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| *Focus Question:*  *Who were the abolitionists?*  *Who were some who were part of slavery; became abolitionist?*  *Who participated in the Underground Railroad?*  *Who was Harriet Tubman?*  *What kind of barriers did woman encounter?*  *What were some of the key ideas at the Convention?*  *Who continued the fight for women’s rights after the convention?* | **What were the key arguments of the abolitionist and women’s rights movements?**  Abolitionists Call for Ending Slavery   * Abolition is the movement to end slavery, beginning in the late 1700s. * Encouraged by pamphlet printed in 1829 (David Walker). * William Lloyd Garrison began to publish an abolitionist newspaper, the Liberator. * Quincy Adams also led efforts to fight slavery, but ended up looking bad for the anti-slavery side.   Eyewitnesses to Slavery   * Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth were two famous speakers who went from slaves (born as) to famous speakers who fought slavery.   The Underground Railroad   * Was actually an aboveground series of escape routes. * Allowed slaves to escape from the South to the North. * While lives of African-Americans in the North were easier, they still faced racism. * People such as Frederick Douglass and Robert Purvis hid runaways.   Harriet Tubman   * One who led runaways to freedom was a “conductor.” Tubman was one of the most famous. * Fought against slavery from a young age after being beaten, was never caught during her 19 runs, even with a $40,000 reward.   Woman Reformers Face Barriers   * Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were two abolitionists; tried to speak but weren’t ever allowed to. * Women in the 1800s enjoyed very few rights, most agreed they shouldn’t be allowed to speak. * Held a convention for women’s rights when they’d returned home.   The Seneca Falls Convention   * The Seneca Falls Convention for women’s rights was led by Stanton and Mott; convention attracted between 100-300 men and women. * Every resolution proposed won unanimous approval except for suffrage, or right to vote. * The rights movement was ridiculed in public.   Continued Calls for Women’s Rights   * Sojourner Truth spoke at a convention for women’s rights in Ohio. * Maria Mitchell, a scientist, fought for equality by starting an association for women. * Susan B. Anthony worked in the temperance movements; Mississippi passed the first property and wages law in 1839 for women, NY followed up a couple decades later. * Suffrage and other rights remained out of sight until the early 1900s, even still.   Summary  Key arguments for the women’s rights movement included rights to property, voting, and wages. Despite many large efforts in the mid-1800s, very few states accepted this and suffrage remained out of the picture until the next century. The abolitionist cause argued against slavery on the moral front, led by former slaves and a few, select, brave whites. Nothing much was accomplished, though, from this; the Underground Railroad, however, did successfully allow many slaves to escape to the North for a slightly improved life. |
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