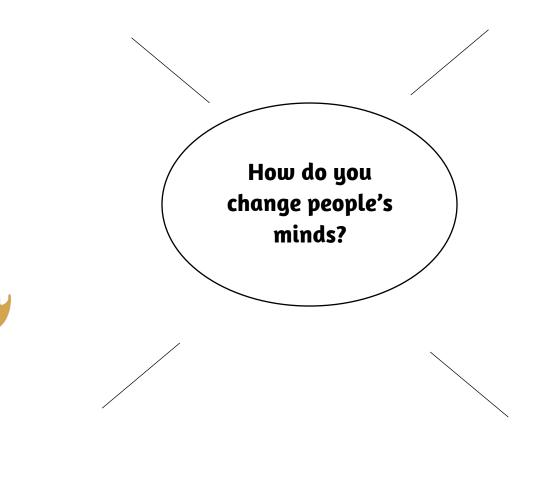
Lesson 9.3: The Fight Against Slavery



Possible Responses

Make and hang up posters

Give a talk with evidence About your point of view

Run for elected office

How do you change people's minds?

Make a video or slideshow

Participate in a march, demonstration, or protest

Write a letter to the newspaper

Write to your elected representatives



Charting Abolitionist Activities

What kinds of activities did abolitionists do to change people's minds?	What kinds of arguments did abolitionists make to change people's minds?
change people's minasi	change people's manasi

value Alisvei Rey	Name	Answer Key	
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Charting Abolitionist Activities

What kinds of activities did abolitionists do to What kinds of arguments did abolitionists make to change people's minds? change people's minds? **Possible responses include:** Possible responses include: • Sending petitions to the government Petition Congress to ask that they prevent (Image 1, Anti-Slavery Petition from Somersworth) slavery from expanding and end slavery Explain to students that the right to petition the (Image 1, Anti-Slavery Petition from Somersworth) government is guaranteed by the First Amendment. It Explain to students that many people at this time is a way for the people to make their voices heard by considered slavery to be a states' issue, that is, the government. It was a strategy that abolitionists something each state could decide. Abolitionists used. Over 1,000 petitions about slavery were sent to argued that the federal government could end the the U.S. Congress and thousands more to state slave trade and practice of enslavement. governments in the period before the Civil War. Slavery is wrong because it goes against the nation's principles or ideals that all men are Fundraising, for example through asking for donations or sewing items to sell to raise money created equal (Image 6, A Good Example; Image 9, Ladies Anti-(Image 5, Herald of Freedom Masthead) Slavery Society Fundraising Notice; Image 10, Dover Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle) Slavery is wrong because it separates families (Image 3, Separating Parents From Children) Helping freedom seekers—enslaved people who successfully escaped slavery and were living in Slavery is wrong because it is cruel and violent the northern states or Canada (Image 2, Tearing Up Free Papers; Image 8, A (Image 10, Dover Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle) Humble Appeal; Image 3, Separating Parents From Children) Conventions and meetings (Image 7, Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery is wrong because it goes against Slavery Society; Image 11, Anti-Slavery Convention religious beliefs Notice) (Image 8, A Humble Appeal; Image 12, Am I Not a

Woman and a Sister?)



• Educate people about how slavery was wrong by planning lectures or talks

(Image 13, Frederick Douglass Lecture)

• Educate people about how slavery was wrong by publishing newspapers or magazines

(Image 4, The Slave's Friend; Image 5, Herald of Freedom Masthead; Image 14 and 15, The North Star)

• Educate people about how slavery was wrong by using poems or drawings

(Image 2, Tearing Up Free Papers; Image 3, Separating Parents from Children; Image 8, A Humble Appeal; Image 12, Am I Not a Woman and a Sister?) Slavery is wrong because all humans are people, not property

(Image 12, Am I Not a Woman and a Sister?)

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (1)

[Original]

To the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire

The undersigned, inhabitants of Somersworth in the County of Strafford, pray your honorable body to pass resolutions, declaring—

- 1. That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery, and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia.
- 2. That it has the constitutional power to abolish them in the several Territories of the Union, where they exist.
- 3. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of the Union.
- 4. That in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power.

We also pray your honorable body to send a copy of said resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, to be by them laid before that body; to the Governors of the several States, to be by them laid before their respective legislatures; and to the President of the United States.

