

Guided Reading



The Spirit of Reform

Lesson 2 *The Abolitionists*

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What motivates people to act?

The Start of the Abolition Movement

Sequencing In the chart below, describe how the views about slavery changed in the United States from 1787 to the mid-1800s.

1787 At Constitutional Convention	Early 1800s	Mid-1800s
1.	2.	3.

4. Identifying Cause and Effect Explain two reasons that the American Colonization Society failed to end slavery in the United States.

Guided Reading *Cont.*



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The Movement Builds Strength

Answering Questions Answer the questions as you read the section.

- 1. Describing** What actions did William Lloyd Garrison take in his work against slavery? Describe them briefly.

- 2. Listing** What are some ways that African Americans fought against slavery? Complete each sentence.

They organized and worked with the

They read antislavery newspapers such as

They started the first African American newspaper,

- 3. Identifying** Who is the most widely known African American abolitionist? Why?

- 4. Comparing** What characteristics did Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass share?

Guided Reading *Cont.*



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5. Defining Define the parts of the Underground Railroad.

- a. conductors = _____
- b. stations = _____
- c. passengers = _____

Reaction to the Abolitionists

Identifying Main Ideas As you read, list the main views of those who opposed abolishing slavery.

1. Southerners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●●●●
2. Northerners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●●●●

3. Describing What risks were faced by Northern abolitionists such as Elijah Lovejoy?

Guided Reading *Cont.*



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4. Comparing Anti-abolitionist Senator James Henry Hammond said “there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life.” Why did he claim this was important?
