STANDARD USI.8e

The student will apply social science skills to understand westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by e) explaining the main ideas of the abolitionist and women's suffrage movements.

Essential Understandings

The abolitionists worked to end slavery.

The beginning of the women's suffrage movement included both white and African American women known as suffragists. Not all white suffragists were in agreement that women of color should be extended the right to vote.

Essential Knowledge

Abolitionist movement

- Most abolitionists demanded immediate freeing of enslaved African Americans.
- Abolitionists believed that slavery was wrong:
 - Morally wrong
 - Cruel and inhumane
 - A violation of the principles of democracy
- Abolitionist leaders included both men and women.
 - Harriet Tubman led hundreds of enslaved African Americans to freedom along the Underground Railroad.
 - William Lloyd Garrison wrote the *Liberator* newspaper and worked for the immediate emancipation of all enslaved African Americans.
 - Frederick Douglass wrote the North Star newspaper and worked for rights for African Americans and women to better their lives.

Women's suffrage movement

Seneca Falls Convention

- In the Declaration of Sentiments, supporters declared that "All men and women are created equal."
- Supporters believed that women were deprived of basic rights:
 - Denied the right to vote
 - o Denied educational opportunities, especially higher education
 - Denied equal opportunities in business
 - Limited in the right to own property
- The movement was led by strong women who began their campaign before the Civil War and continued after the war had ended.
 - o Isabella (Sojourner) Truth, a former enslaved African American, was a nationally known advocate for equality and justice.
 - Susan B. Anthony was an advocate to gain voting rights for women and equal rights for all.
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton played a leadership role in the women's rights movement.