This petition was sent by a group of people from Somersworth to the New Hampshire state legislature. It asked the state legislature to pass resolutions asking the U.S. Congress to abolish the slave trade and prevent slavery from expanding into any new territories of the United States. Petitions like this one were a common strategy used by anti-slavery activists, especially women. Circulating petitions helped them influence public opinion.

Source: New Hampshire State Archives

[Edited]

To the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire:

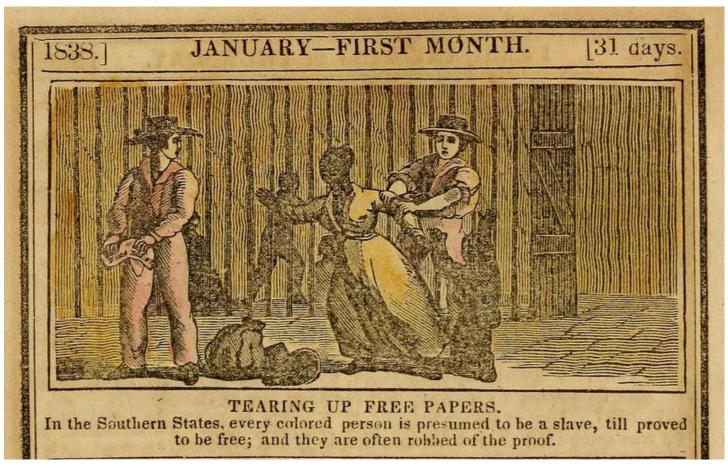
We who have signed below and live in Somersworth in the county of Strafford, wish you to pass resolutions declaring—

- 1. That Congress has the legal power to abolish slavery, and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia.
- 2. That it has the legal power to abolish them in the several territories of the United States, where they exist.
- 3. That it has the legal power to forbid the slave trade between the states of the United States of America.
- 4. That in regard to all these powers, Congress should immediately take these actions.

We also wish the legislature of New Hampshire to send a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, so that they can put them to the U.S. Congress; to the Governors of the states, so they can put them before their state legislatures; and to the President of the United States.

Important note: This text has been edited to make it easier for you to read. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed.

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (2)



The American Anti-Slavery Society published an almanac every year from 1836 to 1847. Like other almanacs, it included information like calendars, advertisements, and weather predictions. But it also included writings against slavery, like poems, essays, and drawings. The purpose of the almanac was to spread the word about the anti-slavery cause and educate people about the evils of slavery. This drawing shows how dangerous it was for free Black people in the South. Although the woman in the picture is not enslaved, the men are tearing up the legal documents that prove she is a free person. That meant she could be kidnapped and sold into slavery. According to the 1860 census, there were over 260,000 free Black people living in southern states before the Civil War.

Source: Tearing Up Free Papers, The American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1838, The Public Domain Review

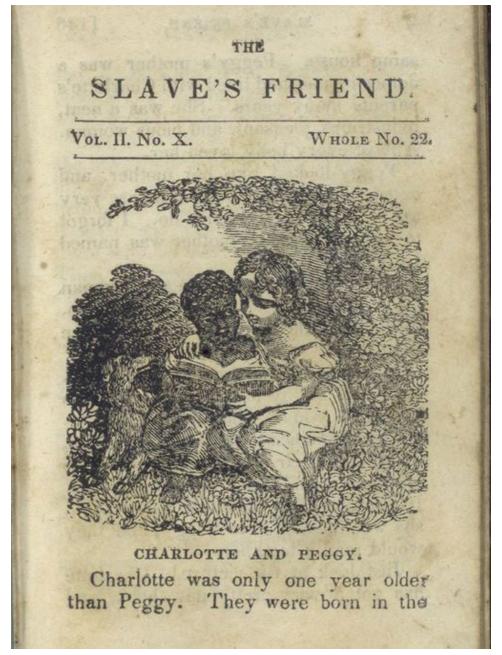
Abolitionist Activities Image Set (3)



The American Anti-Slavery Society published an almanac every year from 1836 to 1847. Like other almanacs, it included information like calendars, advertisements, and weather predictions. But it also included writings against slavery, like poems, essays, and drawings. The purpose of the almanac was to spread the word about the anti-slavery cause and educate people about the evils of slavery. This poem and illustration showed how slavery separated families. The enslaver has sold the children to a different person, and they will not be allowed to see their mother anymore.



