

## Harriet Tubman

### Conductor on the Underground Railroad

*Harriet Tubman made a daring escape from slavery at the age of 29. But her journey was not finished. She made 19 dangerous trips back into slave territory to help other African Americans flee to the North and to Canada.*



**H**arriet Tubman (1820?–1913) was born into slavery in Maryland. Her birth name was Araminta Ross. She was one of 11 children born to Ben Ross and Harriet Green. The family lived on the plantation of Edward Brodas. Brodas, a slaveholder known for his cruelty, owned them.

**A Hard Childhood** Minty, as she was called, was a curious and independent child. These qualities made life under the harsh system of slavery even more difficult. When she turned six, Minty was put to work in the Brodas house. Her job was to clean, but she did not like to work indoors. When she refused to work or did not work quickly enough, Minty was beaten severely.

Because of Minty's defiance, Brodas often hired her out to other slave owners. By age 10, she was working as a field hand. The work was very difficult for a little girl, but Minty was a hard worker. She labored from before sunrise until after dark, splitting fence rails and loading timber.

Overseers, or supervisors, in the fields were even more cruel than masters in the house. In an interview many years later, she talked about these times.

#### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

I prayed to God to make me strong and able to fight and that's what I've [always] prayed for ever since

HARRIET TUBMAN, quoted in *The Freeman's Record*, March 1865

In spite of her rebellion, Minty knew what happened to slaves who ran away. Some were branded. Some were beaten to death. Others were sold into the Deep South where it would be too far to run away to the North. When slaves were caught, the masters would force other slaves to tie them up for the beating. This was to serve as a warning to the others.

As a young teenager, Minty was ordered to help tie up a slave caught trying to escape. She refused and stood between him and the overseer. The slave then attempted to run away, and the overseer threw a two-pound lead weight at him. Instead, it hit Minty and fractured her skull. She was unable to get out of bed for months.

**A Permanent Disability** When Minty finally recovered, she wore a scarf on her head to hide the ugly, seeping wound that never fully healed. More serious was the trauma to her brain that caused her to fall into a deep sleep without warning. Any hopes that Minty might have had for escape seemed impossible now. How could she flee, when she might collapse at any time?

When Brodas died, another owner bought the plantation and hired Minty out to work. She was then a teenager and ready to be called by an adult name. She chose Harriet because that was her mother's name. As she worked, she would ask the other slaves to teach her about the forests around the plantation. She wanted to know where the paths led. It was then that she learned of the Underground Railroad, a series of secret routes and buildings where slaves hid while escaping to the North.

In 1844, 24-year-old Harriet married John Tubman, who lived in a cabin near the Brodas plantation. He had been born free because his parents had been set free when their owner died. But marrying a free man did not make Harriet free. She still worked for and was the property of the owner of the Brodas plantation. Yet Harriet never gave up her dream of freedom.

In 1849, the plantation owner decided to sell some slaves to pay his bills. Harriet learned that two of her sisters were already on their way to the

Deep South in chains, and she would be next. That night, Tubman set off alone on the 90-mile journey to the North. Her first stop on the Underground Railroad was at the house of a white woman who opposed slavery.

From there, Tubman continued to slip through swamp and woodland, running at night and hiding during the day. After many days, she reached the Pennsylvania state line and freedom.

### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person now I was free. There was such a glory over everything, the sun came through like gold through the trees. . . and I felt like I was in heaven.

HARRIET TUBMAN, quoted in *The Great Americans Series*

**A Woman Called Moses** For the first time in her life, Harriet Tubman was free. She could work and keep the money she made. Still, she could not forget the horrors she had endured. Also, many friends and family were still held in bondage. Boldly, she decided to go back to get them.

In 1850, Tubman made her first trip back into slave territory and rescued a sister's family. A few months later, she helped three men, including one of her brothers, to escape. She was planning to bring her husband to the North, but she found that he had remarried. Instead, she rescued other slaves from the Brodas Plantation.

Tubman soon became known by the code name Moses because of her heroic efforts in leading slaves to the "promised land." When people heard that Moses was coming, they knew it was their chance to be free.

