

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

ArcGIS Web Application,

nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6ae641046056452c8e20d72f9c3bcbd9.

On this site we learned more about the network to Underground RR Locations - Interactive NPS map. We used this information when we were building our tab 'Stations'. This helps give us an understanding of how the different stations were in many states.

Chang, R. (2020, August 17). How Harriet Tubman and William Still Helped the Underground Railroad. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from

<https://www.biography.com/news/harriet-tubman-william-still-helped-slaves-escape-underground-railroad?scrybrkr=2247638a>

From this picture we learned that the strength of the Underground Railroad — a network of people who helped enslaved people escape to the North — came from those who risked their own safety. Among the ones most tied to the journey to freedom were Harriet Tubman, one of the most famous “conductors,” and William Still, often called the “Father of the Underground Railroad.” This is important information because it explains some of Harriet Tubman's story and the people helped her.

-, F., By, -, Flavia MedrutFlavia Medrut is a freelance writer, Medrut, F., & Flavia Medrut is a freelance writer. (2019, November 01). 12 Harriet Tubman Quotes to Help You Find the Leader Within. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from

<https://www.goalcast.com/2018/01/09/harriet-tubman-quotes-2/>

“Every Great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember you have within you the strength, the patience, and passion to reach for the stars to change the world.” This quote is important because it inspires young people to help others. It also inspires them to follow their dreams. It also shows how strong Harriet Tubman’s mindset was.

Harriet Tubman. (2020, June 23). Retrieved December 16, 2020, from

<https://www.biography.com/activist/harriet-tubman?scrybrkr=2247638a>

From this picture we learned that In 1844, Harriet married a free Black man named John Tubman. At the time around half of the African American people on the eastern shore of Maryland were free, and was not unusual for a family to include both free and enslaved people. Little is known about John or his marriage to Harriet, including whether and how long they lived together. Any children they might have had would have been considered enslaved, since the mother’s status dictated that of any offspring. John declined to make the voyage on the Underground Railroad with Harriet, preferring to stay in Maryland with a new wife. This is important because it tells the early life of Harriet Tubman.

“Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Visitor's Center.” National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,

www.edi.nih.gov/blog/news/harriet-tubman-underground-railroad-visitor%E2%80%99s-center.

“ I freed thousands of slaves. I could've freed thousands more if only they knew they were slaves.” This quote is important because it shows how brave and dedicated she was to free slaves. It also tells us that she would've risked her life to free more slaves, even if it resulted in death.

I had crossed de line of which I had so long... - