

## Varieties of Antislavery Reform Movements

Type	Definition	Examples/Leaders	Notes
Gradualist	Accepts black inferiority and seeks to end slavery in a gradual way by freeing slaves and in some cases, then establishing colonies in Africa	American Colonization Society. Henry Clay, James Madison, and James Monroe were early leaders.	Colonization never succeeds, sending only 1400 freed slaves to Africa in the 1920s while the American slave population grew by 700,000 in the same decade..
Immediatist (abolitionist)	Denounces slavery as a sin. Demands immediate steps to end slavery.	American Anti-Slavery Society., Liberty Party. William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur & Lewis Tappan, Theodore Weld, Angelina Grimké, Frederick Douglass	Few organizational and financial resources. Membership grows to of 200,000 by 1840. Split occurs over issue of antislavery women being treated as equals.
Political antislavery forces	Practices containment: recognize slavery where it exists in Southern states but prevent its spread to the territories	Conscience Whigs. Free Soil Party. In the mid-1850s the new Republican Party became the voice for free soil advocates.	Former Whigs rally to cries of “free soil, free speech, free labor, free men”

\*Based on *The American Journey: A History of the United States* by Goldfield, et al.