

Viewpoint 3 - Catherine E. Beecher

Stalcup (34)

- Women took part in 1833 AASS and played an active role
 - circulating petitions
 - publishing articles and books
 - delivering speeches
- Many Americans believed it was improper/scandalous for women to publicly express their political opinions and take part in such movements
- Catherine E. Beecher criticizes female reformers, particularly abolitionists:

Beecher (35-38)

- One sex is superior, the other is subordinate
- Christianity: power which is lawful to a woman: kindly, generous, peaceful and benevolent principles
- 1837 General Association of Massachusetts Congregational Churches in their pastoral letter to ministers criticizes women who give public speeches
- Women gain respect and win by peace and love
- case of Queen Esther is ok, but Abolition Society is not

Viewpoint 4 - Angelina Emily Grimké

Stalcup (39)

- upper class slaveholder, in 1827 became a Quaker, in 1829 joined Female Anti-Slavery Society
- She and her sister Sarah in 1837 starting a speaking tour of New England attracting enormous attention because it was first where women lecture audiences of both sex

Grimké (40-45)

- In reply to prev. - point #1 is without proof
- Did the Bible teach this? Doctrines of peace *only to women?*
- Angry reply and shooting down of opposition, presents counter
- Proclaims women's role in Christianity and right to petition
- Maria Stewart (free black from New England - first American-born woman to deliver public speeches) lectured on abolition but also on the right of black women to speak publicly
 - Refers to Christianity and biblical history for credibility and evidence