

## Methods of Abolitionism

1. **Gradualism**: Slavery should be eliminated over an extended period of time, not all at once.
2. **Colonization**: A strategy for overcoming Southern fears of emancipation by transporting freed black Americans to Africa; formed American Colonization Society; established colony of Liberia in Africa.
3. **Moral Suasion**: Southerners ought to be convinced to renounce slavery as a sin; slavery should be ended at once, not gradually.
4. **Political Action**: Advocated working within the American political system to end slavery.
5. **Radicalism**: Slavery must be eliminated by any means necessary.

### **Timeline of the Abolitionist Movement:**

**1828**: New York State abolishes slavery.

**1829**: David Walker's *Appeal*.

**1831**: William Lloyd Garrison publishes *The Liberator*; Nat Turner Slave Rebellion.

**1833**: American Anti-slavery Society formed.

**1837**: Abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy is murdered.

**1838**: Frederick Douglass escapes slavery and becomes active in the abolitionist cause.

**1840**: Formation of the Liberty Party which ran presidential candidates in 1840 and 1844

**1844**: John Quincy Adams finally wins repeal of the Gag Rule in Congress.

**1846**: Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting slavery in any territory taken from Mexico, is passed in the House, but defeated in the Senate.

**1847**: Frederick Douglass begins publication of the *North Star*.

**1848**: Mexican Cession of western territory to the United States; North and South resume struggle over the status of slavery in federal territory.

**1850**: Compromise of 1850; passage of Fugitive Slave Act.

**1852**: Abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

**1854**: Passage of Kansas-Nebraska Act which determines the status of slavery in these two territories according to the principle of "popular sovereignty." "Bleeding Kansas." Formation of the Republican Party.

**1857**: Dred Scott Court Decision which stated that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that slaves were not citizens but the property of their owners

**1858**: Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

**1859**: Abolitionist John Brown's raid at the federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

**1860**: Presidential election of Republican Party candidate, Abraham Lincoln, and the start of southern secession.

**1861**: The beginning of the Civil War.

**1863**: Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

**1865**: Thirteenth Amendment is added to the Constitution, which abolishes slavery.