

Slavery in the U.S



HARRIET TUBMAN

And the Underground Railroad
How to escape and be free?

Slaves to sell, Bills of sale

A market of human beings

The rapper NAS

and his 3rd great grandmother

12 years a slave: an autobiography

*4ème 3
January 2019*

Summary

Harriet Tubman

An African-American heroine

The underground railraod

A secret network

Slaves to sell

Buying slaves at an auction

A bill of sale

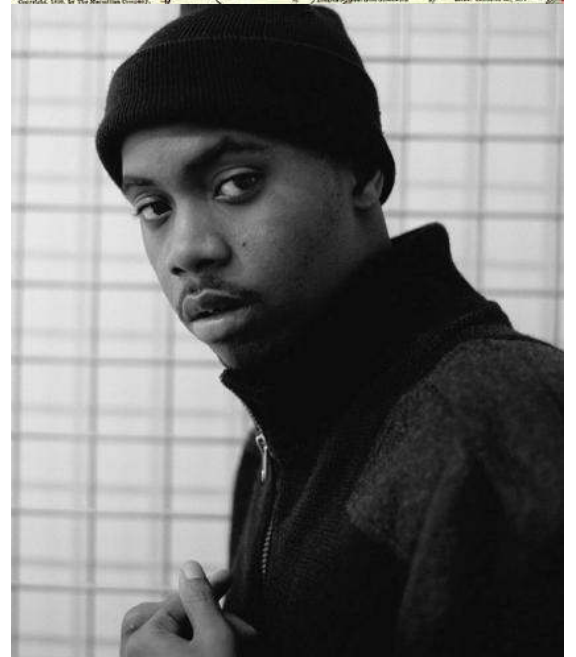
A proof of payment

The rapper NAS

His ancestors

12 years a slave

A must-read story





Slavery in the United States

Ce magazine a été créé par la classe de 4ème 3 du Collège Montaigne au cours de l'année scolaire 2018/2019 à la suite d'une séquence sur l'esclavage en Anglais.

Les élèves ont travaillé sur des figures importantes mais aussi sur des documents authentiques de l'époque.

Voici leurs résumés !



Harriet Tubman

A true heroine

Picture by Mathis



Picture by Mathis

Harriet Tubman was a
slave. She was born
between 1821 and 1822.
She worked on a
plantation.

Text by Lisa and Morgane



Here is the description about her: She had scars on her neck and one deep scar on her forehead. She was missing teeth. She had a pistol.

Harriet Tubman was a slave. She was born between 1821 and 1822. She worked on a plantation. She lived in a small cabin with her family of 9 children. Her first job was being a babysitter and she had to do the housework. Sadly, when the baby cried, she was whipped. She escaped in 1849, she went to Philadelphia, because slaves were free in northern states.

Harriet was wanted because she came back to Maryland to help her family and because she helped slaves to be free. Her old master said she stole his slaves. The authorities made a wanted poster with physical details; There was a reward of \$40,000 for her capture. Here is the description about her : She had scars on her neck and one deep scar on her forehead. She was missing teeth. She had a pistol.



Picture by Lisa

WANTED

Dead or Alive

HARRIET "MOSES" TUBMAN

NEGRO SLAVE
ABOUT 5 FEET
TALL, SCARS ON
HER NECK AND A
DEEP SCAR ON HER
FOREHEAD. PLAIN
WOMAN, LOOKS
HARMLESS, BUT
CARRIES A GUN.



*"I freed a
thousand slaves.
I could have
freed a thousand
more if only they
knew they were
slaves."*

WANTED FOR HELPING SLAVES ESCAPE
ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Reward: \$40,000



The Underground Railroad

Picture by Mathéo



This presentation deals with the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was a secret network of routes for the slaves to escape from their masters' plantations.

The Underground Railroad was created in the 19th century. It connected the south and the north. It was routes that the runaway slaves took to go up north. People who used these paths were « conductors » and « passengers ». Slaves were the « passengers » helped by « conductors » who guided them to a safe house called « station ».