**A Reward for Her Capture** After the Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1850, escaped slaves were no longer safe in the North. They had to be taken to Canada. Freedom was now 500 miles away.

During the 1850s, Tubman would return to Maryland once in the spring and once in the fall each year on rescue missions. She became the greatest "conductor" on the Underground Railroad, helping more than 300 people escape slavery.

Tubman's successes were becoming well known, and rewards totaling \$40,000 were offered for her

capture. But she outsmarted the slave hunters with daring, trickery, and disguise. Though she could not read or write and stood only five feet tall, Tubman won the respect of many people. Soon, abolitionists began asking her to talk about her adventures at antislavery meetings in the North.

In 1857 Tubman used money given to her by supporters to buy a house in Auburn, New York. She used it for herself and for escapees who needed temporary shelter. She also brought her parents, both in their 70s, there after a daring rescue.

**A Spy, Nurse, and Humanitarian** After the Civil War began in 1861, Tubman served the Union army as a spy, scout, and nurse. On one raid by Union gunboats inside Confederate lines, she helped bring out more than 800 runaway slaves. When Tubman began giving orders, even the soldiers listened. They called her General Tubman.

After the war, Tubman turned her home into a shelter for those with no place to stay. She sold vegetables door to door to meet her bills. She also met Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony and joined them in the fight for women's rights.

In 1896, Tubman purchased land near her house to build a home for sick and needy African Americans. She was unable to raise the money for the home herself. But a church built the home and let her live there until her death at age 93 in 1913.

### Review Questions

1. How was Tubman treated as a slave?
2. What was the Underground Railroad?
3. What were some of Tubman's qualities?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Causes** Why did Tubman become a conductor on the Underground Railroad?
5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why was Tubman so successful in her activities?
6. **Making Inferences** Why do you think Tubman became interested in women's rights?

**WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON** 1805-1879

*"I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation . . . I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD."*

**At a Glance**

William Lloyd Garrison was one of the original crusaders in the fight to end slavery. His newspaper, *The Liberator*, was an important voice of the abolitionist movement. Although considered a radical, Garrison played a major role in shaping public opinion in the North, so that by the outbreak of the Civil War, most Northerners were in some degree opposed to the South's "peculiar institution."

During the three decades before the Civil War, William Lloyd Garrison was one of the nation's most outspoken opponents of slavery. A radical agitator rather than a practical problem-solver, he demanded the total and immediate emancipation of all enslaved people. In his eyes, slavery was a sin, and the sinners must be brought to recognize the error of their ways, then cast off the evil quickly and completely. Compromise played no role in Garrison's views on slavery.

In 1830 he launched his antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*. Although the paper never had a circulation greater than 3,000 and lost money every year, Garrison published it for 35 years—stopping only when the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which ended slavery in the United States, was ratified.

Garrison also played a prominent part in organizing the national American Antislavery Society in 1833. His organizing activities—in addition to his publishing, his uncompromising views, and his harsh language denouncing those who held people as

slaves—made him unpopular in the North and hated in the South. At one point, the state of Georgia offered \$5,000 for his arrest and conviction; in his hometown of Boston, a mob dragged him through the streets with a rope around his neck.

Garrison was most influential during the 1830s, but his leadership had begun to wane by 1840. By then, the abolitionist movement was taking a different direction, trying to achieve its goal through political action rather than persuasion. Garrison wanted nothing to do with political solutions or compromise, and he lost support when he tried to link the abolitionist movement to other reforms he favored—especially women's rights. In 1840 the American Antislavery Society split into two rival groups largely due to a quarrel over Garrison's insistence on an equal role for women in the movement.

Some abolitionists also broke with him when he publicly burned a copy of the Constitution, arguing that it was "an agreement with hell" because it recognized the legality of slavery. Adopting the slogan "No union with slaveholders," Garrison said the slave states should be separated from the free states. When the South actually did secede, however, he backed the Union effort during the Civil War because he saw a Union victory as a step leading to abolition. As late as the beginning of the Civil War, most Northerners were not abolitionists, but Garrison's three decades of agitation had shifted public opinion significantly. By forcing Americans to face the gap between slavery and the ideals of liberty and equality, he helped lay the foundation for emancipation.

