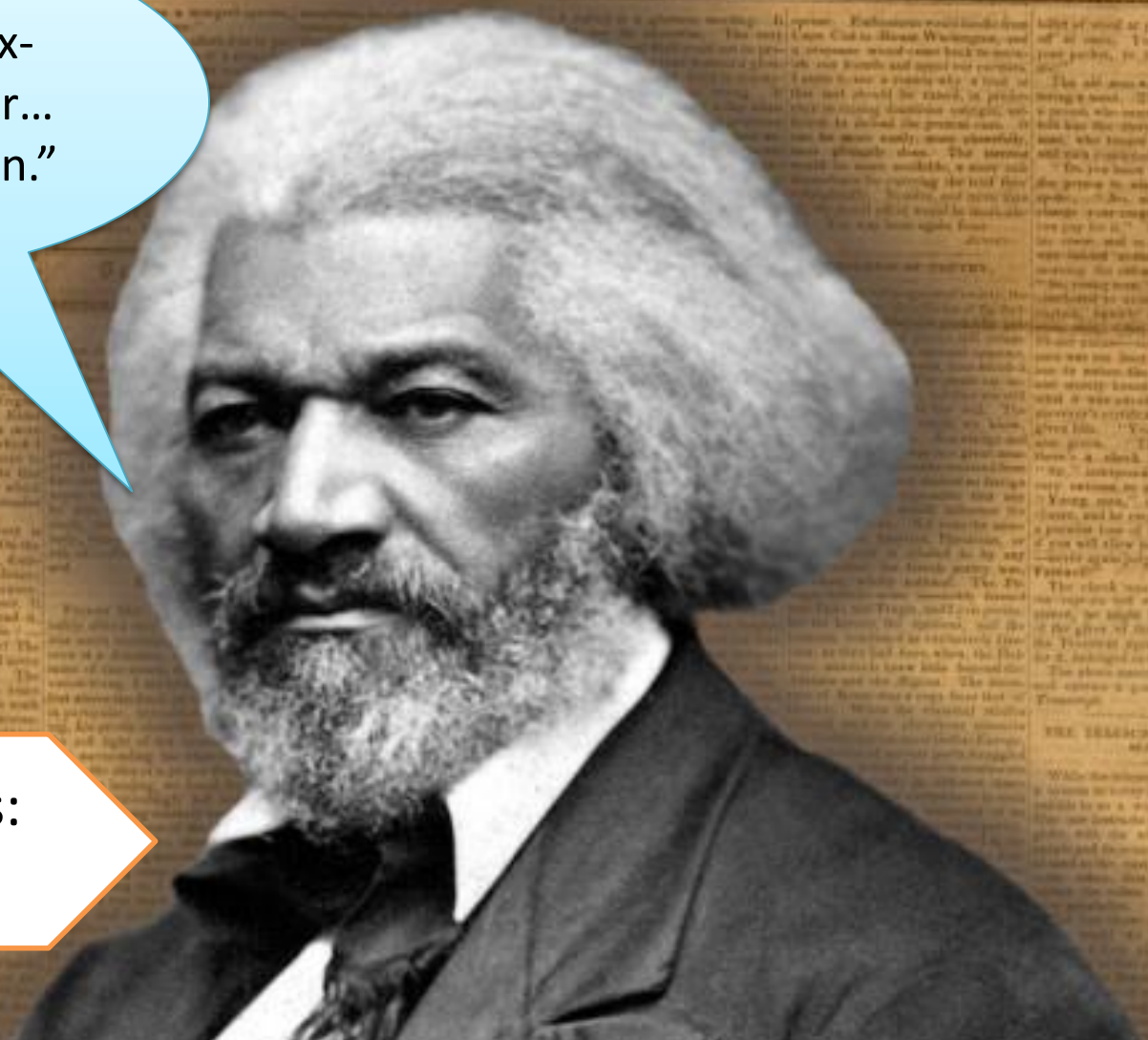
THE NORTH STAR.

