

The Abolition Movement

Fighting the Evil of Slavery

Early Opposition to Slavery

- Only scattered criticism of slavery at time of Revolution
- Abolition movement grows in early 19th Century
- Formation of American Colonization Society (1817)
- Liberia

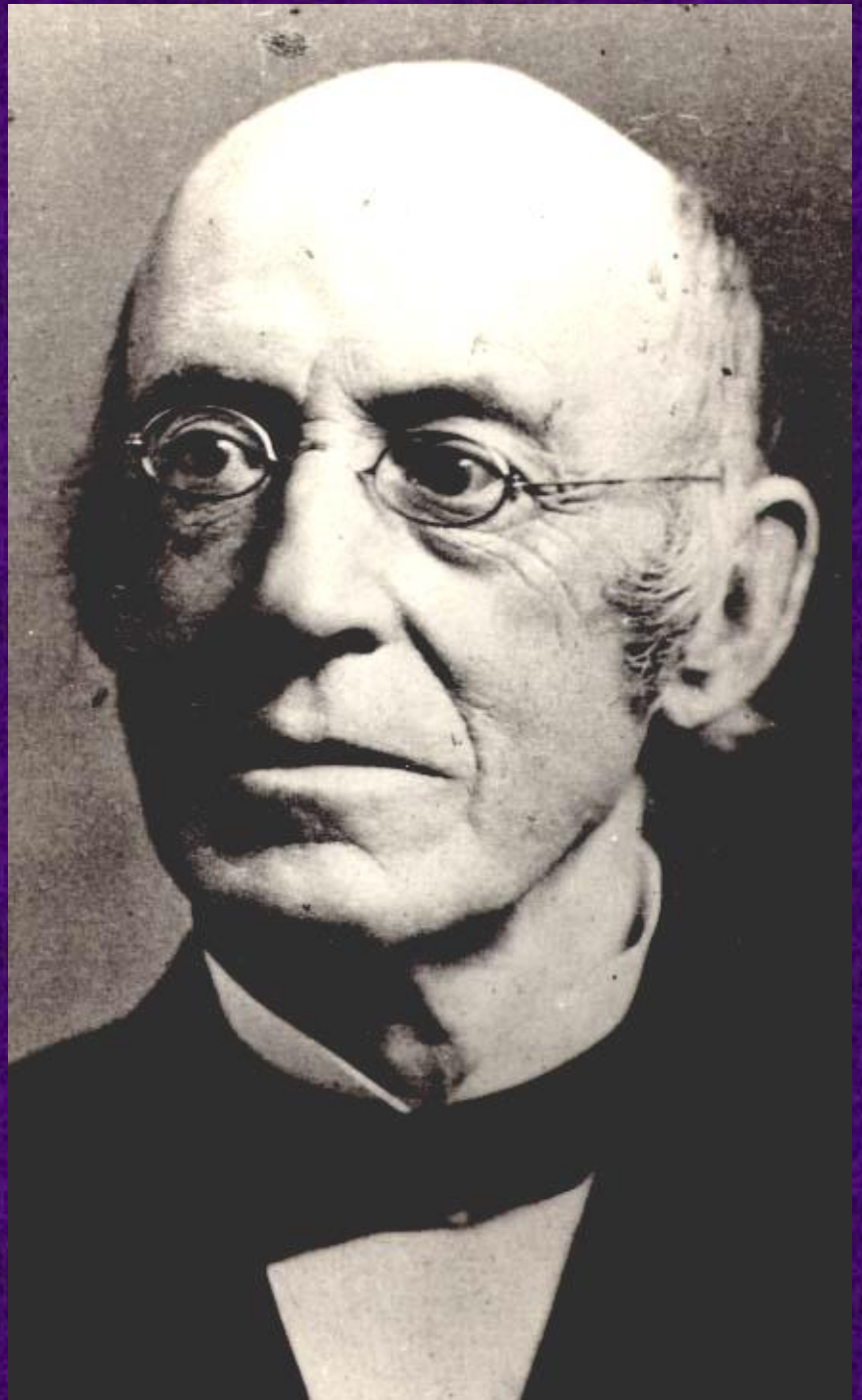
David Walker

- A Free Black living in Boston
- 1829 - Walker published *Appeal*
- Promotes insurrection and violence
- Pamphlet widely circulated
- Southerners demand Walker's arrest
 - Mass. officials refuse