**Reviewing the Biography** Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Remembering the Details** Why was William Lloyd Garrison unpopular even among other abolitionists?
- 2. Understanding Information** Why did Garrison's influence lessen after the 1830s?

**Thinking Critically**

- 3. Identifying Cause and Effect** Why did Garrison change his stand about Southern secession when the Civil War began?



# Frederick Douglass

## Abolitionist Leader

Though he was born into slavery, Frederick Douglass (1818?–1895) educated himself and became one of America's greatest speakers and writers. His life was an inspiration to others struggling for civil rights.



Frederick Douglass's name at birth was Frederick Bailey. As a boy, he wanted to learn to read and write. It was the only way he could hope to escape the bonds of slavery. He had heard his own master say that a black person with an education could never be kept as a slave. Though he was not yet ten years old, Douglass knew he would use education to free himself.

He was born in Talbot County, Maryland. His mother died when he was young. The boy was treated badly by the slave owner. Then he was shipped off to live with another member of the family in Baltimore.

His new master, Hugh Auld, was like most slave owners. He wanted to make sure Douglass was kept ignorant. Auld's wife Sophia was kind, however. She tried to teach him simple spelling and reading. She also put him in charge of their son, Thomas. Auld commanded his wife to stop teaching Douglass to read. He said it would make the boy dangerous.

### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

From that moment I understood the pathway from slavery to freedom. It was just what I wanted and I got it at a time when I least expected it. Whilst I was saddened by the thought of losing the aid of my kind mistress, I was gladdened by the invaluable instruction which, by the merest accident, I had gained from my master.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, quoted in *Escape From Slavery*

**Role Model** Even though Douglass knew it would be difficult to learn without a teacher, he was determined. Each time he was left alone, he would look for a book or newspaper. He would do his best to

figure out the words and their meanings. If education was the way out of slavery, he knew he didn't have a moment to waste.

He began attending Bible classes where a free black, Dr. Lewis G. Wells, taught. Soon, Douglass was reading from the Bible and teaching other slaves how God saved the Hebrews in Egypt from the evil Pharaoh. Dr. Wells said that just as God had used Moses, He was also going to use Douglass to set his people free. Douglass's master became concerned about what he was learning at church. He sent him back to the plantation to work as a field slave.

On the plantation, a white supervisor beat Douglass to teach him to fear whites. Risking his life, Douglass fought the supervisor to teach him he was unwilling to be treated so badly. Douglass later said the event was a turning point in his life. He knew he had the courage to be free.

**New Name** Douglass was soon trying to talk other slaves into running away. When the slave owners in the area learned of the plan, they demanded he be sold or sent elsewhere. He was shipped back to Baltimore, where he had first learned to read. There he was put to work on the ship docks. In 1838, he made his escape to New York, where slavery was not permitted. He also changed his last name to escape those who were chasing him. He finally settled on Douglass as his new name. He chose it because Douglass was a character in a popular poem, *The Lady of the Lake* by Sir Walter Scott.

For three years Frederick Douglass worked at various odd jobs. He was proud to earn money and not have to give it to his master. He also married

Anna Murray. It was during this time that he met William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of the antislavery newspaper *The Liberator*.

### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

The paper became my meat and my drink. My soul was set all on fire. Its sympathy for my brethren in bonds—its scathing denunciations of slaveholders—its faithful exposures of slavery—and its powerful attacks upon the upholders of the institution—sent a thrill of joy through my soul, such as I had never felt before!

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave*

**Spokesman and Writer** By 1841, Douglass was not just reading *The Liberator*. He also wrote articles for it. Garrison was very impressed with Douglass. He encouraged him to share his story so the world could hear just how horrible slavery was. His dynamic talents proved to the world what black people could accomplish, if they were only given the chance.

