SCPS GUIDED LEARNING FOR **SOCIAL STUDIES**

**GRADE: 8**

**WEEK: 1**

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<th>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</th>
<th>How did southern slaves protest and/or attempt to escape slavery?</th>
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| PROCEDURES:         | 1. WARM-UP: Read *New Movements in America* and answer the essential questions posed on the right of the text as you read. After answering each question make sure to answer the CHALLENGE ACTIVITY question at the end – Why do you think Frederick Douglass called his newspaper the North Star?  
2. PowerPoint with Guided Notes  
   1. View each PowerPoint slide and fill in the blank notes as you read the slides.  
   3. The Underground Railroad, 1860’s  
   4. Use the map and map key to answer the multiple choice questions below. |
| WORK TO BE RETURNED: | 1. *New Movements in America* essential questions and completed Challenge Activity.  
2. Completed *The Underground Railroad* Guided Notes  
3. (5) multiple choice questions |
| RESOURCES:          | 1. *New Movements in America* reading with essential questions and Challenge Activity.  
2. PowerPoint Presentation - The Underground Railroad  
   Guided Notes - The Underground Railroad  
3. The Underground Railroad Map  
   Multiple Choice Questions |
| TIME ALLOCATED:     | One (60) minute lesson |
Main Ideas

1. Americans from a variety of backgrounds actively opposed slavery.
2. Abolitionists organized the Underground Railroad to help enslaved Africans escape.
3. Despite efforts of abolitionists, many Americans remained opposed to ending slavery.

KeyTerms and People

Abolition complete end to slavery

William Lloyd Garrison abolitionist who ran the Liberator newspaper and also helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society

American Anti-Slavery Society organization that wanted immediate emancipation and racial equality

Angelina and Sarah Grimke southern sisters who spoke in favor of abolition

Frederick Douglass ex-slave who became a pro-abolition speaker

Sojourner Truth ex-slave who spoke for abolition and women’s rights

Underground Railroad loosely organized group that helped slaves escape from the South

Harriet Tubman ex-slave who freed more than 300 others using the Underground Railroad

Section Summary

AMERICANS OPPOSE SLAVERY
By the 1830s, many Americans formed a movement to end slavery. They supported abolition. These abolitionists worked for emancipation, or freedom from slavery, for all who lived in the United States.

Some abolitionists thought that ex-slaves should get the same rights enjoyed by other Americans. Others, however, hoped to send the freed blacks back to Africa to start new colonies there. In fact, the American Colonization Society successfully founded the African colony of Liberia.

Many abolitionists spread the message of abolition using the power of the pen. William Lloyd Garrison, for example, ran the Liberator newspaper.
He also found the American Anti-Slavery Society. This group believed in emancipation and racial equality. Angelina and Sarah Grimke were two sisters from a southern slave-holding family. They wrote pamphlets and a book to try to convince other white people to join the fight against slavery.

When Frederick Douglass was a slave, he secretly learned to read and write. After he escaped slavery, he used those skills to support the abolition movement by publishing a newspaper and writing books about his life. Douglass also was a powerful speaker who vividly described slavery’s horrors. Many other ex-slaves also were active abolitionists. One example was Sojourner Truth, who became famous for her anti-slavery speeches.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
The Underground Railroad was the name given a loosely knit group of white and black abolitionists who helped escaped slaves get North to freedom. One of the most famous “conductors” on this Railroad was an ex-slave named Harriet Tubman. She made 19 trips to the north, freeing more than 300 slaves.

OPPOSITION TO ENDING SLAVERY
Many white southerners felt slavery was vital to their economy. They also felt that outsiders should not tell them what to do. Some justified enslaving people by claiming that African Americans needed the structure of slavery to survive.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY
Critical Thinking: Make Inferences Why do you think Frederick Douglass called his newspaper the North Star?
**The Underground Railroad**

- Developed as a secret escape route by abolitionists and allies sympathetic to the cause.
- Goal was to always have a house/station within a day's walk.
- Encoded messages helped them evade capture but the “Quilt Theory” is now questioned.

