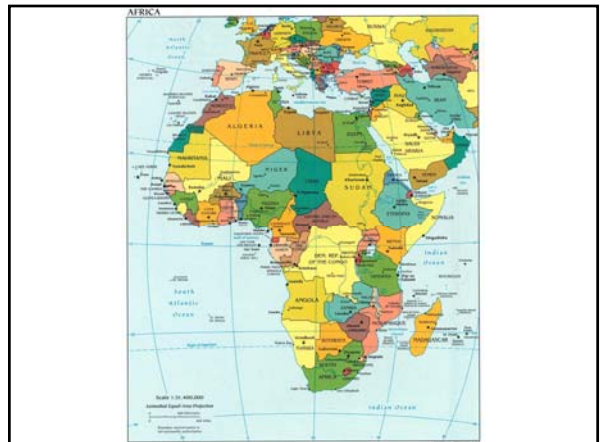
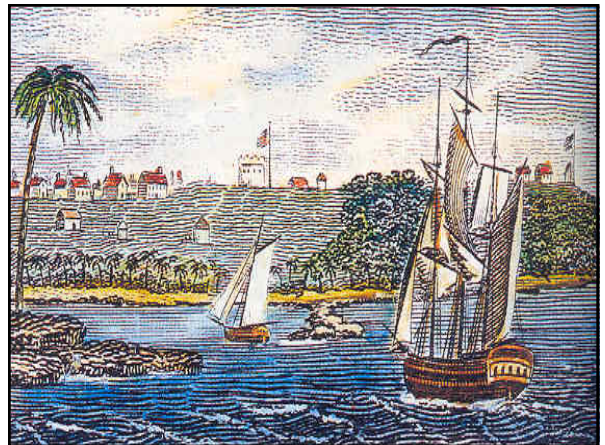


Reasons to Abolish Slavery

- Contradicted basic premise of Declaration of Ind.
 - "all men are created equal"
- Inhumane
 - Break-up of families
 - Whippings
 - Lack of education
 - Rape
- Violate Christian principles
 - Esp. the Golden Rule
 - Treat others how you yourself would want to be treated.

Colonization of Freed Blacks

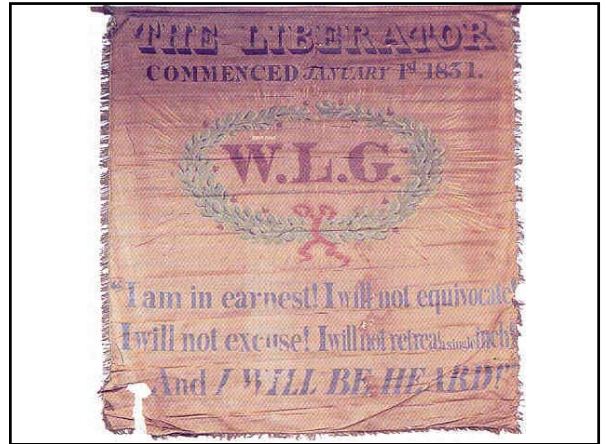
- Paul Cuffe
 - Massachusetts Quaker
 - Financed emigration of 38 blacks to Sierra Leone in 1815
 - British colony for freed slaves
- American Colonization Society
 - Purchased land to est. colony of Liberia in 1817
 - W/ the capital of Monrovia
 - Supported by whites
 - Would allow blacks to live in freedom w/o prejudice
 - Would allow whites to get away from living w/ them
 - Did not really appeal to blacks
 - Africa was a strange land to African-Americans.
 - There were not enough blacks going to make it worthwhile.
 - Slaves were becoming too expensive to free.
 - ✦ The foreign slave trade had ended.
 - Slaves were needed on the new cotton plantations.



