Key Terms and Figures

Abolition The immediate end of slavery.

Henry Ward Beecher Harriet Beecher Stowe's brother who had a national reputation

for his oratorical skills, and drew crowds of 2,500 regularly every Sunday. He strongly opposed slavery and favored temperance and woman's suffrage. He served as minister at Plymouth

Congregational Church in Brooklyn, NY

Frederick Douglass A former slave, was one of the foremost leaders of the abolition

movement, which fought to end slavery in the United States in

the decades prior to the Civil War.

Fugitive Slave Act Passed in 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act was a federal law that

demanded citizens help slave owners to track down escaped

slaves.

Isabella Beecher Hooker Hooker, Stowe's half-sister, was interested in the status of

women. She became one of the most prominent advocates of women's suffrage in the United States. She organized the first convention held in Connecticut to discuss women in government, and formed the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. In 1871, she organized the National Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington D.C. For seven years until its passage, she submitted to the Connecticut legislature, a bill to guarantee married women the same property rights as their husbands.

Slavery The 19th century system of exploiting people in treating them

and defining them through law as property.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896) is best known as the author

of Uncle Tom's Cabin

Underground Railroad The network of people working to help fugitives from slavery

reach freedom.