

C14 – Underground Railroad

Introduction

Few would have suspected that the small black lady who was born a slave, had a debilitating illness, and was unable to read or write was also one of the most important figures in the struggle to end slavery in America. Yet Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave, a nurse, a spy, a military leader, and a Conductor on the Underground Railroad to help hundreds of others make their way to freedom. With a bounty on her head and a song in her heart, the timeline of Harriet Tubman's life tells the story of how the Underground Railroad helped herald the abolition of slavery.

Targets – Things to Consider:

- What experiences in Harriet Tubman's life story may have resulted in her involvement in the Underground Railroad?
- What factors do you think a slave would consider in deciding to attempt an escape to freedom?
- Harriet Tubman demonstrated courage and determination. Think of the story of someone else who has demonstrated courage and determination on behalf of another person or people.

Master Timeline

Each column indicates where activity appears on each layer on the timeline. Grid references refer to the location on the map that follows this table.

Note that the Personal and Work layers can be toggled on and off, but the World layer should always be visible.

Time	Personal (can be toggled)	Work (can be toggled)	World (always on)
1848	Dorchester, MD (Top-left corner of J9)		I5 (VIDEO)
1849	Top-left corner of J9, Dorchester, with arrow pointing to Philadelphia (top of K7) Put event on J9	K8	Philadelphia (top of K7)
1850	Top of K7, Philadelphia	Top of K7, Philadelphia, with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back to Philly (K7) Put event on J9	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1851	Line between F3 and F4	Philadelphia (K7) with arrow down to Dorchester (J9) and back up again to St Catharine's (line between F3/F4) Put event on K7	
1852		St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4) Put event on F3/F4	NYC (L6)
1853		St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4) Put event on F3/F4	
1854		St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4) Put event on F3/F4	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1855		St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9),	

		and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4) Put event on F3/F4	
1856		St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4) Put event on F3/F4	H9
1857		St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to New York (L6), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4) Put event on F3/F4	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1858	Washington DC (Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4)	J2	
1859	Auburn, NY (Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4)	I8	
1860		L3	
1861		Arrow from Maryland (J9) up to Canada, (F3/F4), then down to South Carolina (J14). Put event on J14.	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1862		South Carolina (J14).	
1863		Arrow from the coast of South Carolina (J14) to the raid site (H14). Put the event on H14.	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1864		South Carolina (J14)	
1865	Arrow from South Carolina (J14) to Auburn, NY (Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4) Put event on Auburn.	South Carolina (J14)	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1866	Auburn, NY (Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4)		

Map with Gridline References



Content Elements

When each element appears on the map, it has the pointing finger icon to show it's clickable, like in C1. What this finger points to is identified in the copy deck as: INDICATOR. The following INDICATORS will be used:

- Harriet: a headshot image of Harriet Tubman (like the pictures of Generals in C1)
- Event: this will not be an image, but rather the text title of the event (like events in C1) – the text of this event title will be provided in the copy tables below
- Underground RR: some graphic image to identify the UGRR, perhaps the silhouette of escaped slaves?

The diagram below uses a sample of content from C1 to indicate the different elements that are identified in the content tables.



There will be several different ICONS:

- Harriet – a headshot image of Harriet Tubman (most will be this)
- Underground Railroad – same image as indicator above
- Civil War Event – a graphic that combines the Union and Confederate flags
- American History Event – a graphic showing the map of the US