This was done during the night to stay discreet and quiet and to avoid being caught. The slaves escaped through the Underground Railroad with the help of conductors to regain their lost freedom. All this happened in the south of the USA and during slavery.

Conductors helped slaves because they were not treated properly and they had a dangerous life.

They were brutalized by their masters. The conductors were against slavery.

SLAVES TO SELL!

ON SATURDAY, 15TH OF SEPT'R NEXT,

I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Mo., on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, all the Slaves belonging to the estate of John Randol, deceased. Said Slaves consist of

**A NEGRO MAN,
Negro Woman & Child,
AND TWO FEMALE CHILDREN.**

Bond with approved security, will be required for the purchase money.

SAMUEL H. RANDOL,
Administrator of John Randol, deceased.

Cape Girardeau, August 23d, 1855.

It is a poster of a slave sale. The poster was in the city of Jackson, there was a slave sale because a master died. The date of the document is the 23rd of August 1855. The date of the sale was the 15th of September the same year.

RECEIVED of *Thomas Williams*
Eight Hundred —

the sum of
Dollars,

for the purchase of a Negro *Man* named *George*.

aged *about* *23* years and — months, this day sold to *J. W.* the right

and title to which Slave I hereby warrant and defend against the claim or claims of all

persons whatsoever. Given under my hand and seal. *this 25th Oct 1838*

TESTE,

A. W. B. Osborn

Allen & Buxton



Shields & Ashburn, Prs.

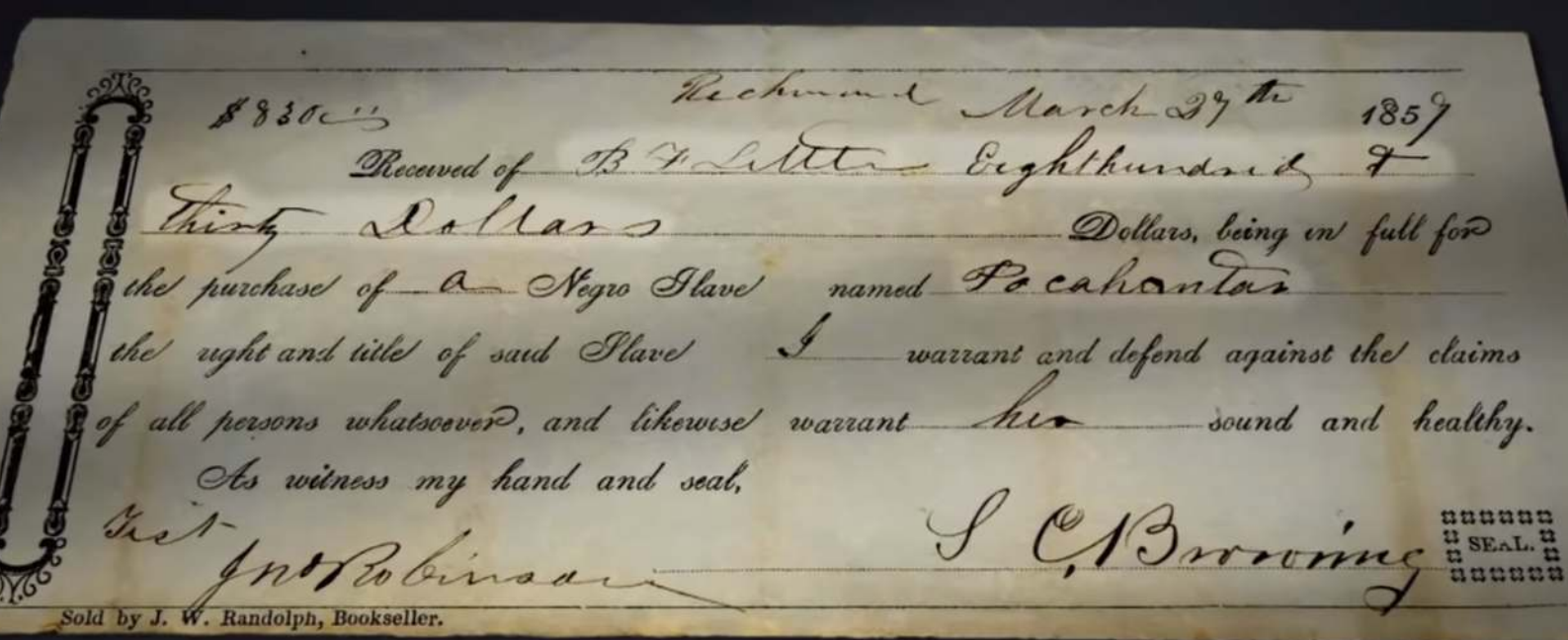
This is a bill of sale.

