

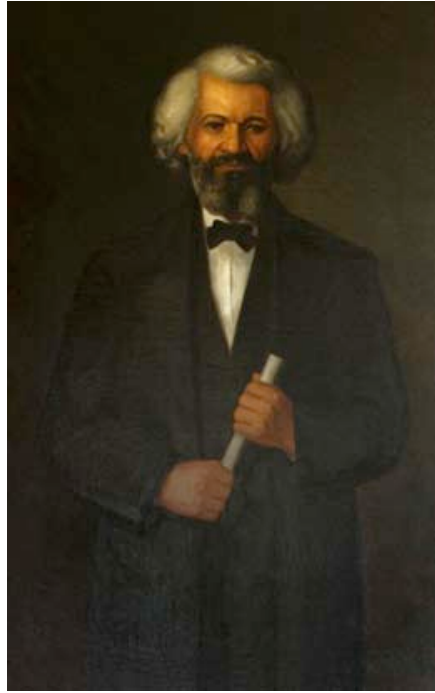
LEADERS IN THE WAR AGAINST SLAVERY

JOHN W. JONES

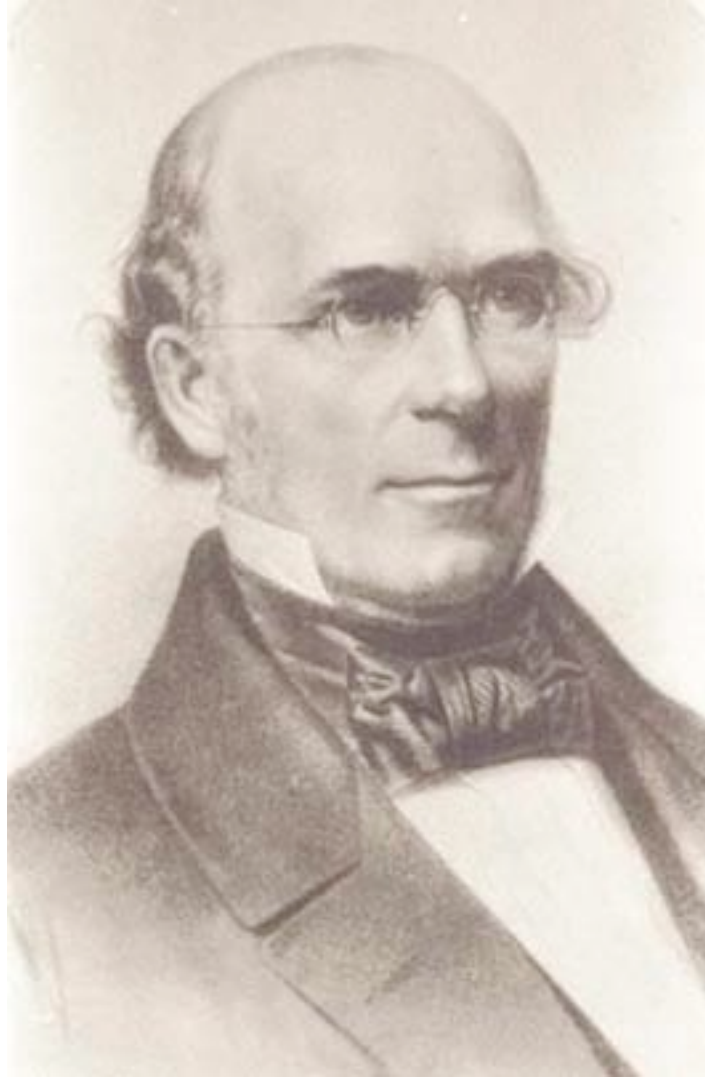


FREDERICK DOUGLASS

A SELF-TAUGHT FUGITIVE SLAVE.



