

Key Points	Topic: Date:
<p>A. Explain why most states allowed their slaves to marry and have children.</p> <p>B. Explain why Nat Turner's rebellion caused fear in some white Americans.</p> <p>C. What were the two principles behind abolition? Name two documents that could have been used to support and defend these principles.</p>	<p>The daily life of slaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Living Conditions – large families in _____; unbalanced diets, no running water or _____• Some slaves became _____• Allowed to marry and _____• Many subjected to Cruel Punishments and denied _____• Could be _____ from family at any time. <p>Nat Turner's Rebellion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• August _____ in Southampton County, _____• Nat Turner, a black _____ led 70-75 _____ on attack• They _____, including men, women, and children• Spread _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">– States passed _____ controlling activities of free and enslaved blacks <p>ABOLITION: _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ behind Abolition Movement<ul style="list-style-type: none">– _____ – “All men are created equal”– _____ – equal in the eyes of God• Abolitionists wanted the _____• Involved men and women <p>Who Were the Abolitionists?</p> <p>Frederick Douglas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ from slavery at age 20• Wrote 3 autobiographies• Published anti-slavery newspaper, _____• Toured the North and Europe _____ and appearing at public anti-slavery events.• Supported _____ Movement

D. Why do you think women were drawn to the Abolition movement and how could it have connected with the Women's Rights movement?

William Lloyd Garrison

- From _____
- Published _____
- Organized _____, 1832
- Went to Europe to gain support for abolition
- Saw slavery as _____ wrong

Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Born into a _____ family of Abolitionists
- Wrote the book, _____ after meeting _____ and hearing their experiences
- Book was a best seller that made many Americans aware of the _____

John Quincy Adams

- In 1836, Congress passes the _____ – preventing any bills restricting or ending _____
- _____ fought against the gag rule calling it unconstitutional.
- The gag rule was finally suspended in 1844

Harriet Tubman

- Most famous " _____ " of the Underground Railroad
- After escaping herself, she made _____ back to the South and helped about _____ escape to freedom.
 - She was called " _____ "
- She served as a _____ during the Civil War

Underground Railroad

- _____ of abolitionists who worked together to help runaway slaves reach freedom in _____.
- Runaways would travel _____ before they reached the next " _____ " which would be houses, barns, or cellars of _____ who chose to help them escape.
- They would be helped along the routes by people like Harriet Tubman, called "conductors"

Summary: How could the actions of some of the abolitionists be seen as Civil Disobedience?