William Lloyd Garrison



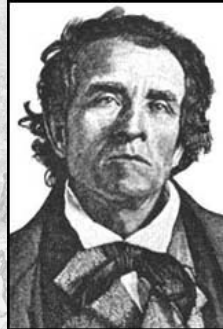
- Radical abolitionist
 - Urged “immediate” abolition of slavery
- Founded The Liberator
 - Abolitionist newspaper founded in Boston in 1830
 - Slogan—“On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write in moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm . . . Tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen—but urge me not to use moderation in a case like the present. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat—AND I WILL BE HEARD!”
 - Never had a circulation more than 3,000, but never lost money
 - Published until the 13th Amendment was ratified in 1865
 - Abolished slavery



William Lloyd Garrison

- Views on abolitionism
 - Believed colonization was racism
 - Promoted racial equality
 - Rejected compensation for slave owners
- Founded the Am. Anti-Slavery Society in 1831
- Burned a copy of the Constitution
 - Arguing that it was “an agreement w/ hell”
- Broadcloth Mob (1835)
 - Dragged him thru the streets of Boston by his neck
 - Showed unpopularity of his radical approach even in N.

Theodore Weld

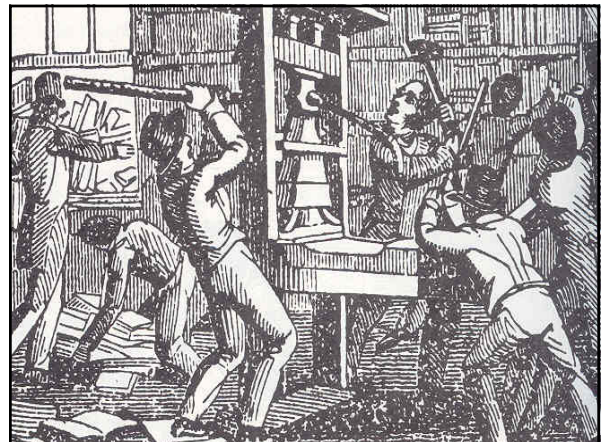


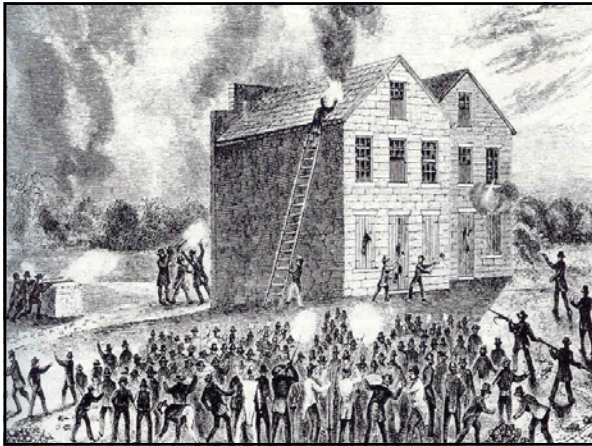
- Broke w/ Garrison
 - Over participation of women
 - Sought gradual emancipation w/ compensation
- Wrote American Slavery As It Is (1839)
 - Important abolition propaganda pamphlet

Elijah P. Lovejoy

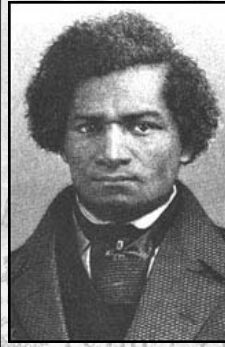


- Presbyterian minister
- Published The Observer
 - Abolitionist newspaper
 - First published in St. Louis in 1833
 - St. Louis mobs smashed his press in July 1836.
 - After he published details of a lynching and acquittal of culprits.
 - Relocated to Alton, IL, in 1837
 - Alton mobs smashed his press in Aug. 1837.
- Killed by a mob on Nov. 7, 1837
 - Trying to protect his newest press





Frederick Douglass



- Born a slave in MD
 - Escaped to the N. in 1838
- Gave an impromptu speak on the evils of slavery at an anti-slavery convention
- Became a lecturer on the topic afterwards
- Founded the abolitionist newspaper *North Star* in 1847