Frederick Douglass (1818 - 1895) was the leading spokesman of African Americans in the 1800s. Born a slave, Douglass became a noted reformer, author and orator. He devoted his life to the abolition of slavery and the fight for Black rights. He was convinced that Abolition should be achieved by “moral persuasion” alone, without political action.



THEODORE PARKER

“THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW CONTRADICTS THE
ACKNOWLEDGED PRECEPTS OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.”



Theodore Parker (1818 - 1895) attacked the Fugitive Slave Law from his Boston pulpit, urging his parishioners to aid runaways in any way they could.

He concealed scores of fugitives from the federal agents deputized to recapture them, and he engineered their escape to Canada.

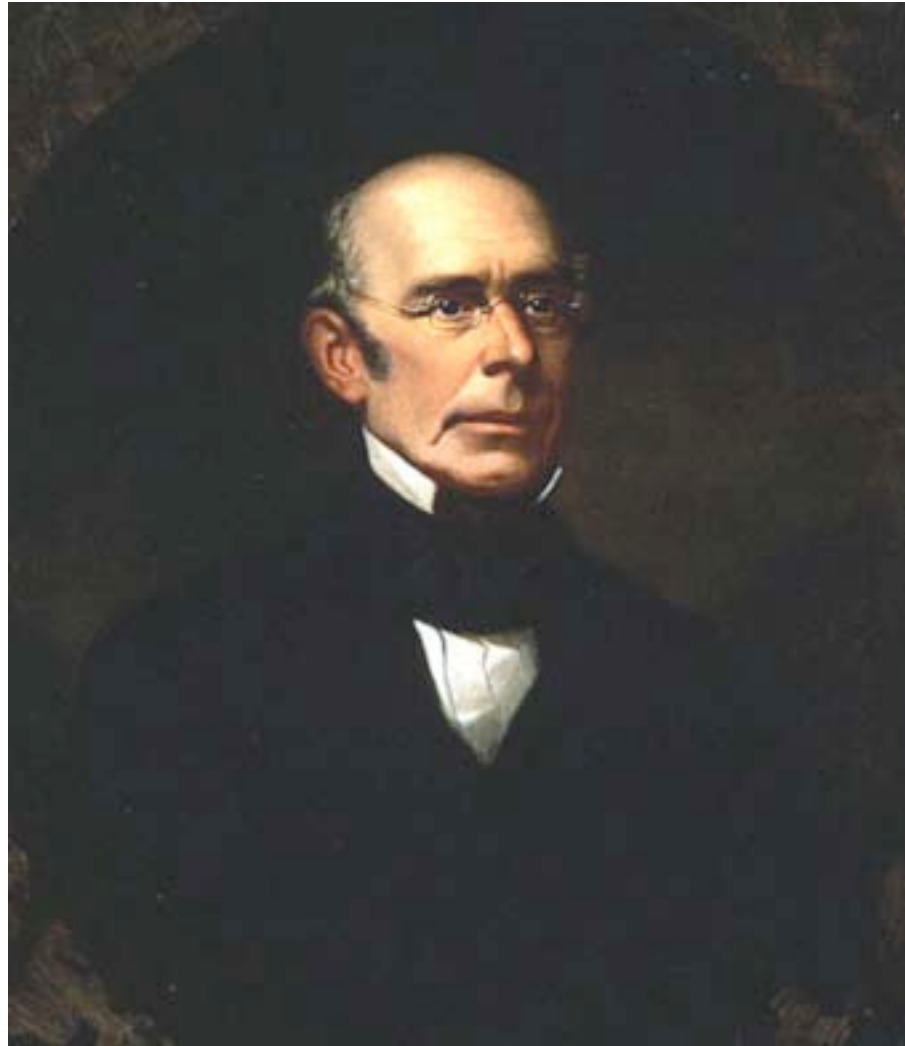


SOJOURNER TRUTH

A POPULAR SPEAKER AT ABOLITIONIST RALLIES.

