



David Walker

The name of the abolitionist was David Walker. Walker was born to a free mother and an enslaved father in Wilmington, North Carolina. He worked as a kid and even if he was tired, he needed to work as an enslaved person. He was obtained an education, and traveled through the country, settling in Boston. Walker denounced slavery and encouraged enslaved people to fight for their freedom and told the people slavery wasn't right. And tried another way by writing books and newsletters. One of the news letters he wrote and published was entitled "Appeal to the Colored Citizen of the World". Walker moved to Boston where he ran a shop, and played an important role in Boston's African American community. He sadly died from tuberculosis shortly after he published his pamphlet in August of 1830.

The life of James Mccune Smith

James Mccune Smith was a famous abolitionist and doctor at the time. He was born in Manhattan, April 18, 1813 in New York. Smith was born a slave and was freed on July 4, 1827. When Smith was a kid he watched other younger kids. He really started to work when he was 16. He finished med school and cured the injured. James Mccune Smith was known for being the first boy to help a pharmacy make medicines. In general, James Mccune Smith and the Radical Abolitionist Party believed that white Americans needed to embrace African-American perspectives in order to see America in its true light and redeem it.

James Mccune Smith tried to help people after he got his medical degree. He helped them by curing the sick and asking them to help stop the misery, and he did that in secret so he wouldn't get hurt. Smith looked for more abolitionists to help stop slavery. He also tried to convince others to also leave, escape, help, when it didn't work he wrote newspapers and put them on the front yard but never put his name on it. He told them "you should really STOP the horrible things you've done not only to me but everyone." Not only was James Mccune Smith an abolitionist but he was a doctor and an african american physician. Sadly Smith died because of congestive heart failure on November 17, 1865.

Luis Gama

Luis Gama was a famous abolitionist and orator. He was born in El Salvador. He was born on June 21st 1830. Luis Gama was sold to slavery at ten years-old by his father to pay gambling debts. Before he was sold he would sell vegetables on the streets of El Salvador to make some money.

He was also a house slave when he was sold. Luis Gama wanted to end slavery because of his life as a child and didn't want that for others. He started anti-slavery at 29 and at this time he was a free man and chose to fight for other slaves. Luis Gama was a self taught lawyer. In conclusion, Luis Gama died on August 24, 1883, and was a good man and deserves to be remembered by all.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary

My Abolitionist Is Mary Ann Shadd Cary. She was born on October 9, 1823, in Wilmington, Delaware. She was born as a slave. She attended school and became a teacher. She was raised in a family dedicated to the abolition of slavery. Mary Ann Shadd Cary was an African American activist, writer, teacher and lawyer. She founded and edited the Provincial Freeman.

She was 10 years old when she started to fight and published Canada's first antislavery newspaper. She was a writer and educator in North America. Her home often served as a shelter for fugitive slaves. In 1893 she died of stomach cancer.

My abolitionist is Charlotte Forten Grimke. She was born on August 17, 1837 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. She was not born an enslaved person but advocates for enslaved peoples rights. Her father ran a very successful sail-making business and she at a young age didn't go to school but got tutored. She was also born into a prominent free black family.

Charlotte and her family were passionate about ending slavery and she probably wanted to follow in her family footsteps. She started to fight slavery in her young adulthood and the first thing she did to fight slavery was that she wrote poetry and some of it was published for antislavery periodicals. She wrote diaries to let people know about enslavement. She also was a teacher that taught earlier enslaved people. She followed news about the civil war and wrote an essay called "Life on the Sea Islands" where when she wrote this she got a chance to meet the famous Harriet Tubman. She died on July 23, 1914 when she was 76 years old in Washington, D.C. by old age.



Charles Lenox Remond

Charles Lenox Remond was born on February 1, 1810, in Salem, Massachusetts. This person was born a free man of color. The chores he did as a child were stuff like washing, mending clothes, making soap, collecting firewood, cooking, and cleaning. One cool thing about him was he was the first black person to address a legislative body in the United states.

He became a lifelong member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Association. He joined the Association when he was seventeen. He went to New England to deliver anti-slavery lectures and drum up financial support for abolitionist publications. He also recruited black people to fight in the Civil War. He died on December 22, 1873.