Abolitionist Activities Image Set (4)

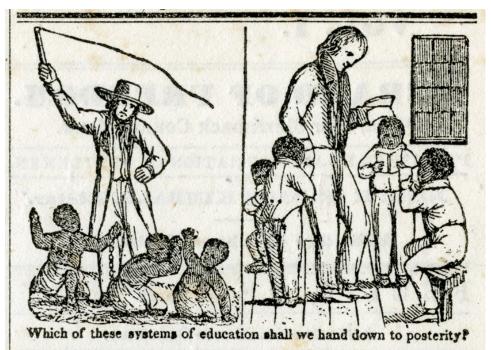


The Slave's Friend was an anti-slavery magazine for children. It was printed from 1836 to 1838. Each short issue included poems, stories, and illustrations about the cruelty of slavery. The magazine was intended to educate white children about the evils of slavery. It was distributed in the North and the South.

Source: New York Public Library Digital Collections



Abolitionist Activities Image Set (5)



HERALD OF FREEDOM.

CONCORD: MAY 2, 1835.

All men are created equal; are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBER-TY, and the pursuit of happiness.

DECLARATION OF 1776.

All men are born equally free and independent; and have certain, natural, essential and inherent rights, among which are the enjoying and defending life and LIB-ERTY; acquiring, possessing and protecting property.--constitution of N. H. This is the masthead for the Herald of Freedom. A masthead is the title of the newspaper or magazine at the top of the editorial page. That is the section where the editors share their opinions on important topics. It may also include letters from readers. In this case, it also included two illustrations. The Herald of Freedom was an abolitionist newspaper printed in Concord, New Hampshire. That means that the newspaper supported ending slavery in the United States and tried to persuade others to agree.

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (6)

A Good Example.

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in this town devote a portion of their monthly meetings to needle work, the proceeds of which are to be expended in aid of the cause. Will not their sisters in other towns be influenced by their example to go and do likewise.

This is an article from the *Herald of Freedom*, an abolitionist newspaper printed in Concord, New Hampshire. That means that the newspaper supported ending slavery in the United States and tried to persuade others to agree. This story was published on May 16, 1835. It explains that the ladies' anti-slavery society met each month to sew items that they then sold. They used the money they raised in the fight against slavery.

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (7)

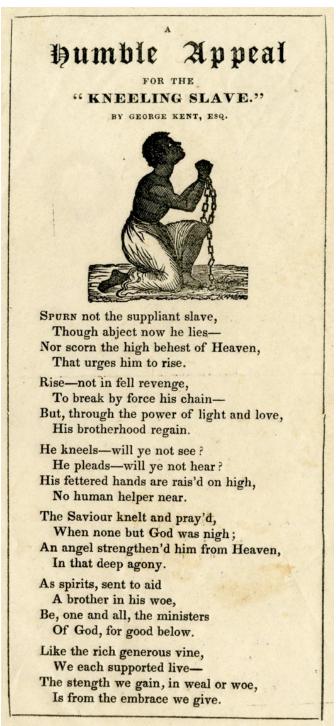
Annual Meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society.

We call the attention of all friends of Anti-Slavery to the Annual Meeting of the State Society which is to be holden in this town next THURSDAY (JUNE FOURTH.) Every Society should be fully represented, and where there are no Societies organized, Delegates should be sent from the town. Let there be a full and able attendance of the Abolitionists of New-Hampshire. Let none stay away who can possibly attend .-It will undoubtedly be an interesting occasion. Some of the most able friends and advocates of immediate emancipation will be present. Among others there will probably be Messrs. Birney, May, Thompson, Phelps and Grosvenor.—Let all who wish to know what Abolitionism is and what Abolitionists intend to do, come and see,

This newspaper story is informing people about an annual meeting of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society. It was printed in the *Herald of Freedom* on May 30, 1835. The *Herald of Freedom* was an abolitionist newspaper printed in Concord, New Hampshire. That means that the newspaper supported ending slavery in the United States and tried to persuade others to agree.



Abolitionist Activities Image Set (8)



"A Humble Appeal," circa 1850 Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Poetry was popular during the 1800s and was published in newspapers and books for people to read and enjoy. Many poets wrote on issues they and the public cared about, including abolition. Poems about slavery and abolition were usually intended to appeal to the emotion of the reader and push them to action against slavery. This particular poem also relates helping enslaved people and religion, saying that through the power of light and love, the "suppliant slave" can regain his brotherhood. The author asks for help for the enslaved person, says "He kneels—will ye not see? He pleads—will ye not hear?"