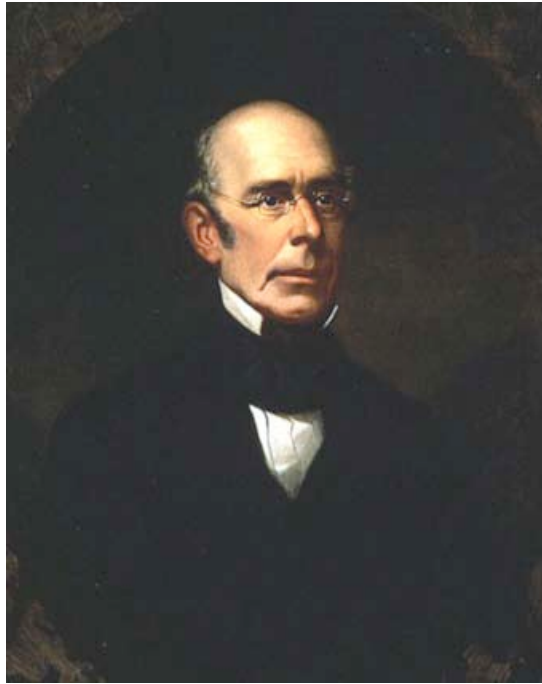


Sojourner Truth (1799 - 1883), an illiterate slave, had no formal education. She ran away from her New York master in the 1820s. Among her most memorable appearances was at an 1851 Women's Rights Conference in Akron, Ohio; in a famous speech, "*Ain't I A Woman?*", she forcefully attacked the hypocracies of organized religion, white privilege and the evils of slavery.



WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

...RELENTLESS IN PREACHING AGAINST
SLAVERY OR INEQUALITY.



William Lloyd Garrison (1805 - 1879) published the newspaper "The Liberator". He was the most outspoken and most vocal of all Abolitionists. His conviction led him to preach against slavery and inequality.

In 1830, he published the manifesto: *"The liberty of the people is the gift of God and Nature. That which is not just is not law."*



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

SHE ADVOCATED ABOLITION IN THE BELIEF THAT SLAVERY
JEOPARDIZED CHRISTIAN SOULS.



Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 - 1896) the author of *“Uncle Tom’s Cabin”* addresses the issue of slavery. She advocated that “slavery is a most bitter accursed thing!”

She wrote, in 1851, “I hope every woman who can write will not be silent.” Her novel effectively conveyed the inhumanity concerning the evil of slavery.



CHARLES CLAISTUS BURLIEGH

...WITH EDUCATION A FREE BLACK WOULD WORK FAR HARDER
THAN ANY SLAVE AND PROVE MORE VALUABLE TO SOCIETY.



Charles Claistus Burleigh (1810 – 1878) At 24, Charles Burleigh became an agent and influential lecturer for Massachusetts' Middlesex Anti-Slavery Society.

He indicated that “*so much will the emancipation of our nation's slaves enrich the nation. Why, then, should not our slaves go free?*”



LUCRETIA MOTT

A QUAKER MINISTER, SHE FOUNDED THE
PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN 1833.

SHE OPPOSED INJUSTICE TO SLAVES.



Lucretia Mott (1793 - 1880) with her Abolitionist husband, she supported the work of the Underground Railroad, harboring runaways in her Philadelphia home.

In 1840, she attended London's World Anti-Slavery Convention, and when women were denied an active part in the proceedings, she became an ardent Feminist. She declared, "I am no advocate of passivity. Quakerism does not mean Quiet-ism."



CHARLES LENOX REMOND

BORN FREE IN SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS,
HE WAS THE FIRST BLACK TO ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETINGS
ON THE SUBJECT OF ABOLITION.



Charles Lenox Remond (1810 - 1878) As an agent of the Massachusetts Chapter Of American Anti-Slavery Society, he canvassed New England and in 1840 represented the parent organization at the First World Anti-Slavery Convention in London. In 1842, he told Massachusetts legislators that *“slavery was an unkind and un-Christian policy calculated to make every man disregarding of his conduct, and every woman unmindful of her reputation.”*



WENDELL PHILLIPS

WENDELL WAS CONVERTED TO THE CAUSE OF ABOLITIONISM
BY HIS FUTURE WIFE IN 1836.