Personal Layer

Time	Personal	Location
1848	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Life Before 1849</p> <p>TEXT: When Harriet Tubman was born in 1822 in on the plantation of Anthony Thompson in Dorchester, Maryland, she was born a slave. Her childhood name was Araminta “Minty” Ross, but when she turned 11 years old she took the name Harriet, after her mother.</p> <p>Life was hard. As a small child, her main food was cornmeal, but her family had permission to hunt and fish so she occasionally enjoyed some meat. Most of her early childhood was spent with her grandmother who was too old for slave labor.</p> <p>In the mid-1820s, Thompson’s stepson, Edward Brodess, took her mother and the kids 10 miles away to his own farm in Bucktown after he inherited them from his deceased mother.</p> <p>She began working at the age of 6 as a weaver, then as a housekeeper and babysitter. Eventually she joined her parents – Harriet Green and Benjamin Ross – and her 8 brothers and sisters working on the plantation as field hands.</p> <p>While working as a field hand in her young teens, Harriet was severely wounded by a blow to her head from an iron weight thrown by an angry overseer at another fleeing slave. After that, she continually suffered from headaches and epileptic seizures that affected her for life</p> <p>In 1844 she married a local free black named John Tubman, taking his last name shedding her childhood name in favor of Harriet, after her mother.</p> <p>Little did she know how much her life would change in 1849, when her master died...</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	<p>Top-left corner of J9</p> <p>Dorchester, Maryland</p>
1849	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Escape!</p> <p>TEXT: After her owner died, Harriet feared that she would be sold into an even worse situation to pay off his debts. She chose to take her liberty instead. She ran away, leaving her family and her husband, who was already a free man and would not leave with her.</p>	<p>Top-left corner of J9, Dorchester, with arrow pointing to Philadelphia (top of K7)</p>

	<p>She tapped into an Underground Railroad network operating on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. A white abolitionist neighbor told Harriet how to find the first house on her path to freedom. She set off on foot.</p> <p>At the first house she was put into a wagon, covered with a sack, and driven to her next destination. Using the North Star and assistance from other white abolitionists and black helpers, she eventually found her way to Philadelphia. Harriet Tubman was free.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	
1850	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Working to help others</p> <p>TEXT: In Philadelphia, and in the nearby summer resort of Cape May , New Jersey, she found wage work as a domestic to support herself and save enough money to help family and friends escape from the Eastern Shore of Maryland</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Top of K7, Philadelphia
1851	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Base of operations</p> <p>TEXT: After rescuing some of her family from slavery, Harriet Tubman moved with them to St. Catharine's, a Canada West settlement just across the border from Buffalo, New York, accessed by a risky trip across a suspension bridge.</p> <p>MEDIA: CIVIL WAR Tubman 3a10453u</p>	Line between F3 and F4
1852		
1853		
1854		
1855		
1856		
1857		
1858	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Moved back to the United States</p> <p>TEXT: Harriet Tubman left her home in Canada to return to the United States, settling</p>	(Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4)

	<p>in the town of Auburn, New York. She passed through this town many times over her travels, knowing it to be the home of many Underground Railroad sympathizers.</p> <p>She also had friends there. Tubman's earliest white Northern antislavery associates were James and Lucretia Mott, white Quaker antislavery and women's rights activists from Philadelphia. They introduced her to Lucretia Mott's sister in Auburn, Martha Coffin Wright.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	
1859	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Friends and Allies</p> <p>TEXT: Martha Coffin Wright and her lawyer husband, David, and their two daughters became Tubman's lifelong friends and supporters.</p> <p>Through the Wrights Tubman met New York politician and statesman William H. Seward, who also played a significant role in her life history.</p> <p>Seward's wife, Frances Miller Seward, and her widowed sister, Lazette Miller Worden, were close friends of Martha Wright. The Seward family helped raise relief funds and find work for some of the fugitives Tubman brought to Auburn.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Auburn, NY (Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4)
1860		
1861		
1862		
1863		
1864		
1865	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Home for Good</p> <p>TEXT: At the end of the war, while guiding a group of black soldiers in South Carolina, she met a man named Nelson Davis, who was ten years her junior. She returned to Auburn after the war, although even after all she did to help the fight she was denied payment for her wartime service, Tubman was forced to ride in a baggage car on her return to New York State.</p> <p>MEDIA: CIVIL WAR Tubman 1911 02909u</p>	Arrow from South Carolina (J14) to Auburn, NY (Intersection of H3, H4, I3, I4)
1866	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p>	Auburn, NY (Intersection of

