



# A New Spirit of Change

Timeline Cards

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# Chapter 1: Reform Movements



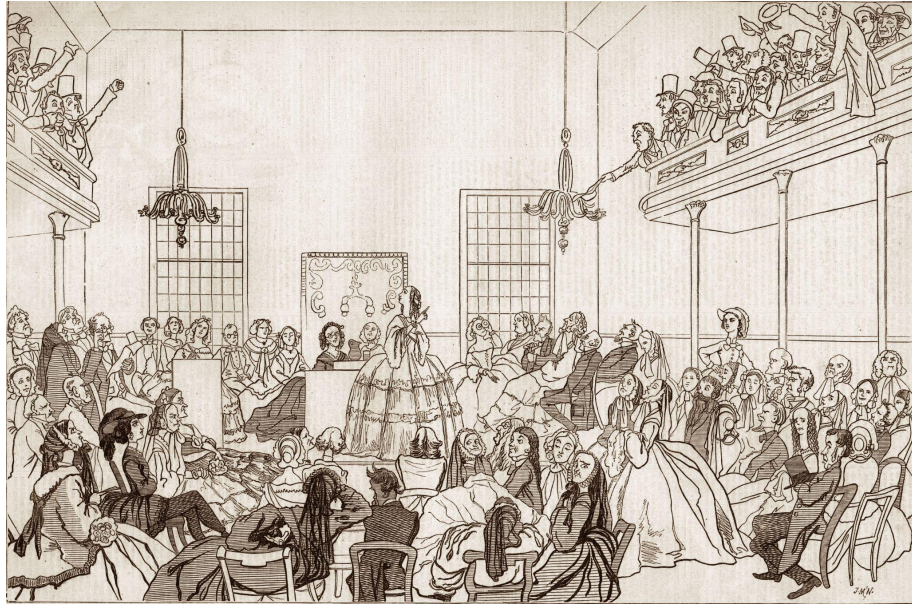
In the 1830s, Angelina and Sarah Grimké campaigned for abolitionism and women's rights.



**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?



# Chapter 1: Reform Movements



In 1848, the first women's rights convention in the United States was held in Seneca Falls, New York.

**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?



# Chapter 1: Reform Movements



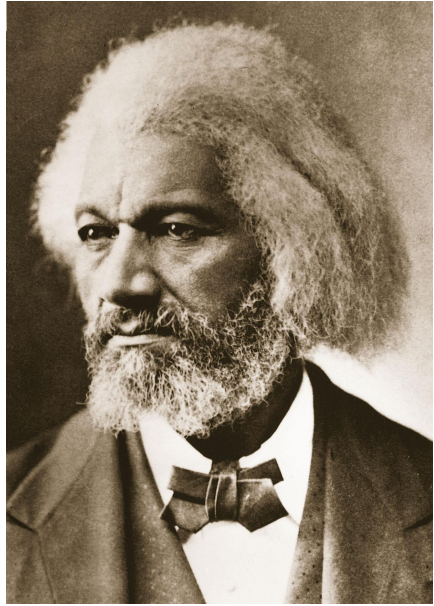
In 1851, formerly enslaved woman Sojourner Truth gave her famous “Ain’t I a Woman?” speech.

**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?





# Chapter 1: Reform Movements



In the 1840s and 1850s, Frederick Douglass became a powerful voice for abolition, writing and speaking about his experiences as a formerly enslaved person.

**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?



# Chapter 1: Reform Movements

Published in 1852, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe ignited public outrage against slavery.



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# Chapter 1: Reform Movements



After escaping slavery in 1849, Harriet Tubman became one of the most successful conductors on the Underground Railroad.

**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?



# Chapter 1: Reform Movements



**In the 1840s, Dorothea Dix fought to improve treatment of prisoners and people who were mentally ill.**

**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?



# Chapter 1: Reform Movements

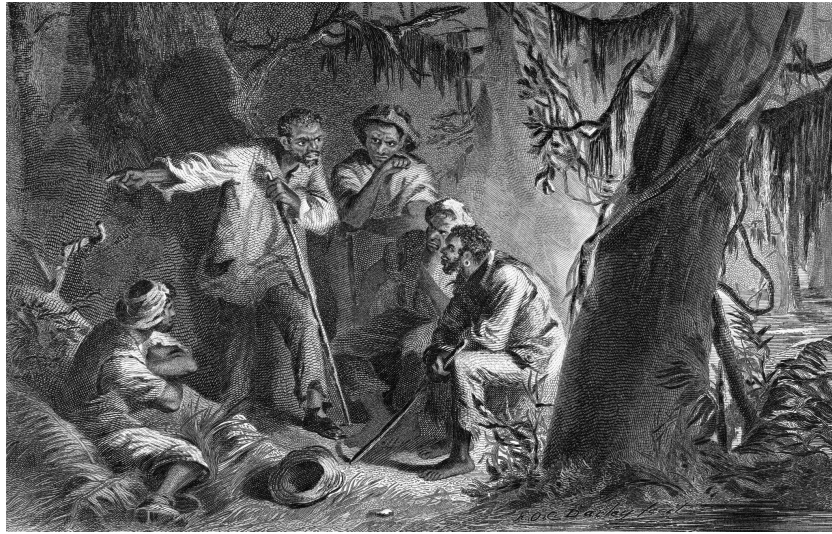


Because of his fight to improve the Massachusetts education system in the 1830s and 1840s, Horace Mann became known as the “father of the American public school.”