Wendell Phillips (1806-1885) abandoned the practice of law, which he considered boring, and quickly became one of the outstanding orators of the anti-slavery movement.

He called for the Northern states to secede from the Union rather than put up with Southern slavery any longer. *“If lawful and peaceful efforts for the abolition of slavery in our land will dissolve it, (then) let the Union go.”*



HARRIET TUBMAN

HARRIET LED MORE THAN 300 SLAVES TO FREEDOM ON
THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.



Harriet Tubman (1822 - 1913) was an African-American whose daring rescues helped hundreds of slaves to freedom. She became the most famous leader of the Underground Railroad, which aided slaves fleeing to the free states or to Canada. She was called the Black Moses, who led more than 300 slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad and was never caught, nor any of the fugitives in her charge.



MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN

MARIA WAS ONE OF TWELVE FOUNDERS OF THE BOSTON FEMALE ANTI - SLAVERY SOCIETY IN 1835.

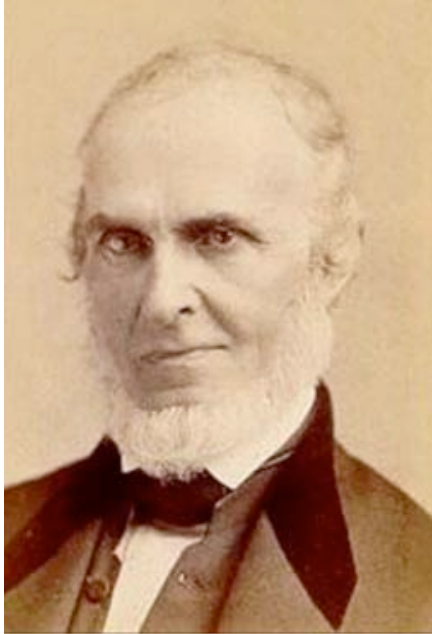


Maria Weston Chapman (1806 - 1885) became a disciple of William Lloyd Garrison and edited *The Liberator*. She showed her courage in 1835, when a mob surrounded the society's meeting place. She told the whites each to take the arm of a black companion; then, two by two, the women marched down the hall. There went up a roar of rage when they did not separate. She led her friends through the mob to her home, where she reconvened the meeting.



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

HUNDREDS OF ANTISLAVERY POEMS, WRITTEN BETWEEN 1833
AND 1865, MAKE HIM THE POET LAUREATE OF ABOLITION.



John Greenleaf Whittier (1807 – 1892) was an inveterate campaigner for liberal causes. He used rhetorical questions to imply that slavery sullied the freedom American patriots had died for, the freedom which they toiled to win.

He warned his readers that they must continue their ancestor's war against tyranny by working to free the slaves or they would eventually sacrifice their freedom to Southern slaveholders.



JOHN BROWN

BELIEVED THAT SLAVERY JUSTIFIED THE USE OF VIOLENT
MEANS TO ERADICATE IT.



For the cause of Abolition, John Brown (1800 – 1859) conceived an intense hatred of the institution of slavery and had resolved to do everything in his power to bring about its destruction. Brown --- with only eighteen men, five of them whom were Negroes --- attacked and captured the Federal Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, October 16, 1859.



JOHN BROWN MURAL, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, KANSAS

HE WENT CALMLY TO HIS DEATH, INSPIRING COUNTLESS OTHERS TO CONTINUE HIS
CRUSADE TO FREE THE SLAVES.



John Brown told a watchman at Harper's Ferry, *"I came here from Kansas, and this is a slave state; I want to free all the Negroes in this state. I have possession now of the United States Armory, and if the citizens interfere with me, I must only burn the town and have blood."*