	<p>TITLE: Life After the 1865</p> <p>TEXT:</p> <p>In early 1859, abolitionist Senator William H. Seward sold Tubman a small piece of land on the outskirts of Auburn. Tubman spent the years following the war on this property, tending to her family and others who had taken up residence there. Her brick home still stands on that property.</p> <p>Later in 1869, she married the man she met during the war, Nelson Davis.</p> <p>In 1874, Harriet and Nelson adopted a baby girl named Gertie.</p> <p>In the 1890's, the government finally recognized her contributions to the war with a military pension of \$20 per month.</p> <p>With slavery abolished, Tubman turned her attention to women's rights and the suffragette movement.</p> <p>As Tubman aged, the head injuries she received in her youth grew worse, and she had brain surgery to help the constant pain and buzzing in her head. She received no anesthesia for the procedure and reportedly chose instead to bite down on a bullet, as she had seen Civil War soldiers do when their limbs were amputated.</p> <p>Surrounded by friends and family members, Harriet Tubman died of pneumonia in 1913.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	H3, H4, I3, I4
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Work Layer

Time	Work	Location
1848		
1849	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Connected to the Underground Railroad</p> <p>TEXT: It was during her own escape that Tubman connected with the Underground Railroad. This network included many free and enslaved African Americans and antislavery whites who lived and worked near crucial access points to food, transportation, and shelter in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New York.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM2-C15-R-107</p>	K8
1850	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Working to help others</p> <p>TEXT: Harriet Tubman returned to Maryland to rescue her sister and her sister's two children. She sent a message to her sister's oldest son that told them to board a fishing boat. The boat took them to Harriet, who then guided them from safehouse to safehouse in Pennsylvania until they reached Philadelphia.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM1-SF2P3-101</p>	<p>Top of K7, Philadelphia, with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back to Philly (K7)</p> <p>Put event on J9</p>
1851	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Saving her brother</p> <p>TEXT: She made the dangerous trip back to the South again to rescue her brother and two other men. They were already in the process of running away so Harriet aided them across a river and to the Pennsylvania home of Thomas Garret, the most famous Underground "Station Master of them all. From there, she moved with them and her sister to Canada.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM2-C14-R101</p>	<p>Philadelphia (K7) with arrow down to Dorchester (J9) and back up again to St Catharine's (line between F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on K7</p>
1852	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p>	St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow

	<p>TITLE: Losing her husband</p> <p>TEXT: On her third return, she went after her husband, only to find he had taken another wife. Undeterred, she found other slaves seeking freedom and escorted those passengers to the North.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	<p>down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on F3/F4</p>
1853	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Moses</p> <p>TEXT: In the winter of 1852, Tubman return to the U.S. to help free more slaves. By now, Tubman had led so many people from the South to freedom, she became known as "Moses" after the Biblical figure who led the slaves from Egypt. She was also known by the plantation owners for her efforts and a bounty of \$40,000 was posted. The state of Maryland itself posted a \$12,000 reward for her capture.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM1_C2_680-LOC_8741_18_19-slavery-mid-1800s</p>	<p>St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on F3/F4</p>
1854	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Tricks of the Trade</p> <p>TEXT: As she helped more and more slaves to escape, Harriet Tubman devised clever techniques to get back safely, including using the master's horse and buggy for the first leg of the journey; leaving on a Saturday night, since runaway notices couldn't be placed in newspapers until Monday morning; turning about and heading south if she encountered possible slave hunters; and carrying a sleeping drug to use on a baby if its crying might put the fugitives in danger.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM1-R-R226</p>	<p>St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on F3/F4</p>
1855	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Dead Men Tell No Tales</p> <p>TEXT: Tubman's most famous trip concerned a passenger who panicked and wanted to turn back. Tubman was afraid if he left he would be tortured</p>	<p>St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on F3/F4</p>

	<p>and would tell all he knew about the Railroad. The unwilling passenger changed his mind when Tubman pointed a gun at his head and said "dead folks tell no tales."</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM1-R-R267</p>	
1856	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Never Lost a Passenger</p> <p>TEXT: Harriet returned to Maryland about 19 times during the 1850s, leading approximately 300 enslaved African Americans to freedom, while giving instructions to scores more who found their way to freedom independently. Miraculously, Tubman was never betrayed and never "lost a passenger."</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM1-R-R268</p>	<p>St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to Dorchester (J9), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on F3/F4</p>
1857	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Important Supporters</p> <p>TEXT: Her dangerous missions won her admiration of abolitionists throughout the North, including Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony, among others, who supported her and sought her counsel.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	<p>St Catharine's (F3/F4), with arrow down to New York (L6), and another back up to St Kitt's (F3/F4)</p> <p>Put event on F3/F4</p>
1858	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Black Farmers in the Adirondacks</p> <p>TEXT: One of her important financial backers were Gerrit Smith: Smith had set aside a tract of 120,000 acres of land in Adirondacks for homesteading black families who wished to become self-sufficient farmers.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	J2
1859	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Raid on Harper's Fairy</p>	I8