Southern Reaction to Abolitionism

- Felt increasing isolated
 - Public opinion turned against slavery and the S.
- Arguments to justify slavery
 - Slavery had a long history.
 - Slavery was ordained by God and permitted by the Bible.
 - “Slaves, obey your masters.”
 - Ancient Greece and Rome depended upon slaves
 - Aristotle argued individuals of superior talent should properly become masters over those of inferior talents.
 - Slavery was essential to the southern economy.
 - Slave owners and civilized them.
 - Paternalism
 - Slaves lived better than northern factory workers.
 - Basic necessities were guaranteed



Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

- Turner master and family.
 - W/ help of fellow slaves
- Violence spread to other plantations.
 - Killing about 57 whites
- Rebellion was quickly suppressed.
 - Turner captured and executed.
- Effects of Rebellion
 - Left the S. uneasy
 - Ended abolitionist sentiment in the S.
 - Circulation of abolitionist literature prohibited.
 - Blacks portrayed as bandits who would endanger whites.
 - The “necessary evil” was now seen as a “positive good.”



"Gag Rule"

- Imposed in the House in 1836
- Tabled or postponed all petitions, bills, and matters dealing w/ slavery
- Fought by John Quincy Adams
 - Serving in the House after his presidency
- Finally removed in 1844
 - On motion of Adams

Cultural Expectations of Women

- Summarized by Rev. John Ogden
 - "Every man, by the Constitution, is born with an equal right to be elected to the highest office. And every woman is born with the equal right to be the wife of the most eminent man."
- Limitations cultural, no natural
 - "In the U.S., if women were more emotional, less intelligent, or more prone to illness than men, it was because society had made them so by denying them an education, a profession, exercise, and sensible clothing."—Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Gender stereotypes
 - Deeply engrained in attitudes, cultural traits, literature
 - Which is why politically-correct language is advocated
 - "Cult of True Womanhood"
 - Idea that women should confine themselves to the home. Anything else would be detrimental to the family.
 - Promoted by women as well as men.

Women and Abolition

- American Anti-Slavery Society
 - Important women abolitionists
 - Lucretia Mott
 - Grimké sisters
 - Split over women's participation



London Anti-Slavery Convention

- Int'l meeting to discuss slavery in 1840
- Barred women from participation
 - Forced to watch from the balcony
 - Joined by Garrison who refused to participate
- Convinced many to organize women's rights convention
 - Mott and Stanton



Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

- Held in church in Seneca Falls
 - Near home of Stanton
 - Locked them out after a change in heart
 - Unlocked by child hoisted thru window
- Adopted the Declaration of Sentiments
 - Based on the Declaration of Independence
 - Proclaimed equality of "all men and women"
 - Contained list of grievances against mankind

Legal and Property Rights of Women

- Seen as extension of husband
 - From idea a married couple being one
- Surrendered all property to husband
 - And earnings
- Flora Campbell
 - Servant in the Cady household when Eliz. was a child
 - Inherited property when 1st husband died
 - Remarried, surrendering property to new husband
 - Who died and willed it to son from his 1st marriage
- What happens when a husband dies w/o a will?
 - Property does not automatically revert to wife.
 - Common law divides property.
 - Wife gets 1/3.
 - Child(ren) gets 2/3.

Clothing

- Corsets
 - Used to help keep a thin waist
 - Explains why women were faint
 - Compressed diaphragm, making breathing difficult
 - Worn even during pregnancy
 - Causing complications and birth defects



Clothing

- Bloomers
 - Short skirt worn over pajama-like trousers
 - Designed by Elizabeth Smith Miller
 - Publicized in her temperance magazine, *The Lily*
 - Made work easier than w/ the many layers of petty coats



Suffrage Movement

- Adopted at Seneca Falls
 - By a bear majority
- Arguments against suffrage
 - Politics was dirty business.
 - Don't want to corrupt women.
 - Women were extensions of husbands.
 - So will vote the same way
 - Suffrage would led to further deterioration of family.
 - Women were too emotional and impractical.
- Caused a division in women's movement
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Sought comprehensive reforms for women
 - Susan B. Anthony
 - Believed the focus should be on suffrage
 - Singular focus would be more effective.
 - Other reforms would follow only when women got the right to vote.
 - Gained control of the women's movement