RIGHT IS OF NO SEX—TRUTH IS OF NO COLOR—AND ALL WE ARE BRETHREN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

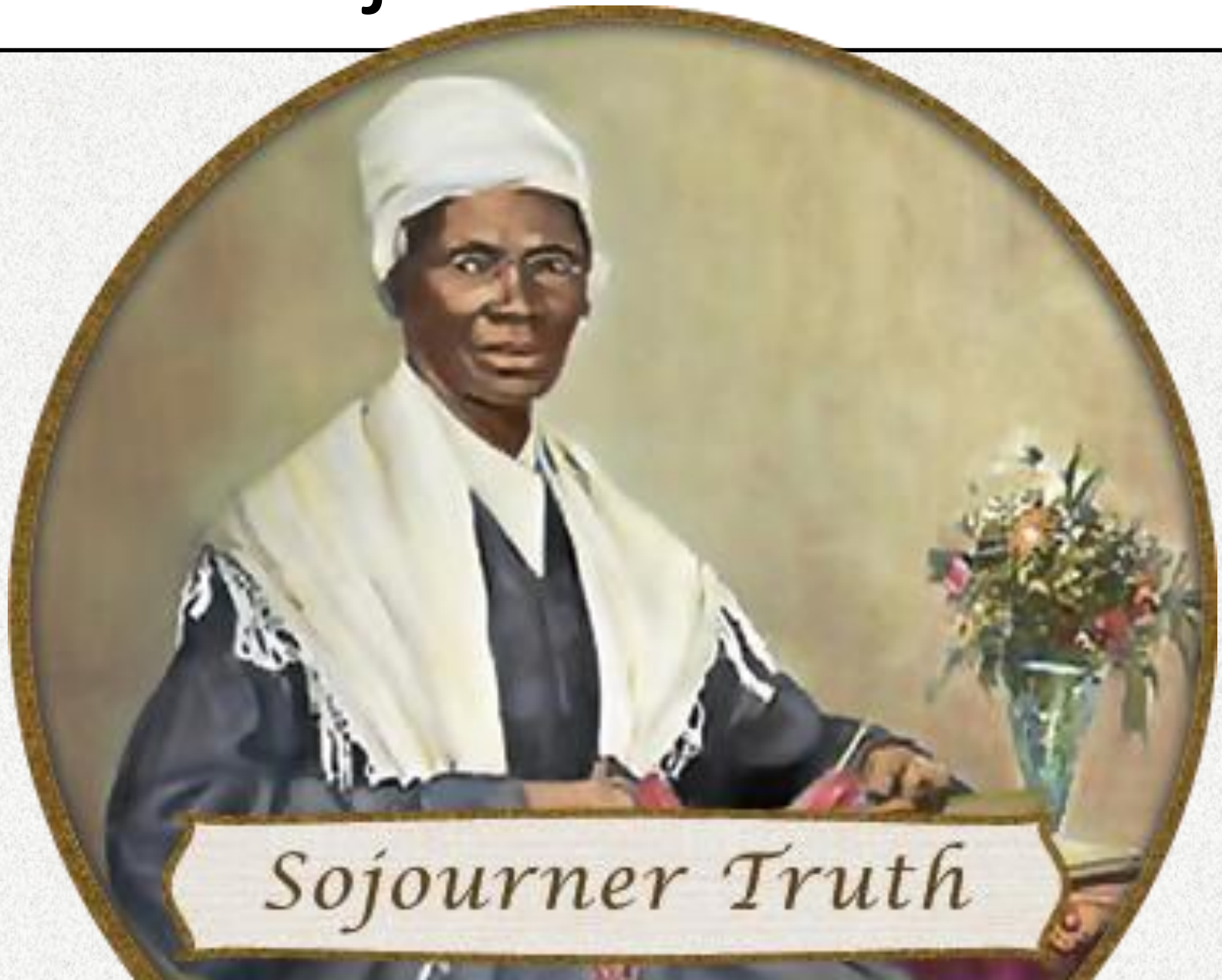
WHOLE NO.—23.