	<p>TEXT: Tubman collaborated with the legendary John Brown as he planned for an attack on Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, in 1859.</p> <p>Brown had hoped to spark a war that would lead to the end of slavery by capturing the Federal armory, but his move did not spark an uprising among blacks in the area and he was eventually captured and executed for treason.</p> <p>Although the raid failed, it did help speed an end to slavery by creating an atmosphere of fear in the South that blossomed into the Civil War less than 2 years later.</p>	
1860	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Always Helping Fugitives</p> <p>TEXT: Becoming friends with the leading abolitionists of the day, Tubman took part in antislavery meetings. On the way to such a meeting in Boston in 1860, in an incident in Troy, New York, she helped a fugitive slave who had been captured.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM1-SF2P3-103</p>	L3
1861	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: A New Career</p> <p>TEXT: By 1861 Harriet Tubman's career in the Railroad was over. She made her last rescue trip to Maryland in December of 1860, bringing seven people to Canada. In the ten years she worked as a "conductor" on the Railroad, Harriet managed to rescue over 300 people. She had made 19 trips and never lost a passenger on the way.</p> <p>For Tubman's safety, her friends took her back to Canada to hide for a while, but she returned to the U.S. when war broke out to become a nurse for "contrabands," who were blacks that the Union army had helped to escape from the South.</p> <p>MEDIA: CIVIL WAR escaping North 3a28989u</p>	<p>Arrow from Maryland (J9) up to Canada, (F3/F4), then down to South Carolina (J14).</p> <p>Put event on J14.</p>
1862	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Tubman the Spy</p>	South Carolina (J14).

	<p>TEXT: In May 1862, Governor of Boston sent her on assignment to Major General David Hunter at army camp at Hilton Head, with the idea that she would be a valuable person to operate within enemies' lines in procuring information and scouts. Hunter wrote on her military pass: "Harriet was sent to me from Boston, by Gov. Andrew, of Mass., and is a valuable woman."</p> <p>Her closest associates seem to have understood that her actual mission from the beginning was spying for military. She used her knowledge of the local geography and personal contacts established along the Underground Railroad to gather valuable information for the Union</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	
1863	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Combahee River Raid</p> <p>TEXT: She became the first woman to command an armed military expedition when Tubman helped Colonel James Montgomery plan a raid to free slaves from plantations along the Combahee River in South Carolina. On June 1, along with hundreds of soldiers, Tubman used her scouting information to attack a number of important rice plantations.</p> <p>They set fire to buildings and destroyed bridges so they couldn't be used by the Confederate Army. They also freed about 750 slaves—men, women, children, and babies—and did not lose one soldier in the attack.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	<p>Arrow from the coast of South Carolina (J14) to the raid site (H14).</p> <p>Put the event on H14.</p>
1864	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p> <p>TITLE: Tubman the Nurse</p> <p>TEXT: After the Combahee River Raid, Tubman became a nurse for those wounded in assault on Fort Wagner in Charleston Harbor by 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. She was sent to help bury the dead and nurse survivors of assault almost immediately afterward. At the time, there were separate white and black facilities; Tubman worked at the black facility nursing black soldiers. Tubman became known as a maker of particularly effective herbal remedies.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	<p>South Carolina (J14)</p>
1865	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet ICON: Harriet</p>	<p>South Carolina (J14)</p>

	<p>TITLE: Recruiting a Slave Army</p> <p>TEXT: In March 1865, Tubman was asked to assist Martin Delany in remarkable government-approved plan to raise a black army by recruiting slaves behind lines in South Carolina – an effort cut short by end of war.</p>	
1866		

