

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

1987 Avery Brooks, Phylicia Rashad 108Min. NR

This film is a dramatization of the famous Harriet Beecher Stowe novel, somewhat modified to suit modern tastes, but still clearly indicating the moral struggle over slavery which smoldered in antebellum America. The film, however, is more useful in the American history classroom for what it illustrates about the roles of women in the early reform movements as well as in the abolitionist movement in particular.

<p>Kentucky 1852</p> <p>Slave traders arrive to negotiate slave for debt.</p> <p>7:00 Eliza, hearing of her impending sale flees for freedom</p> <p>13:15 Uncle Tom leaves his family</p> <p>18:00 Eliza is aided by a minister</p> <p>19:00 Steamboat down the Mississippi</p> <p>20:00 Interaction between Uncle Tom and Eva</p> <p>23:30 Tom is sold</p> <p>25:00 Eliza and her husband are reunited.</p> <p>27:00 Eva's mother states her concern that Eva treats the slaves as equals.</p> <p>30:40 Topsy is introduced to Ophelia.</p> <p>36:42</p>	<p>Segment I 000 - 51:00</p> <p>It is important for the teacher to be well versed in the ideas underlying the "Cult of Domesticity".</p> <p>Seminar Questioning Sequence:</p> <p>Why was the role of women in early American history called the "Cult of Domesticity"?</p> <p>How did promotion of the idea that women should represent piety and purity encourage women to become active in reform movements?</p> <p>According to the "Cult of Domesticity" how did women's goodness and purity counteract man's natural depravity and penchant for evil?</p> <p>Why was it woman's place to reform man?</p> <p>With what response did women meet when they attempted to become active in the abolitionist movement?</p> <p>What impact did this have on the birth of the women's rights movement?</p>	<p>Report topics should prepare students as a group, to see the relationship between the then accepted role of women, their "natural" gravitation toward reform movements, and their evolution toward concern for serious gender inequities.</p> <p>Elizabeth Cady Stanton Maria Weston Chapman Lucretia Mott Elizabeth Chandler Angelina and Sarah Grimke Lucy Stone William Lloyd Garrison Quakers Seneca Falls Fanny Wright World Antislavery Convention, 1840 American Antislavery Society Dr. Benjamin Rush Theodore Weld Benjamin Lundy Liberty Party Susan B. Anthony Dorothea Dix Harriet Beecher Stowe Sojourner Truth Frederick Douglass</p>
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<p>into Ohio free state.</p> <p>39:40</p> <p>Interaction between Eva and her mother.</p> <p>49:00</p> <p>Eva dies of Pneumonia.</p> <p>51:00</p> <p>Tom is told he is to be free.</p> <p>53:30</p> <p>Eva's father is mugged and killed.</p> <p>59:00</p> <p>Slave auction, Tom is sold to Simon LeGree.</p> <p>1:13:00</p> <p>Tom refuses to flog Lucy</p> <p>1:21:30</p> <p>Eliza and George reach Canada</p> <p>1:24:00 Three Years Later</p> <p>Simon LeGree's plantation. Cassy attempts to escape.</p> <p>1:34:00</p> <p>Tom is flogged</p> <p>1:38:00</p> <p>Tom's original owners try to buy him back</p>		
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