

Foner 3/e
Chapter 12
Chapter Outline

- I. The reform impulse
 - A. Overall patterns
 - 1. Voluntary associations
 - 2. Wide-ranging targets and objectives
 - 3. Activities and tactics
 - 4. Breadth of appeal
 - B. Utopian communities
 - 1. Overall patterns
 - a. Varieties of structures and purposes
 - b. Common visions
 - i. Cooperative organization of society
 - ii. Social harmony
 - iii. Narrowing of gap between rich and poor
 - iv. Gender equality
 - 2. Spiritual communities
 - a. Shakers
 - i. Outlooks on gender and property
 - ii. Outcome
 - b. Mormons
 - i. Book of Mormon linked Native Americans and early Jewish immigrants
 - ii. Controversial practice of polygamy
 - c. Oneida
 - i. John Humphrey Noyes
 - ii. Outlooks on gender and property
 - iii. Outcome
 - 3. Worldly communities
 - a. Brook Farm
 - i. Transcendentalist origins
 - ii. Influence of Charles Fourier
 - iii. Outlooks on labor and leisure
 - iv. Outcome
 - b. New Harmony
 - i. Communitarianism of Robert Owen
 - ii. Forerunner at New Lanark, Scotland
 - iii. Outlooks on labor, education, gender, and community
 - iv. Outcome
 - c. Utopia and Modern Times
 - i. Anarchism of Josiah Warren
 - ii. Outlooks on labor, exchange, and gender
 - iii. Outcome
 - 4. Limits of mainstream appeal
 - C. Mainstream reform movements
 - 1. Religion of reform
 - a. From external "servitudes" (e.g. slavery, war)
 - b. From internal "servitudes" (e.g. drink, illiteracy, crime)
 - 2. Influence of Second Great Awakening
 - 3. "Perfectionism"
 - 4. Appeal in "burnt-over districts"
 - 5. Radicalization of reform causes
 - 6. Badge of middle-class respectability

- D. Critics of reform
 - 1. Leading sources
 - a. Workers
 - b. Catholics
 - c. Immigrants
 - 2. Points of controversy
 - a. Temperance crusade
 - b. Perfectionism
 - c. Imposition of middle-class Protestant morality
 - E. Reformers and freedom
 - 1. Impulse for liberation, individual freedom
 - 2. Impulse for moral order, social control
 - F. The invention of the asylum; institution building
 - 1. Jails
 - 2. Poorhouses
 - 3. Asylums
 - 4. Orphanages
 - 5. Common schools
 - a. Thomas Mann
 - b. As embodiment of reform agenda
 - c. Reception and outcome
- II. Crusade against slavery
- A. American Colonization Society
 - 1. Founding
 - 2. Principles
 - a. Gradual abolition
 - b. Removal of freed blacks to Africa
 - 3. Establishment of Liberia
 - 4. Skepticism over
 - 5. Following
 - a. In North
 - b. In South
 - 6. Blacks and colonization
 - a. Emigration to Liberia
 - b. Opposition
 - i. First black national convention
 - ii. Insistence on equal rights, as Americans
 - B. Take-off of militant abolitionism
 - 1. Distinctive spirit and themes
 - a. Demand for immediate abolition
 - b. Explosive denunciations of slavery
 - i. As a sin
 - ii. As incompatible with American freedom
 - c. Rejection of colonization
 - d. Insistence on racial equality, rights for blacks
 - e. Active role of blacks in movement
 - f. Mobilization of public opinion
 - g. Moral suasion
 - 2. Initiatives and methods
 - a. Founding of American Anti-Slavery Society (AAAS)
 - b. Printed propaganda
 - c. Oratory; public meetings
 - d. Petitions
 - 3. Pioneering figures and publications
 - a. David Walker; *An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*

- b. William Lloyd Garrison
 - i. *The Liberator*
 - ii. *Thoughts on African Colonization*
 - c. Theodore Weld; *Slavery As It Is*
 - d. Lydia Maria Child; *An Appeal In Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans*
 - 4. Spread of the abolitionist message
 - 5. Strongholds of support
 - 6. A new vision of America
 - a. Self-ownership as basis of freedom
 - b. Priority of personal liberty over rights to property or local self-government
 - c. Freedom as universal entitlement, regardless of race
 - d. Right to bodily integrity
 - 7. Identification with revolutionary heritage
 - C. Black and white abolitionism
 - 1. Black abolitionism
 - a. As opponents of colonization
 - b. As readers and supporters of *The Liberator*
 - c. As members and officers of AAAS
 - d. As organizers and speakers
 - e. As writers
 - 2. Abolitionism and race
 - a. Persistence of prejudice among white abolitionists
 - b. White dominance of leadership positions
 - c. Growing black quest for independent role
 - 3. Remarkable degree of egalitarianism among white abolitionists
 - a. Anti-discrimination efforts in North
 - b. Spirit of interracial solidarity
 - 4. Black abolitionists' distinctive stands on freedom and Americanness
 - a. Exceptional hostility to racism
 - b. Exceptional impatience with celebrations of American liberty; "Freedom celebrations"
 - c. Exceptional commitment to color-blind citizenship
 - d. Exceptional insistence on economic dimension to freedom
 - 5. Frederick Douglass's historic Fourth of July oration
 - D. Slavery and civil liberties
 - 1. Assault on abolitionism
 - a. Mob violence
 - i. Attack on Garrison in Boston
 - ii. Attack on James G. Birney in Cincinnati
 - iii. Fatal attack on Elijah P. Lovejoy in Alton, Illinois
 - b. Suppression
 - i. Removal of literature from mails
 - ii. "Gag rule" on petitions to House of Representatives
 - 2. Resulting spread of antislavery sentiment in North
 - E. Split within AAAS
 - 1. Points of conflict
 - a. Role of women in movement
 - b. Garrisonian radicalism
 - c. Relationship of abolitionism to American politics
 - 2. Outcome
 - a. Formation of rival American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society
 - b. Founding of Liberty party
 - c. Weak performance of Liberty party in 1840 election

III. Origins of feminism

- A. Rise of the public woman
 - 1. Importance of women at grassroots of abolitionism
 - 2. Forms of involvement in public sphere
 - a. Petition drives
 - b. Meetings
 - c. Parades
 - d. Oratory
 - 3. Range of reform movements involving women
- B. Abolitionism as seedbed for feminist movement
 - 1. New awareness of women's subordination
 - 2. Path-breaking efforts of Angelina and Sarah Grimké
 - a. Impassioned antislavery addresses
 - b. Controversy over women lecturers
 - c. Sarah Grimké's *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes*
- C. Launching of women's rights movement; Seneca Falls Convention
 - 1. Roots in abolitionism
 - a. Influence of Grimké sisters
 - b. Leadership of antislavery veterans Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott
 - 2. Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments
 - a. Echoes of Declaration of Independence
 - b. Demand for suffrage
 - c. Denunciation of wide-ranging inequalities
- D. Characteristics of feminism
 - 1. International scope
 - 2. Middle-class orientation
- E. Themes of feminism
 - 1. Self-realization
 - a. Transcendentalist sensibility
 - b. Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*
 - 2. Right to participate in market revolution
 - a. Denial that home is women's "sphere"
 - b. Amelia Bloomer's new style of dress
 - 3. "Slavery of sex"—analogy between marriage and slavery
 - a. Laws governing wives' economic status
 - b. Law of domestic relations
- F. The abolitionist schism; tensions within feminist thought
 - 1. Belief in equality of the sexes
 - 2. Belief in natural differences