

Timeline of the Abolitionist Movement

- 1828: New York State abolishes slavery.
- 1829: David Walker's Appeal.
- 1831: William Lloyd Garrison publishes *The Liberator*.
Nat Turner Slave Rebellion.
- 1833: American Anti-slavery Society formed.
- 1837: Abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy is murdered.
- 1838: Frederick Douglass escapes slavery and becomes active in the abolitionist cause.
- 1840: Formation of the Liberty Party which ran presidential candidates in 1840 and 1844
- 1844: John Quincy Adams finally wins repeal of the Gag Rule in Congress.
- 1846: Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting slavery in any territory taken from Mexico, is passed in the House, but defeated in the Senate.
- 1847: Frederick Douglass begins publication of the North Star.
- 1848: Mexican Cession of western territory to the United States; North and South resume struggle over the status of slavery in federal territory.
- 1850: Compromise of 1850
Passage of Fugitive Slave Act.
- 1852: Abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- 1854: Passage of Kansas-Nebraska Act which determines the status of slavery in these two territories according to the principle of "popular sovereignty."
"Bleeding Kansas."
Formation of the Republican Party.
- 1857: Dred Scott Court Decision which stated that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that slaves were not citizens but the property of their owners
- 1858: Lincoln-Douglas Debates.
- 1859: Abolitionist John Brown's raid at the federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia.
- 1860: Presidential election of Republican Party candidate, Abraham Lincoln, and the start of southern secession.
- 1861: The beginning of the Civil War.
- 1863: Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.
- 1865: Thirteenth Amendment is added to the Constitution, which abolishes slavery.