Student’s Name: . Term: .

**Reading Journal**

***Annotated Bibliography/Abstracts/Full Citation Detail***

**Author(s):** Angelina Weld Grimké .

**Date of Publication: (if unavailable, give Date Accessed)** May 17, 1838 8

**Title & Subtitle:**  Angelina Grimké Weld's speech at Pennsylvania Hall .

**Place of Publication: (for print media/books)** History of Pennsylvania Hall which was Destroyed by a Mob on the 17th of May, 1838 .8

**Publisher: (publishing house or organization, etc.)** Negro Universities Press, A Division of Greenwood Publishing Corp, New York, 1969 .

**Working Website URL: (copy and paste)** http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h2939t.html

**Who Author(s) Is/Are:**

Author(s)’ Credentials/Field of Study/Background for Topic

Angelina Weld Grimké was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 27th in 1880. She lived from February 27, 1880 to June 10, 1958. She was an American journalist, teacher, playwright and poet who came to prominence during the Harlem Renaissance. She was one of the first “Woman of Colour”/'Mulatta' women to have a play publicly performed.

**What Author(s) Did:**

Research Methods - During teaching career she wrote fiction stories, poems, poetry, reviews, and biographical sketches. Some of her writings indicated that she was a lesbian, although she chose to suppress her emotions.

Author(s)’ Research Question(s) - Her poetry mainly shows signs of despair, rejection, and thoughts of death and also alludes to her lesbian identity.

Authors(s)’ Sources/Evidence – She showed her personal experience, emotions, affections and her fate in her works.

**What Author(s) Found:**

Author(s)’ 3 Main Points/Arguments – She was talking about slavery, about being black in the white society, about women being suppressed.

Authors(s)’ Findings/Insights/Discussion/Conclusions - She used her own life experience to show that what she was talking about is real and be obtained if used properly. She was talking about God and his will towards the black people and especially she was accusing people of the North of using slaves. She said: “Those voices without tell us that the spirit of slavery is *here*, and has been roused to wrath by our abolition speeches and conventions: for surely liberty would not foam and tear herself with rage, because her friends are multiplied daily, and meetings are held in quick succession to set forth her virtues and extend her peaceful kingdom”. (p.1)

**Findings/Ideas/Insights That Struck *You*:**

The author said, that: “It is admitted by some that the slave is not happy under the *worst* forms of slavery. But I have *never* seen a happy slave. I have seen him dance in his chains, it is true; but he was not happy. There is a wide difference between happiness and mirth.” (p.1) She used such strong words, with deep meaning to show her deepest emotions and believes and her most sacred desires. She had experienced all the horrors first-hand.

***Your (Personal)* Reaction(s)/Reflection(s) on the Author(s)’ *Arguments/***

***Findings/ Insights/ Conclusions*:**

I liked her idea, that “Men may settle [this and other] questions at the ballot-box [……] that you can reach the Legislation. It is [therefore] peculiarly your duty to petition.” (p.4) in the way, that she was a black lady and she wanted equal rights for women and she was not afraid to air her mind and create followers who would follow her and finally gain equal rights for women and “abolish Slavery”. Like it was done in England, when all ladies and maids were sending numerous petitions to the Queen. The author quoted, that: “When all the maids and matrons of the land are knocking at our doors we must legislate” (p.4-5). She tried her best to conquer slavery both in her mind and in the mind of her comrades-in-arms.

\*NOTE: Always using opening and ending quotation marks around author(s)’ words.  
Always list page number or location when quoting in print media (in-text or footnote).