Anti Slavery Religion And Reform

The War Against Protestantism John Richard McCranie 1984 Refuting a longstanding prejudgment of research in missionary and colonialist studies, this book examines the effects of American abolitionists to bring northern religious institutions to the forefront of the antiabolition movement. John R. McCranie marshals two methodological and quantitative historical techniques to assess the positions adopted by various churches in the North during the growing conflict over slavery, and to analyze the strategies adopted by American abolitionists during the 1840s and 1850s to persuade southern churches to adopt an abolitionist stance. Through careful examination of the arguments and strategies of both sides, McCranie demonstrates that while both abolitionists and the southern churches found it increasingly difficult to compromise, the abolitionists were ultimately successful in persuading the majority of northern churches to adopt an antiabolitionist stance. McCranie's findings challenge the long-held assumption that the abolitionists' efforts were unsuccessful and that the southern churches were unchangingly opposed to abolition. Instead, they found that the abolitionists' strategies were effective in persuading the majority of northern churches to adopt an antiabolitionist stance. McCranie's findings challenge the long-held assumption that the abolitionists' efforts were unsuccessful and that the southern churches were unchangingly opposed to abolition. Instead, they found that the abolitionists' strategies were effective in persuading the majority of northern churches to adopt an antiabolitionist stance.

Abolitionist, Actuary, Atheist 1993 A biography of Eliff Wright-abolitionist, life insurance reformer, atheist, whose meaningful reformer career reflected the social attitudes of his time. Biographical information by Book Inc., Inc., Portland, OR

Apology to the Christian Women of the South-August Gilder 1860 A plea for reform. There is no equal to this. The book brings to light many facts about the social and religious condition of women in the South. The author states that the conditions of women in the South are much better than those in the North, and that the South needs a better system of education and the establishment of female colleges. The book also contains a letter from Mrs. Garrison to the author, in which she expresses her admiration for the author's work and her hope that it may be of service to women in the South.

Religious and Secular Reform in America-David D. 1990-01-01 From its earliest days, the United States has provided fertile ground for reform movements to flourish. In this volume, twelve eminent historians survey religious and secular reform in America from the eighteenth century to the present. They discuss the social, political, and intellectual forces that have shaped the development of these movements, and the ways in which they have affected the course of American history. The essays cover a wide range of topics, including the abolition of slavery, the emancipation of women, the civil rights movement, and the struggle for environmental justice. The book also provides a rich and diverse account of American history, and is an important resource for anyone interested in the study of religion and society in the United States.
forms of oppression to lesser status, or to deny them. Through the shared concerns of abolitionists, slave-owners, and reformers, the abolition of slavery was intimately linked to the end of colonialism and the development of industrial capitalism. By defining slavery in the Caribbean as the opposite of freedom, a lasting impact of abolition was to relegate other social problems that engrossed Northern reformers to the background.

Meaning of Slavery in the North

The abolition of the slave trade is normally understood to be the singular achievement of eighteenth-century British liberalism. Abolitionists and Imperialists in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic

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The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery, 1776–1838

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