



Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
Topic 2 Content: Harriet Tubman and Harriet Beecher Stowe Notes

Introduction

Harriet Tubman and Harriet Beecher Stowe

Click either image to learn about Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad, and Harriet Beecher Stowe and her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.




Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad

Harriet Beecher Stowe and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Click either image to learn about Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad, and Harriet Beecher Stowe and her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.


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Harriet Tubman




Harriet Tubman

- Harriet Tubman was born in Maryland around 1822.
- As a conductor in the Underground Railroad, Tubman went on nineteen trips and saved 300 slaves.



Philadelphia

Next 

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery in Maryland around the year 1822; the exact year of her birth is unknown. When her owner died in 1849, Tubman escaped to Philadelphia by way of the Underground Railroad. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act the following year, she became a conductor with the Underground Railroad, making 19 trips back to the South and guiding an estimated 300 slaves to freedom. Neither Tubman nor any of the slaves she assisted were ever captured.

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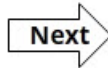
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The Underground Railroad



The Underground Railroad

- Slaves took a great risk in escaping.
- Slaves either stopped in the North or traveled all the way to Canada.



The Underground Railroad was a secret network of white abolitionists and free African Americans, working together to guide fugitive slaves to freedom. "Conductors" of the Underground Railroad helped slaves escape plantations, hid them in secret tunnels and other locations, and provided them with food and clothing. They would then guide the slaves to the next station, where another conductor would continue to assist them on their journey to freedom.

Slaves took a great risk in escaping. They had to travel on foot at night, crossing rivers to avoid armed patrols, and going without food for many days. Once slaves reached the North, many remained there. Some, however, continued on to Canada, where there would be no risk of capture.

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Harriet Beecher Stowe



Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Connecticut in 1811.
- She moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where slavery was popular.
- Stowe's early memories of slavery caused her to join the abolitionist cause.

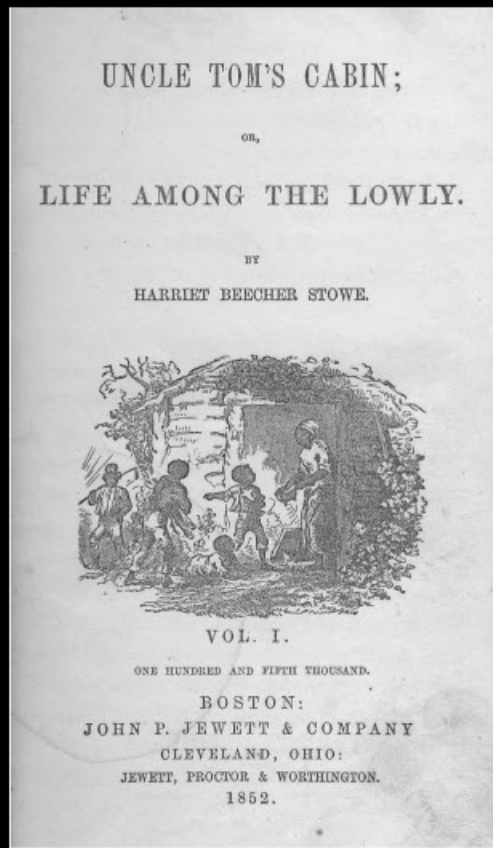





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Harriet Beecher Stowe was born into a prestigious family in Connecticut in 1811. Living in the free state of Connecticut, bordered by other free states, Stowe was distanced from the horrors of slavery. In 1832, she moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, which bordered the slave states, and she was able to more closely witness the inhumanity of slavery. She observed ships from Kentucky filled with slaves along the banks of the Ohio River, bound for slave markets throughout the South. On a later trip to Kentucky, she witnessed a slave auction and the atrocities that accompanied these types of events. These early memories instilled the vileness of slavery in Stowe's mind and inspired her to join the abolitionist cause.

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Uncle Tom's Cabin

 <p>UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.  VOL. I. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH THOUSAND. BOSTON: JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO: JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON. 1852.</p>	<p><i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northerners increased their protests.  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southerners claimed the novel was an attack on the South. <p>Next</p>
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Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is often credited with exposing the realities of slavery to all Americans. In the novel, Stowe tells the stories of the lives of two slaves, Uncle Tom and Harry. Her novel sparked different reactions throughout the country. Northern abolitionists were inspired to continue their fight against slavery by continuing to challenge the Fugitive Slave Act. Many Southerners, however, viewed it as an unfair attack on the South. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is often credited with increasing the sectional tensions that would eventually lead to the start of the Civil War.