

Strands of the Abolitionist Crusade

	American Colonization Society	American Antislavery Society	American/Foreign Antislavery Society
Year Started	1817	1833	1840
Leader(s)	Robert Finley Henry Clay James Madison	William Lloyd Garrison	Theodore Weld Lewis and Arthur Tappan
Goals	Voluntary emancipation and colonization Colonize free blacks in Africa Establish a colony in Africa for freed people	Immediate emancipation of all slaves in America No compensation to the slave holders	Gradual emancipation of all slaves in America Compensation to the owners for the loss of their slaves
Means	Lobbied Congress for support Gained \$100,000 from Congress to establish Liberia Published appeals for freed people to colonize in Africa	Moral persuasion Paid agents to lecture on the evils of slavery Publication of an antislavery paper, <i>The Liberator</i> Opposed political action	Moral persuasion Paid agents and published a newspaper to rally support Worked with churches Political action—close to the Liberty Party
Women's Role	Not an issue	Full, equal participation Women should address both men and women at meetings	Limited role, mostly behind the scenes Feared male backlash if women were too prominent in meetings
Summary/ Comments	Established Liberia in 1823 Congress mandated that all captured slave ships return Africans to Liberia About 15,000 free black people colonized in Liberia 1817–1870 Most free blacks opposed organization and its efforts	Garrison's radicalism made him controversial and divisive Challenged the churches to attack slavery from pulpit Condemned Constitution because it condoned slavery Challenged the Union itself Involved in many reforms besides slavery	Moderate approach; viewed Garrison as too radical, split with him in 1840 Attracted older members Tried to use Liberty and Free Soil Parties to gain members Declined in late 1840s and disbanded in 1855