Preread:
- Re-Read the Chapter Title
- Identify the Big Idea on Pg 344. You will answer this question at the end of these notes.
- Skim and Scan rest of the chapter- Be sure to pay attention to section headings, subheadings, maps, illustrations.

Post Reading: Answer the following questions

Abolitionism:

Abolitionist:

How and Why did African American efforts to achieve social equality change between 1800 and 1840?

David Walker-

What was his “appeal” and what did he call for? Did it succeed?

Nat Turner-

Describe Nat Turner’s Rebellion-

How did the White South respond to the rebellion?

William Lloyd Garrison and his beliefs-

The Liberator-

American Anti-Slavery Society-

Theodore Weld-
Angelina and Sarah Grimke-
What did they write and what did it discuss?

AASS- Tactics:
- Postal-
- Underground Railroad-
- Harriet Tubman-
- Where was the only place runaway slaves felt safe?
- Political

How did the ideology and tactics of the Garrisonian abolitionists differ from those of the antislavery movements discussed in Ch 6 and Ch 8? (Go back and look!!)

What percentage of Northerners were really abolitionists?

Amalgamation:

What were some examples of opposition to abolitionism?
- 
- 
- 

Political?
- Mail:
  - Gag Rule:

Liberty Party:

The Women’s Rights Movement:
Look up the term “Cult of domesticity”:

Female Moral Reform Society:
Dorothea Dix and Asylum reform:

Horace Mann and School reform:

Catherine Beecher:
How did women become involved in the Abolitionist movement?

Harriet Beecher Stowe and *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*:
Define Domestic Slavery:

Married women’s property laws:

Seneca Falls Convention:
- When
- Where
- Who
- Why
- What did they do there?

Susan B. Anthony:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton:

What was the relationship between abolitionist and women’s rights movements?