World Layer

Time	World	Location
1848	<p>INDICATOR: FILM ICON: FILM</p> <p>TITLE: VIEW FILM</p> <p>MEDIA: VIDEO</p>	I5
1849	<p>INDICATOR: Underground RR ICON: Underground RR</p> <p>TITLE: William Still</p> <p>TEXT: Even after Harriet Tubman made it to freedom, she remained connected with the Underground Railroad. In Philadelphia, she met a Station Master (a leader in the network) named William Still. Still was a freeborn black Pennsylvanian famous for coordinating the escape of slaves, sometimes by very creative means.</p> <p>The story goes that a slave named Henry "Box" Brown had himself nailed inside a wooden box and mailed from Richmond to William Still in Philadelphia.</p> <p>With the assistance of Still, and other members of the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society, Tubman learned about the workings of the Underground Railroad and became a Conductor (someone who helps guide escapees to freedom).</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM2-C14-M001_Still, William (if only 1 image, us this one) CWM2-C14-M002</p>	Philadelphia (top of K7)
1850	<p>INDICATOR: Event ICON: American History Event</p> <p>TITLE: Fugitive Slave Act</p> <p>TEXT: The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 made it illegal for any citizen to assist an escaped slave. If an escaped slave was sighted, he or she should be captured and sent back to their owner down south.</p> <p>It forced the Underground Railroad to be more careful. It created a code to make things more secret. It also sent the escaping slaves into Canada instead of the "North" of the U.S.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1851		

1852	<p>INDICATOR: Event ICON: American History Event</p> <p>TITLE: Uncle Tom's Cabin Published</p> <p>TEXT: Published on March 20, Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel about the horrors of slavery sold 300,000 copies within a year of publication.</p> <p>MEDIA: CWM2-C13-Uncle Tom Book</p>	NYC (L6)
1853		
1854	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet Tubman ICON: Harriet Tubman</p> <p>TITLE: Kansas-Nebraska Act</p> <p>TEXT: Congress allowed the two new territories of Kansas and Nebraska to choose whether to allow slavery. Violent clashes erupted and further divided the nation.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1855		
1856	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet Tubman ICON: Harriet Tubman</p> <p>TITLE: A Wanted Woman</p> <p>TEXT: By 1856, Tubman's capture would have brought a \$40,000 reward from the South. On one occasion, she overheard some men reading her wanted poster, which stated that she was illiterate. She promptly pulled out a book and feigned reading it. The ploy was enough to fool the men.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	H9
1857	<p>INDICATOR: Event ICON: American History Event</p> <p>TITLE: Dred Scott Decision</p> <p>TEXT: The United States Supreme Court decides, seven to two, that blacks can never be citizens and that Congress has no authority to outlaw slavery in any territory.</p>	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1858		
1859		

1860		
1861	<p>INDICATOR: Event ICON: Civil War Event</p> <p>TITLE: The Start of the Civil War</p> <p>TEXT: Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as President of the United States as 7 States seceded from the Union. After the newly formed Confederate States attack the Union Fort Sumter, the American Civil War began.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1862		
1863	<p>INDICATOR: Event ICON: American History Event</p> <p>TITLE: The Emancipation Proclamation</p> <p>TEXT: President Abraham Lincoln decreed that all slaves in the Southern Confederate territory were free on January 1, 1863.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1864		
1865	<p>INDICATOR: Harriet Tubman ICON: Harriet Tubman</p> <p>TITLE: The End of the Civil War</p> <p>TEXT: The Civil War ended after four years of brutal conflict and the loss of at least 625,000 American lives on both sides.</p> <p>The 13th amendment to the Constitution officially abolished slavery across the entire United States.</p> <p>Shortly after war, Lincoln was assassinated.</p> <p>MEDIA:</p>	Washington DC (Intersection of I8, I9, J8, J9)
1866		

Summary

There were no real trains in the Underground Railroad, but the escaped slaves who traveled along it were called Passengers, the safe havens they rested at along the way were called Stations, and the brave souls who helped escort them to freedom were called Conductors – the greatest Conductor of them all was Harriet Tubman. Herself an escaped slave, she never stopped fighting for the rights of blacks and women, and is remembered as an American hero. What are the special qualities she had that mark her as “heroic?”

Suggested Connections

- Emancipation Proclamation
- The Abolitionists

You Earned

Badges - View your profile to see all your Badges

* Connection Complete - finished your Reflection

* Madcap Hunter - found the video

Bonus Items - Unlocked items to use in other activities

* TBD