Vocabulary

spurn: to refuse

suppliant: a person making a humble

request

abject: hopeless, without dignity

scorn: to look down on

behest: instruction, request

fettered: handcuffed

nigh: near

agony: pain and suffering

weal: red, swollen mark from a hit

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (9)

To the Members of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Concord.

Whereas, The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Concord is an association expressly for promoting the blessed work of emancipating their brethren and sisters now holden in cruel bondage, and in furtherance of the same, stands pledged to the Amer. A. S. Society for the sum of \$100, but fifty of which has yet been paid, the treasury being unsupplied; and Whereas, a communication has been received from the Amer. A. S. Society, stating its pressing need of funds; Therefore, the Society in order to fulfil its pledge, is under the necessity of appealing to each of the individual members to contribute for this purpose, according as God has prospered them, trusting that the appeal is made to willing hearts, and believing that most emphatically in this case, those who give, "lend unto the Lord." And why should we not even make sacrifices in so righteous a cause? A cause that is "worth dying for," is surely worthy of less sacrifices. Sacrifices! If we "remember those in bonds as bound with them," if we contemplate the faithful picture of slavery delineated in Archey Moore, if we think of the unutterable miseries and sorrows of the slave, we shall reckon our own efforts of self-denial for his sake unworthy the name of sacrifice.

At a meeting of the Society holden Feb. 22, it was voted that a committee of six be appointed to call on each member during the third week of March next, to receive the aforenamed contribution, and also that a copy of this vote be printed and sent immediately to each member of the Society.

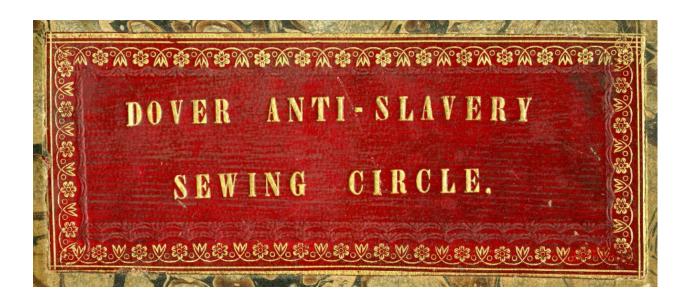
Attest,

MARTHA O. FARRAND. Rec. Sec'y.

Concord, Feb. 25, 1837.

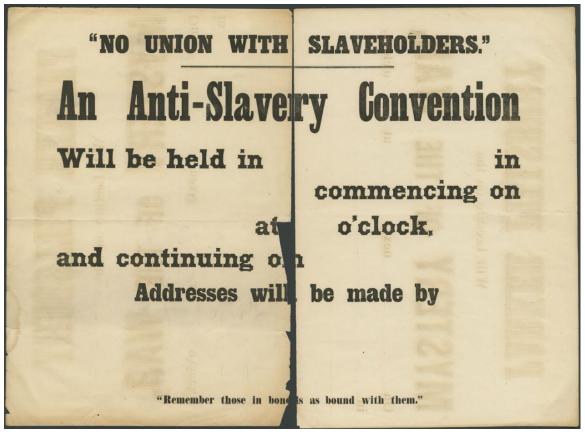
This is a fundraising notice from the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Concord, New Hampshire. This group had pledged that they would send \$100 to the American Anti-Slavery Society. So far, they had only been able to raise \$50, so they needed \$50 more. They sent this notice to all of their members to ask for additional donations. The leaders of this group also visited each member in person to request donations.

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (10)



During the period before the Civil War, it was controversial for women to participate in politics. Women did not have the right to vote, and many people believed it was not appropriate for women to be active in political causes. Women who were opposed to slavery had to fight against these ideas. Sometimes they used typical "women's" activities to work for their cause. For example, the Dover Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle formed in 1840. Women got together to raise money and sew clothing and other items that they sent to a community of escaped slaves in Canada. This image is from the cover of their record book.

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (11)



This poster advertised an anti-slavery convention somewhere in New Hampshire in 1855. Anti-slavery conventions were common throughout the northern United States during the 1840s and 1850s. Anti-slavery activists could get together and share ideas and strategies, and listen to speeches by leaders of the movement. The quote on this poster, "no union with slaveholders," is by William Lloyd Garrison. Garrison was considered a radical abolitionist because he argued that all enslaved people should be freed immediately. Many anti-slavery activists thought that emancipation should be more gradual.