In 1847, Douglass began his own abolitionist newspaper, *The North Star*, in Rochester, New York. Risking his life, he also helped runaway slaves who came through New York on their way to Canada on the Underground Railroad. However, he was not just interested in helping black people. He became a spokesperson for women's rights as well.

The Civil War broke out in 1861. Douglass used his speaking talents to recruit blacks to join the Federal Army. When he saw how poorly the black soldiers were treated, he went straight to President Abraham Lincoln with his complaint. The president told Douglass that the fight for civil rights would be a slow one and that he must be patient.

**End of Slavery** In March of 1865, Frederick Douglass was invited to the White House to help celebrate Lincoln's reelection. When he first appeared, the guards would not let him in because he was black. Even in Lincoln's White House, it was a slow process to change people's prejudices.

A month later, the Civil War was over. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse. As Federal troops swept through the South, they freed millions of slaves from their masters.

In the midst of Douglass's joy over the end of slavery, tragic news reached him. On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot and killed Lincoln. However, opportunities for blacks were slowly increasing. In 1877, Douglass was named a United States marshal and in 1881 the recorder of deeds for the city of Washington, D.C. By the end of the decade, he was named ambassador to Haiti.

Douglass also took a trip to Egypt, the land that had first inspired him to fight against slavery when he read stories from the Bible. For the rest of his life, Douglass spoke and wrote about the evils of racism. On February 20, 1895, after attending a rally for women's rights, Douglass returned to his hotel room. While recalling the day's speeches, Douglass suddenly fell to the floor. The great man was dead of natural causes at age 77.

### Review Questions

1. How did Frederick learn to read, and who first helped him?
2. Why did Douglass change his name when he reached New York?
3. What was Douglass's connection to abolitionist newspapers?

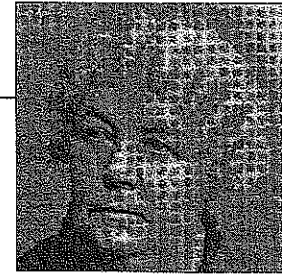
### Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why were white people afraid to teach blacks to read and write?
5. **Summarizing** How did slave owners deal with Douglass's first attempts to free slaves?
6. **Making Inferences** Do you think Douglass was completely satisfied with Lincoln's responses to his requests?

## Elizabeth Cady Stanton

### Women's Rights Leader

*Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902) worked to bring an end to slavery. Then she entered the struggle to gain equal rights for women. The efforts of Stanton and Susan B. Anthony helped win the right to vote for American women.*



Elizabeth Cady was born in Johnstown, New York. That same year, her father, a lawyer and judge, was elected to Congress. Mrs. Cady, pregnant with Elizabeth, was very excited about the campaign. Elizabeth later wondered whether her mother's excitement influenced her even before she was born to want to play a part in government. Elizabeth received an excellent education at the Johnstown Academy and Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary. She also had a local minister teach her Greek.

After finishing school, Elizabeth returned home for what she later described as the most pleasant years of her girlhood. She visited often with friends and relatives. On one such visit to a cousin's home, Elizabeth met the famous abolitionist Henry Brewster Stanton. The couple married in 1840.

**Marriage, Motherhood, and the Women's Movement** After their wedding, Elizabeth and Henry Stanton sailed for England. There they were to attend the World Anti-Slavery Convention. To Elizabeth Stanton's surprise, that convention barred women from their seats as delegates.

#### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

Though women were members of the National Anti-slavery Society, accustomed to speak and vote in all its conventions, and to take an equally active part with men in the whole anti-slavery struggle, and were there as delegates from associations of men and women, as well as those distinctively of their own sex, yet all alike were rejected because they were women.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, *Eighty Years and More*

Stanton later said this upsetting event was the beginning of the women's rights movement. At the convention, Stanton made friends with Lucretia Mott and other women who shared her anger at being kept out. She later wrote, "These were the first women I had ever met who believed in the equality of the sexes." Stanton and Mott decided to hold a convention for women's rights when they came home.

**First Women's Rights Convention** The Women's Convention would have to wait for eight years. The Stantons began their family. It grew to include seven children. By 1848, the Stantons had moved to Seneca Falls, New York. Country life bored Elizabeth. The time for the convention had come.

The Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls in July 1848. Women demanded the right to vote. They wrote a Declaration of Sentiments based on the Declaration of Independence. They also passed resolutions against taxation without representation and government without consent. Women in other cities paid attention. Women's rights conventions spread from New England to Indiana.

**Partnership with Susan B. Anthony** Stanton's activities on behalf of women's rights increased after she met Susan B. Anthony in 1851. Anthony was a leader in the temperance and women's rights movements. The two women made good partners. Stanton was outgoing and funny. She was also a wonderful speaker and writer. Anthony was a good researcher and administrator.

Together, Stanton and Anthony edited a women's rights newspaper. They also edited three

volumes of the six-volume series, *The History of Woman Suffrage*. The women accepted every invitation to speak on every question “in order to maintain women’s right to do so.” To get their work done, they took turns taking care of Stanton’s children. In 1869, Stanton and Anthony founded the National Woman Suffrage Association. Stanton served as that group’s president until 1890.

**Later Life** In 1878, Stanton convinced Senator Aaron A. Sargent of California to support a suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This amendment finally won Congressional approval in 1919 and became law in 1920.

Throughout her long life, Stanton continued to write and speak about her beliefs. Between 1881 and her death in 1902, she published five books and hundreds of articles. She also gave three or four major speeches a year. In 1892, Stanton gave a speech urging women to take responsibility for their own lives.

#### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

No matter how much women prefer to lean, to be protected and supported, nor how much men prefer to have them do so, they must make the voyage of life alone, and for safety in an emergency they must know something of the laws of navigation. . . . The talk of sheltering women from the fierce storms of life is sheerest mockery, for they beat on her from every point of the compass, just as they do on man, and with more fatal results, for he has been trained to protect himself.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, quoted in  
*In Her Own Right*

In 1898, Stanton published her autobiography, *Eighty Years and More*. Her eyesight faded, and she went blind in 1899. Still, she continued to dictate articles and revise speeches. When she died at home in New York in 1902, she left behind a letter to Theodore Roosevelt. In it, Stanton asked the president’s support for woman suffrage.

#### Review Questions

1. What early experience did Elizabeth Cady Stanton think might have sparked her interest in politics?
2. Why were Stanton and Susan B. Anthony good partners in their work for women’s rights?
3. Did Stanton ever get to vote in a national election? Explain.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Causes** How did the World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840 give rise to the women’s movement?
5. **Finding Main Ideas** What was the main point of Stanton’s 1892 statement on women taking responsibility for their own lives?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** How did Stanton show a lifelong commitment to the cause of women’s rights?



**SUSAN B. ANTHONY** 1820–1906

*“It is downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the . . . ballot.”*

**At a Glance**

Possibly more than any other suffragist, Susan B. Anthony inspired the modern feminist movement. As one of the authors of *The History of Woman Suffrage*, she also helped to provide a detailed record of the nineteenth-century women’s rights movement.

On November 18, 1872, a United States deputy marshal rang the doorbell at 7 Madison Street in Rochester, New York. When Susan B. Anthony answered, he placed her under arrest for the crime of voting in the November 5 election. At her trial the following year Anthony was found guilty and fined \$100, but the government never collected the fine.

Susan B. Anthony was born to a Quaker family in Massachusetts. As a young girl she received a good education, and then became a schoolteacher in New York State from 1835 to 1849. She left teaching to join the temperance and antislavery movements, but found that the male leaders of both movements discriminated against women—especially women who wanted leadership roles. Increasingly she turned to the fledgling women’s rights movement, working with such early feminists as Lucretia Mott, Amelia Bloomer, Lucy Stone, and, most importantly, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

During the 1850s and through the Civil War, most of the emerging women’s rights leaders concentrated

their energies on ending slavery. After the Civil War, Anthony and others urged Congress to expand the protections of the Fourteenth Amendment to include a woman’s right to vote. Congress was not ready to respond to this request, but Anthony did not give up. From 1868 through 1870, she published a women’s rights weekly, *The Revolution*, which had as its motto: “The true republic—men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less.” When her demands were ignored, she voted—the “crime” that got her arrested and also brought her a great deal of national recognition.