“Right is of no sex—
Truth is of no color...
We are all brethren.”



Fredrick Douglas:
Abolitionists

Sojourner Truth



Sojourner Truth

Sojourner Truth: Her Influence

- What is Sojourner Truth known by?
- Who were her influences?

Sojourner Truth was a former slave who ran away to live with a family of Quakers. Truth had always been strongly spiritual and had preached throughout the North at religious meetings and on street corners. But when she met Douglass and Garrison, their enthusiasm inspired her to speak out about slavery.



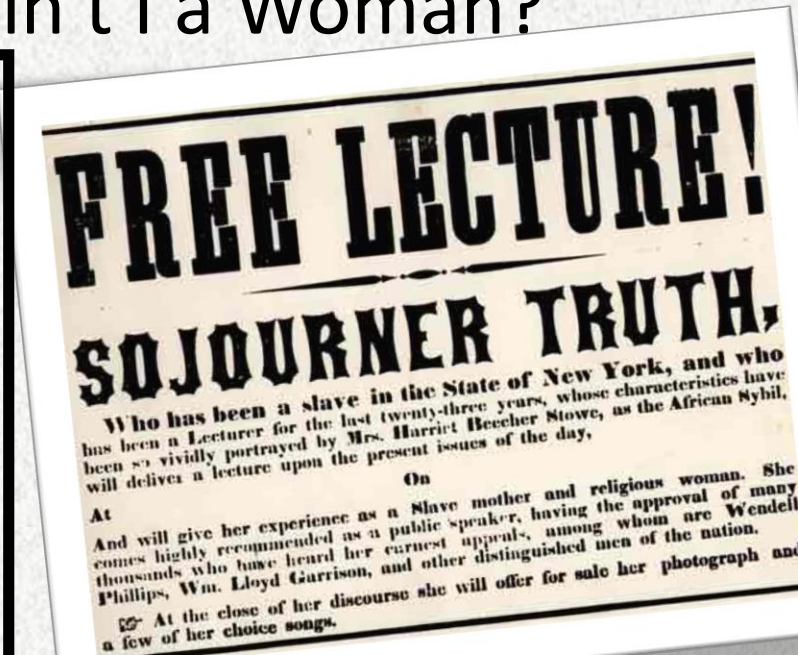
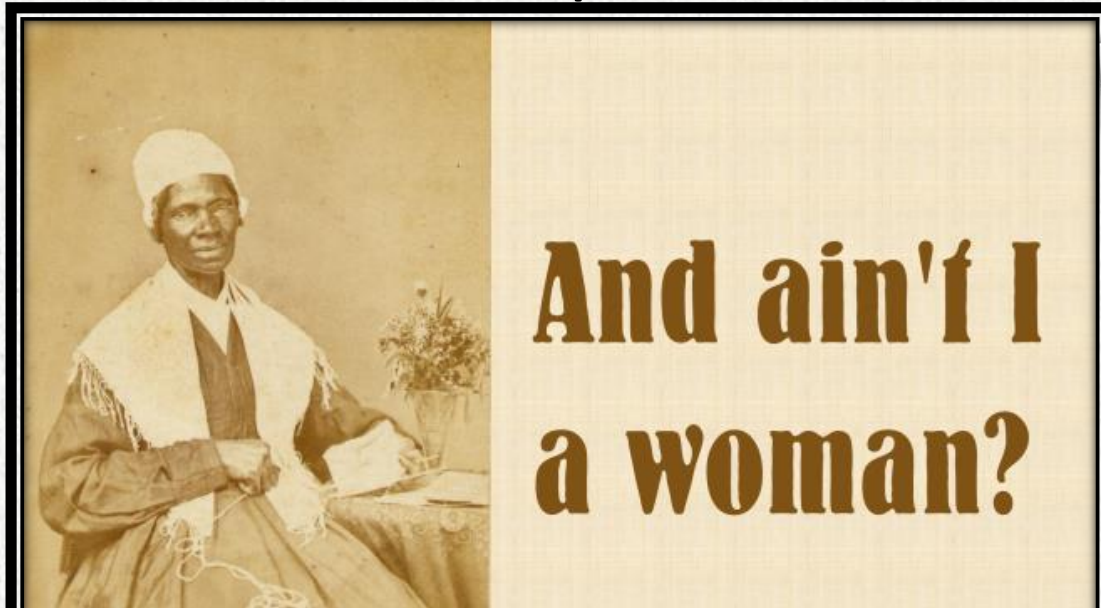
Leaders of the Abolitionist Movement