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (12)



Am I Not a Woman and a Sister?

Many of the abolitionists in New Hampshire were women. White women abolitionists tried to persuade their opponents that enslaved people were not property, but people. They tried to appeal to other white women by reminding them that enslaved women were mothers and sisters, just like them. This image was often used by abolitionists. The words at the bottom are a quote from the Bible, "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them."

Source: *Authentic Anecdotes of American Slavery*, 2nd edition, Library of Congress

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (13)

THIS EVENING. THE BLACK MAN'S FUTURE.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

"The Black Man's Future in the Southern States,"

AT THE TEMPLE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, Mch. 15.

MR. DOUGLASS is one of the race concerning which it is now so often asked, "What is to become of the slaves?" As Mr. Douglass has been a slave, and knows the characteristics of his race, no one can answer better than he the question as to the future destiny of the negroes now in slavery.

In order that all may have an opportunity to hear this celebrated lecturer, the tickets of admission will be but

10 Cents.

Doors open at 1 of 7. Lecture to commence at half past 7.

This is a newspaper advertisement for a lecture given by Frederick Douglass in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on March 15, 1862, during the Civil War. Douglass was born into slavery, but escaped to the North when he was about 21 years old. He became a writer, abolitionist, and civil rights activist. He was one of the most famous Americans of his time. He traveled all over the northern United States and Ireland and England, telling people about his experiences as a slave and speaking in favor of abolition, or the end, of slavery. He spoke in New Hampshire several times throughout his career. On this occasion, he spoke at the Portsmouth Lyceum, which was known as "the temple." (A lyceum is a building or hall for public lectures or discussions.) It was located where Portsmouth Music Hall is now.

Source: *Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics*, New Hampshire Historical Society

Abolitionist Activities Image Set (14)

PROSPECTUS

FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

MORTH STAR.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Proposes to publish, in Rochester, N. Y., a WEEKLY ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER, with the above title.

The object of the NORTH STAR will be to attack SLAVERY in all its forms and aspects; advocate Universal Emancipation; exalt the standard of Public Morality; promote the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the COLORED PEOPLE; and hasten the day of FREEDOM to the Three Millions of our Enslaved Fellow Countrymen.

The Paper will be printed upon a double medium sheet, at \$2,00 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$2,50, if payment be delayed over six months.

The names of Subscribers may be sent to the following named persons, and should be forwarded, as far as practicable, by the first of November, proximo.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Lynn, Mass. SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, Ohio, M. R. DELANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. VALENTINE NICHOLSON, Harveysburgh, Warren Co. O. AMARANCY PAINE, Providence, R. I. Mr. WALCOTT, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

JOEL P. DAVIS, Economy, Wayne County, Ind. CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, Cincinnati, Ohio. J. M M'KIM, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. GAY, 142 Nassau Street, New York.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

RESIDENCE.

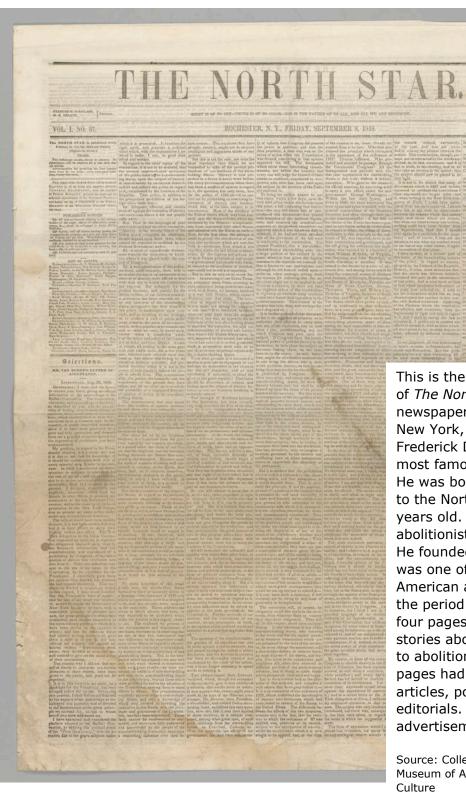
NO. OF COPIES.