William Lloyd Garrison

- Impatient with moderate abolitionists
- Editor of *The Liberator*
- Combative
- South blamed him for Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

William
Lloyd
Garrison



The American Anti-Slavery Society

- A militant national anti-slavery group based in Philadelphia
- Formed in 1833 by several smaller groups
- Hoped to build on momentum from ending of slavery in British Empire (1833)
- Advocated emancipation and equality

Divided by Tactics

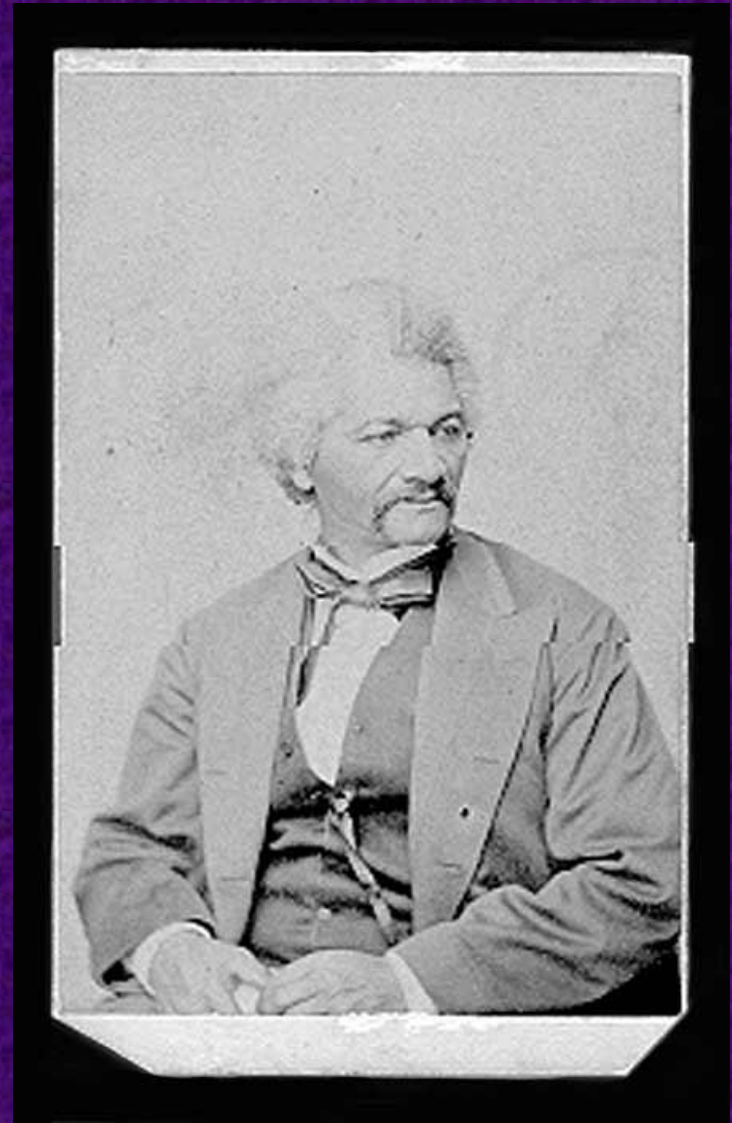
- Radical Garrisonians vs. moderate Tappanites
- Garrison opposed colonization and stood for equal rights
- Viewed by moderate reformers as an impractical fanatic

Women in the Abolition Movement

- Sarah and Angelina Grimke
- Among the first female abolitionists
- Criticized for publicly speaking out about slavery
- Instrumental in bringing women into the abolition movement
- Garrison supported women in the movement

Black Abolitionists

- Active in white abolition groups
- Notable former slaves were outstanding speakers for abolition
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Frederick Douglass
 - Spoke from first-hand experience



The Underground Railroad

- Aided runaway slaves
- Guided them to safety
- Some risked all to go back to help others escape
- Harriet Tubman - 19 trips





Underground Railroad

Most of the fugitive slaves who were helped north to Canada were young adult males who were skilled laborers without family and so could be effectively concealed. They were helped along by antislavery northerners, who provided the fugitives a safe haven from slave catchers who roamed the northern and border states searching for escapees. The actual number of slaves assisted during the nearly eighty years that the network existed was not overwhelming, but the publicity generated served to fuel sectional mistrust and bring about the American Civil War.