**Framing Question:** What concerns caused American reformers to push for change in the 1800s, and how effective were their efforts?



# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People

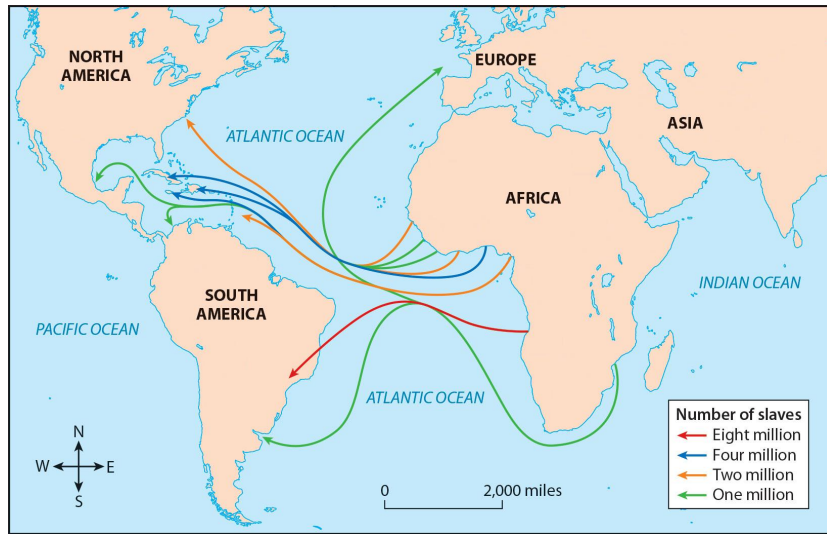


Enslaved people resisted in different ways. Some broke tools; others worked very slowly or pretended to be sick. Others openly rebelled, as in the German Coast Uprising in 1811 and Nat Turner's rebellion in 1831.

**Framing Question:** How did arguments regarding slavery contribute to the growth of sectionalism and rising tensions?



# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People

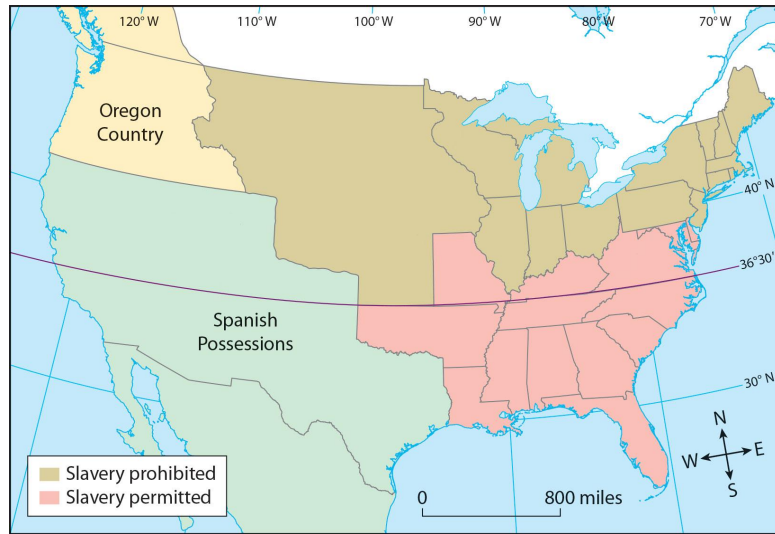


In 1807, the United States passed a law that made it illegal to import enslaved people from other countries.

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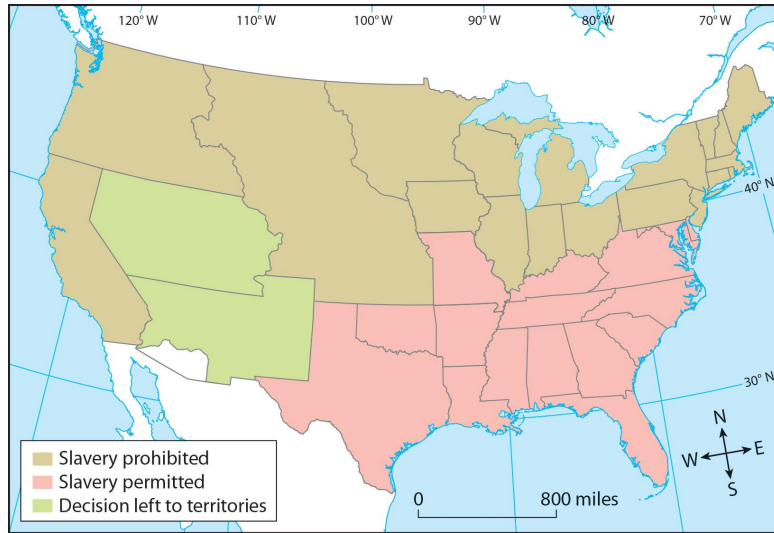


**The Missouri Compromise of 1820** tried to settle the issue of the spread of slavery by drawing a line from Missouri's southern border, dividing the rest of the Louisiana Purchase into free and slave portions.