Thomas Williams
bought a « negro
slave » : George, for
eight hundred dollars.

He was sold on the
25th of October 1838.

This ticket was used to
prove that a master
bought a slave.

He was sold during
slavery because
black people were
mistreated.



The rapper
NAS on
"Finding your
roots"

NAS is a wealthy rapper, he asked a genealogist because he wanted to know the life of his ancestors, the man showed him the bill of sale of his 3rd great grandmother.

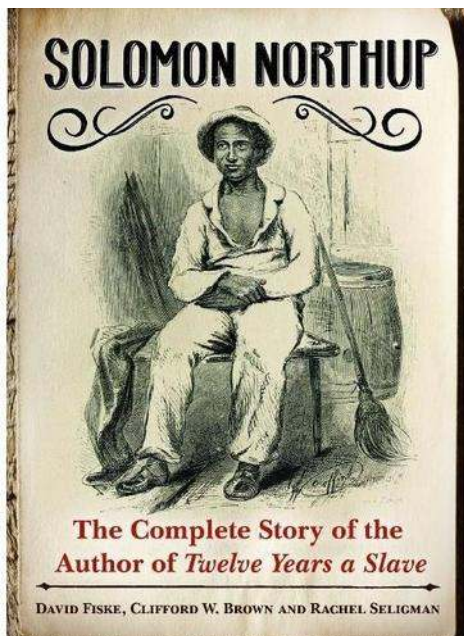
Nas was shocked and hurt

This document is a video released nowadays, a part of the documentary named « Finding your roots » about genealogical research. We can see a man, Henry Louis Gates Jr., talking with Nas and showing him a document. The subject of the video was the bill of sale of Pocahantas, a slave who was bought for the price of \$830 the 27th of March 1859. She was sold to Benjamin Franklin Little because he wanted this slave.