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**Harriet Tubman (1820-1913)**

- Most famous “conductor” on the U.R.
- Nicknamed “Moses” for leading her people to freedom.
- Made 19 trips and helped over 300 people gain freedom.
- Helped John Brown in planning his raid.
Levi Coffin (1789 - 1877)
- Wealthy Quaker farmer & business leader
- Known as the “President of the Underground Railroad”
- Involved in stations in Indiana and Ohio
- Estimated to have helped over 3,000 former slaves escape to freedom

William Still (1821-1902)
- Free born African-American from New Jersey
- Called the “Father of the Underground Railroad”
- Served as a station master in Philadelphia
- Helped over 800 former slaves to escape
- Interviewed each and kept detailed records
Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880)

- Quaker teacher and women's rights advocate
- Helped found the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society
- After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act her house became a station on the U.R. in Pennsylvania

William Whipper (1804-1876)

- Free African-American business owner
- Opened a successful lumberyard in Columbia, PA
- Founder of the American Moral Reform Society
- Donated $1,000 a year to help fugitives who were passing through PA
Robert Purvis (1797-1883)
- Founded the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee, which helped escaping slaves pass safely through Philadelphia
- Operated a station at his home until it became too dangerous
- Moved to a rural area outside Philadelphia and continued to help people escape slavery

Stephen Myers (1800 - 1870)
- Born into slavery but freed at age 18
- Founded an abolitionist newspaper
- Led the Albany, NY station of the Underground Railroad
- Considered the most organized & best run section of the UR in New York
The Underground Railroad

History

- First Fugitive Slave Law enacted in ______ made it illegal to ________ those escaping slavery
- A tougher law passed in 1850 required law enforcement to ___________ suspected escapees
- ___________ & ________________ were penalties for anyone aiding someone escaping

The Underground Railroad

- Developed as a secret escape route by ______________ and allies sympathetic to the cause
- Goal was to always have a ___________________ within a day's walk
• Encoded messages helped them evade capture but the ________________ is now questioned

**Conductors and Station Masters**

**Harriet Tubman**

• Most famous ________________ on the U.R.
• Nicknamed ________________ for leading her people to freedom
• Made ________ trips and helped over _________ people gain freedom
• Helped ________________ in planning his raid

**Levi Coffin**

• Wealthy ________________ farmer & business leader
• Known as the “President of the Underground Railroad”
• Involved in stations in ________________ and ________________
• Estimated to have helped over _________ former slaves escape to freedom

**William Still**

• Free born African-American from ________________
• Called the “______________ of the Underground Railroad”
• Served as a station master in ________________
• Helped over ________________ former slaves to escape
• ________________ each and kept detailed records

**Lucretia Coffin Mott**

• ________________ teacher and women’s rights advocate
• Helped found the ________________ Anti-Slavery Society
• After the passage of the ________________ her house became a station on the U.R. in Pennsylvania

**William Whipper**

• Free African-American ________________ owner
• Opened a successful ________________ in Columbia, PA
• Founder of the American ________________ Society
• Donated ____________ a year to help fugitives who were passing through ____________
Robert Purvis

- Founded the Philadelphia _____________ Committee, which helped _____________ slaves pass safely through Philadelphia
- Operated a station at his _____________ until it became too ________________
- Moved to a _____________ area outside Philadelphia and continued to help people escape slavery

Stephen Myers

- Born into ________________ but freed at age 18
- Founded an abolitionist ________________
- Led the ________________ station of the U.R.
- Considered the most ________________ & best run section of the UR in ________________

Frederick Douglass

- Escaped ________________ in 1838
- Most prominent ________________ in America
- His Rochester, NY home was often the final ________________ of the U.R. before Canada

Results

- Estimated that about __________ men, women, & children escaped via the “Railroad”
- Most former slaves settled in ________________, Canada
- Many ________________ to the US after the Civil War

The Underground Railroad, 1860s
1. Which body of water was a major Underground Railroad route from North Carolina and Virginia?
   a. The Mississippi River  
   b. The Atlantic Ocean  
   c. The Ohio River  
   d. Lake Michigan

2. Which territories were part of the Underground Railroad?
   a. Kansas and Utah  
   b. Nebraska and Utah  
   c. Kansas and Nebraska  
   d. Utah and New Mexico

3. Which destinations of the Underground Railroad were located in Canada?
   a. Detroit and Sandusky  
   b. Montreal and Collingwood  
   c. Cincinnati and Detroit  
   d. Collingwood and Evansville

4. Based on its location, which city might have been the most dangerous for a person trying to escape slavery?
   a. Cairo  
   b. Niagara Falls  
   c. Sandusky  
   d. Chicago

5. Through which cities did Underground Railroad routes leading out of Kentucky pass?
   a. Evansville and Cincinnati  
   b. Chicago and Detroit  
   c. Sandusky and Ripley  
   d. Cairo and Baltimore