**Framing Question:** How did arguments regarding slavery contribute to the growth of sectionalism and rising tensions?



# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People



**The Compromise of 1850 temporarily calmed tensions between the North and the South over the issue of slavery.**

**Framing Question:** How did arguments regarding slavery contribute to the growth of sectionalism and rising tensions?



# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People



The Nullification Crisis of 1832–33 illustrated the tension between the federal government and states' rights advocates.

**Framing Question:** How did arguments regarding slavery contribute to the growth of sectionalism and rising tensions?





# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People

The Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 caused significant tension between the North and the South.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**—The negro boy CHARLES, 10 years of age, 6 feet 9 inches high, having two front teeth broken in the upper jaw and two light scars in the middle of his forehead, left Mrs. J. Gautier's house on the 19th March last, for Lafayette, where he was to be employed as a Sic' driver. The above reward will be paid to the one who shall deliver said boy to  
ap7-84

**LOUIS CHARLES**,  
corner of Poydras and Baronne streets.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD**—Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday, the 26th ult, the white girl MARIA, aged about 45 years, formerly a free marchand. She is about 6 feet 3 or 3 inches high. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return her to the subscriber.  
ap7-84

**Mrs. A. DOVAL**,  
corner of Carondelet and Callopoeta.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**—Ran away from the subscriber on the 5th instant, ANDREW READ, a boy about 12 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well set, yellow complexion, long black hair, slightly curled and worn usually tucked under on the back part of the head; large black eyes; reads and writes and is a very good accountant. In his general appearance he is rather genteel. Generally dresses well, and is pleasing in his address. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said boy, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. As he can provide himself with a pass, he will most likely attempt to secure passage upon a steamboat. Captains will please be on the lookout.  
ap7-84

**A. ALLEN JONES**, 17 Royal st.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD**—Will be paid by the subscriber for the arrest and delivery to him of the negro man JOHNSON, very black, about 6 feet 6 inches high, thirty years old; has generally white teeth. He is a showman and dealer by trade, and to doubt he will try to obtain employment as such. I purchased him on the 28th October last, from Bernard Boudin, and he ran away on the 26th November following. I believe he is in the city.  
ap7-84

**J. P. FERRET**.

**TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD**—Ran away from the subscriber on the 1st inst; a girl man called Met or Madelon, aged about 30 years, a dark girl, about five feet in height; speaks French and English, and can read and write, and when spoken to hesitates in reply, and has a downward look. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said slave to me, at No. 105 Magazine street, or lodged in any prison in the United States, and information given to me.  
ap7-84

**R. W. LONG**,  
New Orleans, La., April 4, 1867.

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# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People



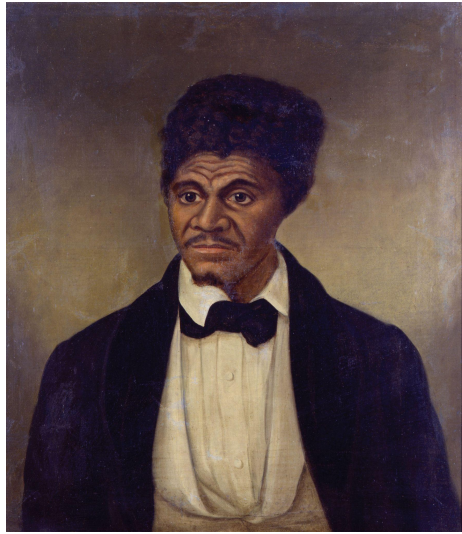
The Republican Party emerged in 1854 as a response to sectional tensions and the growing influence of antislavery sentiment.

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# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People



In the *Dred Scott* decision (1857), the Supreme Court ruled that Scott was not a citizen, and thus he did not have the right to use the American justice system to gain his freedom.

**Framing Question:** How did arguments regarding slavery contribute to the growth of sectionalism and rising tensions?



# Chapter 2: Growing Sectionalism and the Experiences of Enslaved People



In 1859, in an attempt to arm enslaved people, John Brown raided the arsenal at Harpers Ferry in West Virginia. His raid was unsuccessful, and he was put to death.

**Framing Question:** How did arguments regarding slavery contribute to the growth of sectionalism and rising tensions?



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