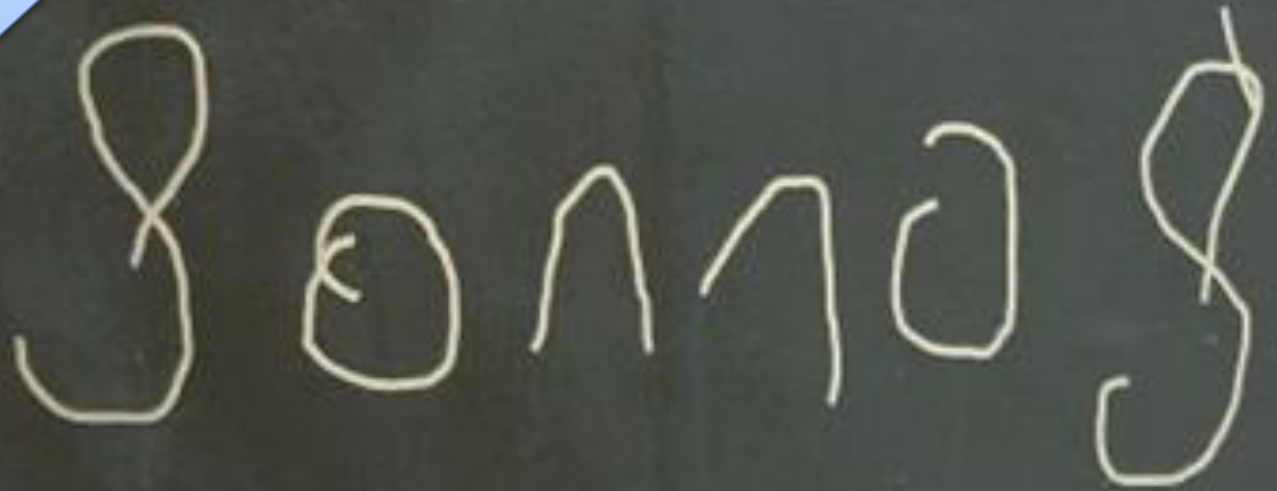
Sojourner Truth: Speeches

- What ability did Sojourner Truth was not able to do?
- Why is she known as an outstanding speaker?

Although she never learned to read and write, Sojourner Truth gave speeches in the North that drew huge crowds. An outstanding speaker, Truth argued that God would end slavery peacefully. She is most famous for the speech titled, “Ain't I a Woman?”



Sojourner Truth could not read or write but that did not stop her to be an outstanding speaker..

