



**CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 8.6.4**

Advocates for Freedom and Equality

Specific Objective: Study the lives of black Americans who gained freedom in the North and founded schools and churches to advance their rights and communities.

Read the summary to answer the questions on the next page.

Richard Allen

- Born a slave in Philadelphia (1760)
- Converted, along with his master, to Methodism
- Bought his freedom and taught himself to read and write
- Became an assistant minister in a mixed-race Methodist church
- Formed the Free African Society to help slaves achieve freedom
- Founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church and was its first bishop (1794)
- Opened a day school (1795)
- Founded the Society of Free People of Colour for Promoting the Instruction and School Education of Children of African Descent (1795)
- Schools for African Americans in Philadelphia by 1811

Frederick Douglass

- Born a slave (1817), raised in Baltimore
- Taught to read and write by his master's wife
- Escaped to Massachusetts (1838)
- Began an abolitionist crusade across the North
- Wrote his autobiography *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself* (1845)
- Founded the journal *North Star*, dedicated to abolition and ending racial discrimination
- Convinced Abraham Lincoln to make the end of slavery a goal of the Civil War

Sojourner Truth

- Born Isabella Baumfree to slaves in New York (1797)
- Raised speaking Dutch, taught herself English, never lost her Dutch accent
- Mistreated by three different masters and forced to marry an older slave
- Freed in 1828 when New York abolished slavery
- After a spiritual revelation, changed her name to Sojourner Truth
- Walked through New England preaching
- Joined the Northampton Association for Education and Industry, a utopian community in Massachusetts
- Supported abolition and the right of women to vote
- Dictated her memoirs *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth: A Northern Slave* (1850)



**CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 8.6.6**

Champions of Women's Rights

Specific Objective: Examine the women's suffrage movement (e.g., biographies, writings, and speeches of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony).

Read the summary to answer the questions on the next page.

Many women worked tirelessly throughout the 19th century to secure equal rights for women, including suffrage or the right to vote. Many of these women also fought against slavery, and later, for the rights of African Americans to vote.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902)

- Best known advocate for women's equality in the 19th century
- Married to Henry Stanton, a well-known abolitionist; mother of seven
- Organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, first national convention for women's rights, where she drafted a "Declaration of Sentiments," modeled on the Declaration of Independence
- Began to work with Susan B. Anthony in 1851; wrote many of her speeches
- President of the National Woman Suffrage Association
- Wrote the *History of Woman Suffrage* (1881–1885)

Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906)

- Main organizer of the woman suffrage movement
- Quaker-educated, taught school for ten years
- Activist for abolition and temperance before meeting Stanton
- Founded International and National Councils of Women
- President of National American Woman Suffrage Association until she was 80
- Arrested in 1872 for voting illegally

Margaret Fuller (1810–1850)

- According to Stanton and Anthony, "possessed more influence on the thought of American women than any woman previous to her time"
- Member of Ralph Waldo Emerson's Transcendentalist circle
- Brilliant and accomplished; worked as translator, editor, author, critic
- Published *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845); groundbreaking study

Lucretia Mott (1793–1880)

- Quaker minister and organizer for abolition and women's rights
- Delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840
- Helped her friend Elizabeth Stanton organize the Seneca Falls Convention and draft the "Declaration of Sentiments"
- First president of the American Equal Rights Convention, which argued for the voting rights of women and freed black men