Record Nr. UNINA9910460404103321 Autore Harrold Stanley Titolo The rise of aggressive abolitionism: addresses to the slaves // Stanley Harrold Pubbl/distr/stampa Lexington, Kentucky: ,: The University Press of Kentucky, , 2004 ©2004 **ISBN** 0-8131-8490-8 0-8131-5699-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (260 p.) Disciplina 326/.8/0973 Soggetti Antislavery movements - United States - History - 19th century Abolitionists - United States - History - 19th century Slave insurrections - Southern States - History - 19th century Violence - Southern States - History - 19th century Speeches, addresses, etc., American Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Half-title; Title; Copyright; Dedication; Contents; Preface; Introduction: Chapter 1. Ambiguous Manifestos: Chapter 2. Circumstances; Chapter 3. Proceedings; Chapter 4. Goals and Reactions; Chapter 5. Abolitionists and Slaves; Chapter 6. Convergence; Conclusion; The Addresses and Related Documents; ""Address of the Anti-Slavery Convention of the State of New-York to the Slaves in the U. States of America""; ""Rights of a Fugitive Slave""; ""Address to the Slaves of the United States""; ""An Address to the Slaves of the United States of America"" ""A Letter to the American Slaves from those who have fled from American Slavery" Notes; Bibliography; Index The American conflict over slavery reached a turning point in the early Sommario/riassunto 1840's when three leading abolitionists presented provocative speeches that, for the first time, addressed the slaves directly rather than aiming rebukes at white owners. By forthrightly embracing the slaves as allies

and exhorting them to take action, these three addresses pointed

toward a more inclusive and aggressive antislavery effort. These addresses were particularly frightening to white slaveholders who were significantly in the minority of the population in some parts of low country Georgia and South Carolina.