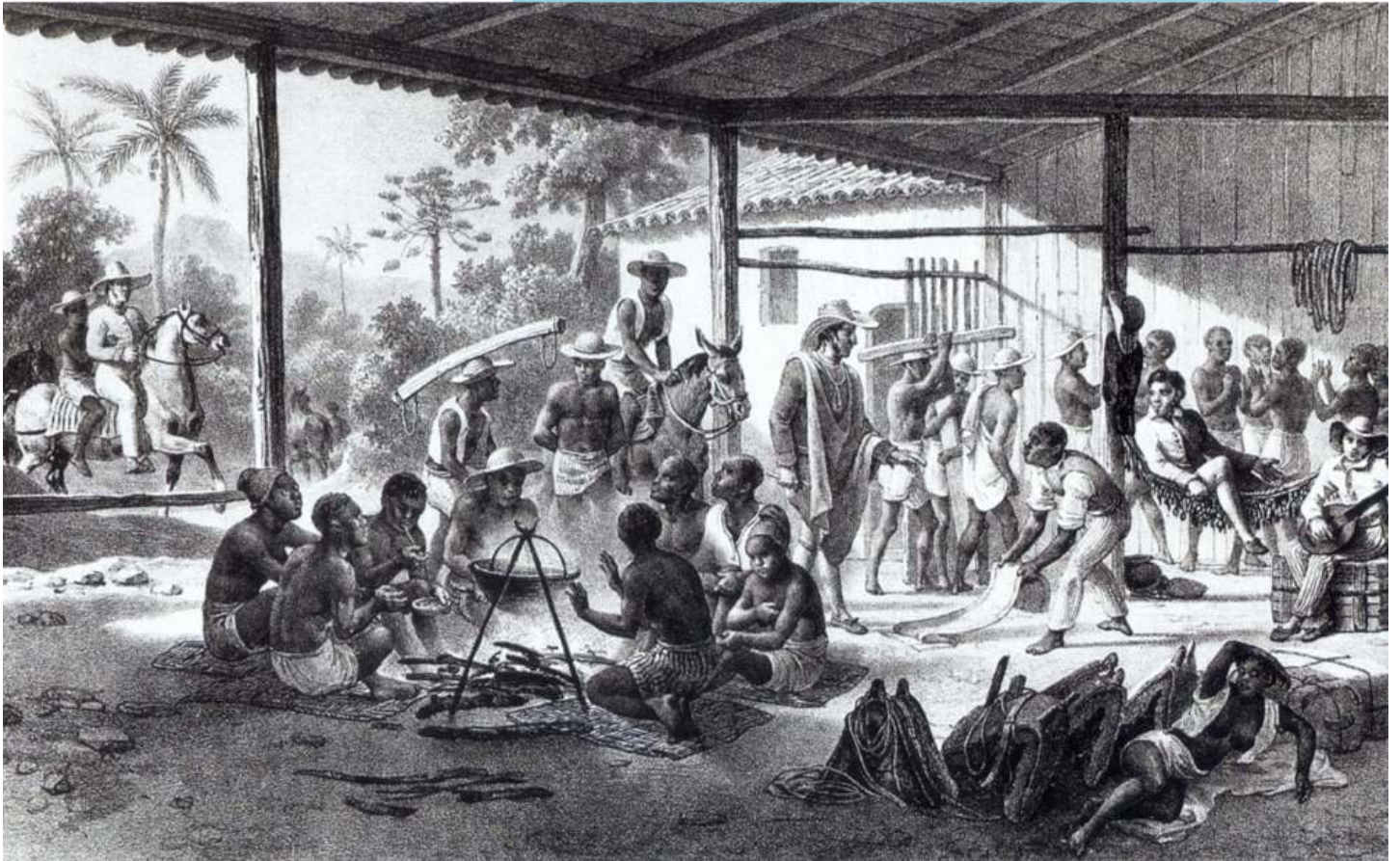
The sale took place in Richmond, Virginia 6 years before the abolition of slavery. Pocahantas was 14 or 15 years old when she was sold. Pocahantas was the great great great grandmother of NAS. He wants to say it is unacceptable to sell a human being, and put a price on a man or a woman. He wants to remind people that slavery was a reality 200 years ago and that he is himself a slave descendant.



Picture by Rilès



12 Years a Slave is an autobiographical novel about slavery. It is the story of Solomon Northup. He was a free black man who lived in New York with his family. He was a musician. One day, two men offered him a job in Washington but he was drugged and kidnapped. He was forced to be a slave and worked on a plantation during 12 years. Solomon was bought by William Ford, a noble master of New-Orleans and after by a cruel and heartless master, Edwin Epps. But a Canadian who was an abolitionist Mr. Bass helped him. He sent a letter to Solomon's wife. Henry Northup, a white lawyer helped Solomon. Henry warned the governor of New York, who sent a sheriff to release Solomon. Solomon finally found his wife and children, after twelve years, in New York, in 1853. It was adapted as a movie in 2013.



A slave camp

A cotton field

by Mé





THE END