The North Star was an abolitionist newspaper published by Frederick Douglass. That means that the newspaper supported ending slavery in the United States and tried to persuade others to agree. Frederick Douglass was one of the most famous Americans of his time. He was born into slavery, but escaped to the North when he was about 21 years old. He became a writer, abolitionist, and civil rights activist. The North Star was published from 1847 to 1851. It got its name from the fact that escaping slaves followed the North Star in the sky to guide them to freedom in the northern United States or Canada, This document is a **prospectus**, or advertisement, for potential subscribers to the paper. It explains the goals of the newspaper, how often it will be printed, and how much a subscription cost.

Source: New York Public Library Digital Collections



Abolitionist Activities Image Set (15)



This is the September 8, 1848 issue of *The North Star*, an anti-slavery newspaper published in Rochester, New York, by Frederick Douglass. Frederick Douglass was one of the most famous Americans of his time. He was born into slavery, but escaped to the North when he was about 21 years old. He became a writer, abolitionist, and civil rights activist. He founded The North Star in 1847. It was one of the most important African American anti-slavery publications in the period before the Civil War. It was four pages long. The first page had stories about current events related to abolitionism. The second and third pages had letters from readers, articles, poetry, book reviews, and editorials. The last page had advertisements.

Source: Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture

Name	e	

Front Page! Abolitionist Newspaper Project

Required features of your paper:

- Name of newspaper
- **Date** of publication
- **News story #1**: the most important news story your paper has today
- News story #2: the second most important news story
- **Editorial**: an article written by a member of the newspaper staff to persuade the public

Optional features of your paper:

Your newspaper must have a total of six (6) optional points.

- (2 points) **Biography**: telling about an important person in the time period
- (2 points) **Summary of events**: a timeline showing what has happened so far
- (2 points) Human interest piece: a positive, emotional story about someone's achievements or struggles
- (1 point) **Political cartoon**: a drawing that shows some current event topic in a comical or ironic light
- (2 points) **Other news stories** about current events related to this topic
- (2 points) **Letters from readers**: a section where people from the community write in
- (2 points) **Advertisement for an event**: should be focused on abolition, like a fund raiser or lecture

Tips for an exceptional and realistic abolitionist newspaper:

- Since newspapers were expensive to print, articles couldn't take up too much space. They were brief, usually only a paragraph or two.
- There were not many visuals in 19th-century newspapers. Visuals (like cartoons and advertisements) should be simple.
- Be creative and have fun! Articles need to be factual but feel free to invent details.



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Name		
Your contributions to the project:		

Rubric for Abolitionist Newspaper

	Aboue Standard	At Standard	Approaching	Below Standard	Self	Teacher
	(4)	(3)	Standard (2)	(1)		
Completeness	All necessary articles are included and are thorough. Meet project guidelines. Contain detailed information.	A few articles are missing. Articles meet project guidelines; include some details and are sort-of thorough.	Some important information is missing and/or articles are too general. Mostly meet project guidelines.	Does not include necessary articles and/or does not meet project guidelines.		
Creativity	Newspaper creatively expresses information. Uses a variety of types of articles.	Newspaper expresses the information. Uses more than one type of article.	Newspaper expresses information but needs more creativity. Mostly has one kind of article.	Newspaper does not show much creativity. Has only one kind of article.		
Correctness	All information is correct. Includes extra material to create thorough newspaper.	Information is correct but does not include extra material.	Information is only mostly correct and does not include extra material.	Information is mostly incorrect.		
Appropriate Communication	All information is clear, easy to understand, and realistically presented.	Information is mostly clear, understandable, and realistic.	Information is not very clear and is only partially realistic.	Information is not understandable and not very realistic.		
Effort and Time	Effort is obvious. Project is completed on time.	Effort is present. Project is completed on time.	Some effort is present, but more is needed. Project might be late.	The product does not show significant effort. Project is late.		
Comments:				Total of 20		
				points:		



Names

Front Page Plan

What is the name and date of your paper?

What feature?	Who is responsible for it?	What is it about?
News story #1		
News story #2		
Editorial		
(Optional feature name)		
Points:		
(Optional feature name)		
Points:		
(Optional feature name)		
Points: (Optional feature name)		
(Optional reacute flame)		
Points:		4.

Total optional points:



Article Plan

	1.	What is the name of your article or drawing?
	2.	Who is the author? Is it you or a made-up character?
	3.	What is the big idea of the article or drawing?
	4.	What three supporting ideas need to be included?
l		

Once you've completed the Article Plan, you're ready to start writing the article. Great job!