In 1869 Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the National Woman Suffrage Association, which in 1890 merged with the rival American Woman Suffrage Association. Susan B. Anthony served as president of the unified organization, known as the National American Woman Suffrage Association, from 1892 to 1900. She wrote and lectured constantly on the right of women to vote, often to hostile audiences. She traveled extensively, lobbying state legislators to pass suffrage laws. Her ultimate goal was an amendment to the United States Constitution that would recognize a woman’s right to vote in every state.

On Susan B. Anthony’s 86th birthday in 1906, she attended a dinner in her honor and spoke briefly, concluding her remarks with these words: “Failure is impossible!” She was right, but she did not live to see the Nineteenth Amendment that gave women the right to vote ratified in 1920.



**Reviewing the Biography** Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Remembering the Details** Who were the early leaders of the women’s rights movement?
- 2. Understanding Information** Why did the Civil War Amendments draw attention to the plight of women?

**Thinking Critically**

- 3. Writing Persuasive Arguments** Did women’s rights leaders such as Anthony really help to achieve women’s rights, or was the extension of these rights inevitable by the 1920s? Write a persuasive argument defending one of these viewpoints.

**SOJOURNER TRUTH** 1797-1883

*"I have borne thirteen children and seen them most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me!"*

**At a Glance**

From the time Sojourner Truth assumed her name, the emancipated woman who had been enslaved became a noted preacher and lecturer. A spellbinding orator, she crusaded against slavery and promoted the equality of men and women. Unlike many abolitionists of her day, Sojourner Truth advocated nonviolence as the way to accomplish change. She was also committed to achieving women's rights.

"Children, I talk to God and God talks to me!"

With these words Sojourner Truth would begin electrifying talks on the evils of slavery and the abuse of women. An African-American woman who would experience both evils in her life, Sojourner Truth was born an enslaved person in New York. Named Isabella by her parents, she acquired several surnames because she was sold to different slaveholders during her youth.

Isabella was emancipated in 1827, and worked as a house servant in New York from 1829 to 1843. At that time, rather than using the names of her previous slaveholders, she changed her name to Sojourner Truth and began speaking at revival meetings. The movement for abolition of slavery was beginning to gain momentum in the North. As her reputation as an orator spread, huge crowds assembled to hear Sojourner Truth's demands for freedom for African Americans and political rights for women.

She joined forces with noted abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass, and like

them, often faced attempts by mobs to silence her message. Unlike Douglass, with whom she often shared a podium, Sojourner Truth always counseled nonviolence in putting an end to slavery.

Concentrating her lecturing activities in the eastern states and throughout the Midwest, she supported herself through sales of her autobiography, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, she used money raised from her lectures and the sale of her life story to buy gifts for soldiers and to help escaped enslaved persons find jobs, food, clothing, and shelter. When African American men finally were allowed to join the Union army, she gathered supplies for their regiments, and in 1864, President Lincoln received her at the White House. The Great Emancipator appointed her counselor to free African Americans residing in the nation's capital.

While she was in Washington, D.C., Sojourner Truth became the first African American woman to test the legality of segregation on city streetcars. She later won a lawsuit that resulted in ending the policy of separating riders on the basis of race in the capital.

Although nearly 70 years old at the conclusion of the Civil War, Sojourner Truth barely slowed her active pace. She went into the defeated South to personally investigate conditions there, especially the treatment of newly emancipated enslaved persons. She later worked with the Freedmen's Bureau in the South to help people formerly held as slaves adjust to life after bondage. While engaged in these demanding activities, she also continued her lecturing on racial justice and women's rights.

**Reviewing the Biography** Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Remembering the Details** Why did Sojourner Truth assume her new name?
- 2. Understanding Information** How was Truth similar to and different from abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass?

**Thinking Critically**

- 3. Summarizing** Enumerate Sojourner Truth's work on behalf of both enslaved and emancipated African Americans.