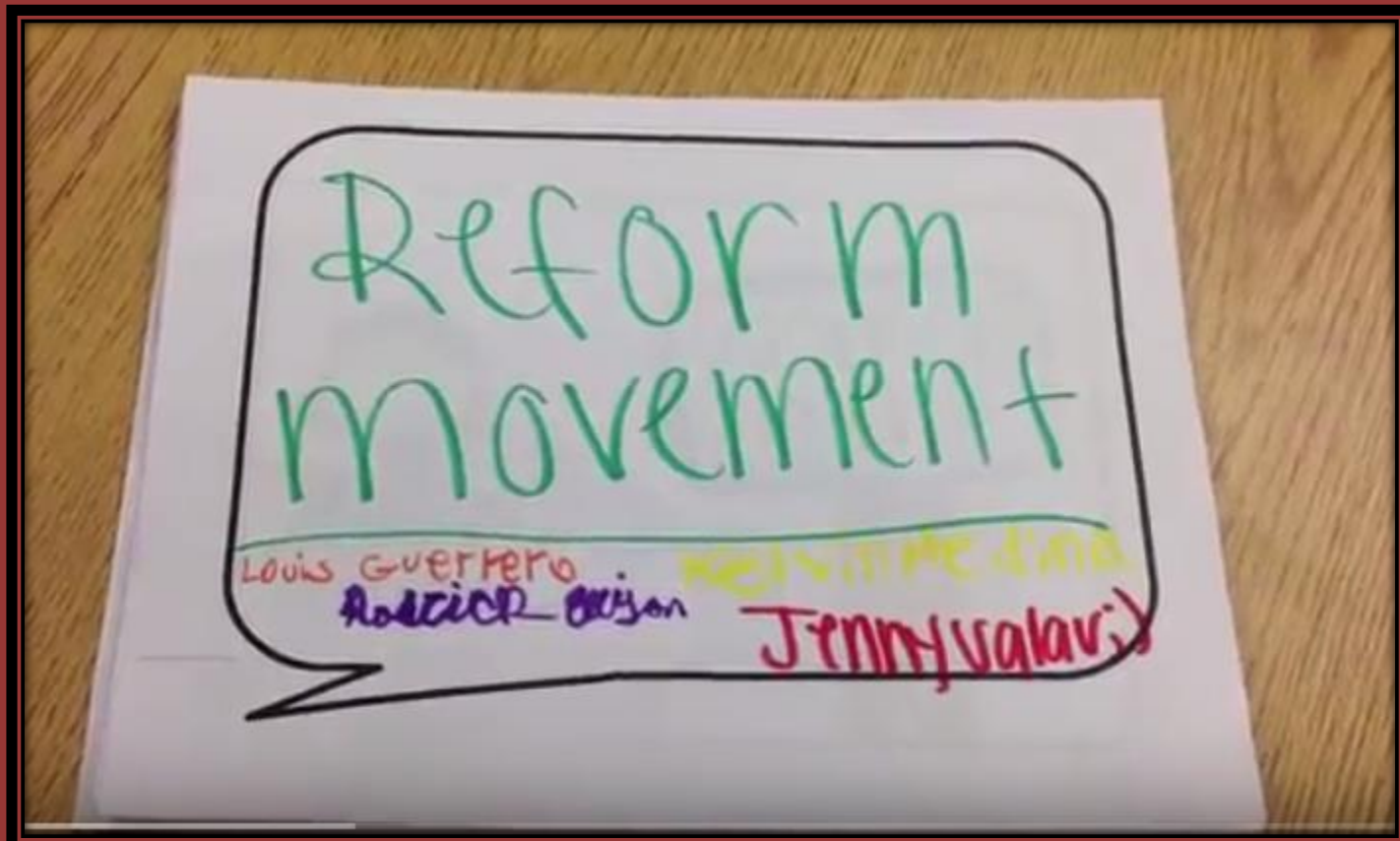
A blackboard with the name 'Sojourner' written in white chalk. The letters are stylized and somewhat irregular, reflecting the original handwritten signature. The blackboard is mounted on a stone wall.

Because it was illegal to teach slaves, Sojourner Truth never learned to read or write. This is the only known example of her signature, which she wrote in an autograph book owned by Hattie Johnson, a local high school student, on April 23, 1842.

(from the archives of the Historical Society of Battle Creek)

Reform Movement Video Slides

- Label and Draw slides from Reform Unit
- Each slide will be narrated by summarizing the reform
- Take turns with your partner(s)
- Video your slides with the iPad on Friday!!



Create your own
Reform Movement
Video Slides

Era of Reform
Movements

Temperance
Movement

Prison Reform

Education
Reform

Women's
Suffrage

Seneca Falls
Convention

Declaration of
Sentiments

Abolition
Movement