

William Lloyd Garrison (1805–1879) started the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator* in 1831. Frederick Douglass's *North Star* and Garrison's *The Liberator* were the leading abolitionist newspapers until the abolition of slavery in 1865.

During my recent tour for the purpose of exciting the minds of the people by a series of discourses on the subject of slavery, every place that I visited gave fresh evidence of the fact, that a greater revolution in public sentiment was to be effected in the free States—and particularly in New-England—than at the South. I found contempt more bitter, opposition more active, detraction more relentless, prejudice more stubborn, and apathy more frozen, than among slave-owners themselves. Of course, there were individual exceptions to the contrary. This state of things afflicted, but did not dishearten me. I determined, at every hazard, to lift up the standard of emancipation in the eyes of the nation, *within sight of Bunker Hill and in the birthplace of liberty*. That standard is now unfurled; and long may it float, unhurt by the spoliations of time or the missiles of a desperate foe—yea, till every chain be broken, and every bondman set free! Let Southern oppressors tremble—let their secret abettors tremble—let their Northern apologists tremble—let all the enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble.

Wendell Phillips Garrison and Francis Jackson Garrison, *William Lloyd Garrison, 1805–1879* (Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin, 1894), 224.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: How does Garrison characterize slave owners?

Analyze: Compare Garrison's arguments with David Walker's appeal (Doc. 7.6). How does each argument appeal to its audience in different ways?

Evaluate: Compare the audiences of Garrison's and Walker's messages. Using your knowledge of the time period, explain which writer made a more effective call to action to his audience.