

American history in 1800s

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" American history in 1800s" Triad Harriet Ann Jacobs was an African-American slave who escaped from slavery and became reformist. He has produced many famous works but Incidents in the life of a slave girl was his distinguished work. In that book highlighted various types of discriminations which are faced by Afro-American women. The liberator is an antislavery newspaper which was quite popular during the time of civil war. The news paper was founded by William Lloyd. The newspaper had a restrictive circulation, but it gained wide popularity because of its stance against slavery. Social reform movement of 1800 to 1850 was focused towards the improvement for different walks of life. That social reform movement includes education reforms, religious reforms, alcohol reforms, women reforms and literary reforms (Cobble, 2004). The person/event/ concepts discussed above are related to one another. Harriet was a person who was against slavery, newspaper was a strong platform to project the ideas of Harriet while social reforms educated the people of USA that all men and women are equal and there should be no discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex or religion. The triad is quite helpful in projecting the efforts which were taken in the past to bridge the gap among different ethnic groups living in the country like USA (Murphy, 2003).

Triad 2

Fredrick Douglass was an American social reformer and a writer. He was against slavery and also escaped through it. He also served as a leader of abolitionist movement. He was well known for his antislavery writing (Harris, 2004). Jim Crow is a term which is used for the laws which were made after the congressional reconstruction. These laws were quite discriminatory for the Afro-American minority of the country. The law took away many rights <https://assignbuster.com/american-history-in-1800s/>

which were granted to Afro-Americans during 13th, 14th and 15th century. Congressional reconstruction gave complete rights to the Afro-Americans. Their right to cast vote was also recognized in that reconstruction era (Chused, 1994). There is one thing in common all the three concepts which are discussed above. All three are associated with the major minority group of USA that is Afro-American. These events/concepts/persons reflect that Afro-American had fought hard for their rights through the history. The significance of triad is that reflects the chronological sequence about the struggle of minorities in USA (Dougherty, 1988).

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