

Chapter 12, Section 3

The Fight Against Slavery

Roots of the Antislavery Movement

- Slavery Ends in the North

- _____ was 1st- passed a law to gradually end slavery in 1780

- By 1804 every northern state had

- Congress banned slavery in

- 1803- OH entered as first state to ban slavery in state constitution

Roots of Antislavery Movement

- The Colonization Movement

- Early antislavery group-

formed in 1817

- Wanted to free slaves gradually and sent them to

in West Africa, colony
started in 1822

- Didn't work- most slaves had grown up in US and wanted to stay

- By 1830, only 1400 former slaves returned to Africa

Growing Opposition to Slavery

- Garrison

- _____ - Quaker

- Against violence to end slavery
 - Wanted equal political rights for all African Americans
 - Launched antislavery newspaper- _____
 - Founded New England Anti-slavery Society (later American Anti-Slavery Society)
 - Members included:
 - Theodore Weld- minister and pupil of Finney
 - Sarah and Angelina Grimke- daughters of SC slaveholder

Growing Opposition to Slavery

- African American Abolitionists

- David Walker- 1829-

- Worded strongly- encouraged rebellion by slaves, if necessary, to gain freedom

- _____ - born into slavery- self taught (against the law)

- Escaped to the North and became prominent anti-slavery leader
 - Spoke publicly despite risk of being sent back into slavery
 - Started his own anti-slavery newspaper,
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Growing Opposition to Slavery

- A Former President Takes a Stand
 - Most abolitionists were every day people
 - But _____, who had been elected to Congress, read abolitionist petitions in Congress
 - 1839- Proposed amendment to

 - Did not pass
 - Two years later- slave ship _____
 - Captive Africans rebelled and killed captain- ordered crew to sail back to Africa
 - Sailed to America instead
 - JQA presented to Supreme Court for 9 hours to help get their freedom back

The Underground Railroad

- A network of people (black, white, northern, southern) that helped slaves reach freedom in the north
- Very dangerous and very illegal
- “ _____ ” led groups to “ _____ ” or safe houses (usually homes, sometimes churches or caves)
- People helped by donating food, clothes or money
 - _____ - Quaker from IN- helped 3000 slaves reach freedom
- _____ - escaped slave that became conductor
 - Helped 300 people to freedom
 - Nicknamed “Black Moses”
 - Told Douglass that in 19 trips never lost 1 passenger
 - Had a bounty for \$40,000 for her capture (about \$1.2 million today)
- 50,000 people fled to freedom using UR

Opposing Abolition

- Opposition in the north
 - factory and mill owners benefited from

 - Workers feared

 for jobs
 - Some pro-slavery workers in north used violence against abolitionists
 - Attacked abolitionist meetings
 - Garrison dragged through streets of Boston by neck with rope
 - Southerners took offensive
 - GA offered \$5000 to anyone who had Garrison arrested and convicted of libel
 - Southerners in Congress able to pass
“

” that prevented abolition to be discussed in Congress