

While many nineteenth-century Hoosiers opposed to slavery, they did so in vastly different ways and for a myriad of reasons.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY INDIANA ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICS

ANTI-SLAVERY

COLONIZATION

Some believed enslaved African Americans should be free, but only with a plan to send them to colonies in Africa.

IMMIGRATION

Some were morally opposed to slavery, but did not want to allow African Americans to settle in Indiana.

RACISM

Ignorance and fear led some Hoosiers who felt slavery was wrong, to feel just as strongly that they did not want African Americans in their towns.

LABOR

Others feared competition from blacks for jobs.



BLACKFORD

Indiana Supreme Court judge 1817-1852 and Speaker of the House, **Isaac Blackford**, also helped establish the Indiana Colonization Society which worked to send blacks to Liberia.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION

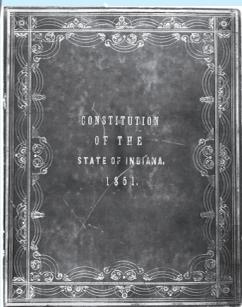
Some opposed slavery, but thought enslaved African Americans should be freed slowly, over a span of time.

EXTENSION

Some did not oppose slavery in the South, but only the extension of slavery into the new territories, mainly for political reasons.

POLITICS

As a politician, opposing extension of slavery into the new U.S. territories was a safer position for Indiana anti-slavery politicians. Advocating for total abolition was considered too radical for most.



ARTICLE XIII

The **1851 Indiana constitution** legitimized a special form of racism in **Article 13** which stated "No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the State, after the adoption of this Constitution."

ABOLITION

DELAYED RIGHTS

Some believed enslaved African Americans should be freed immediately but would have to prove they deserved equal rights (often through education)

RIGHTS

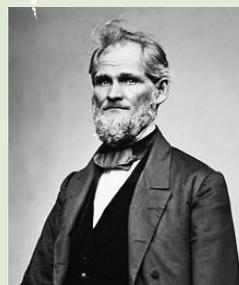
Some believed enslaved African Americans should be freed immediately with equal rights such as suffrage

COMPENSATION

Some Hoosiers advocated ending slavery, but believed slave owners should be compensated for their freed slaves. This stems from a racist view of enslaved peoples as property.

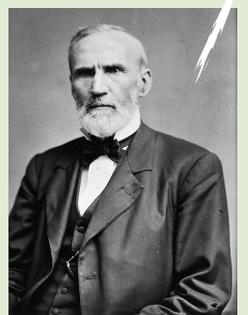
PROPERTY RIGHTS

Many Hoosiers didn't want slavery extended into the territories, but believed they shouldn't interfere with slavery in the South, as enslaved peoples were seen as the legal property of their owners.



LANE

Indiana legislator and U.S. congressman, **Henry S. Lane**, helped to establish the Republican Party by uniting diverse political groups to oppose the Democratic administration and the extension of slavery into U.S. territories.



JULIAN

As an attorney, U.S. Representative, and reformer from the 1840s through the 1890s, **George W. Julian** outspokenly opposed slavery and discrimination. He advocated for equal rights and opportunities for all.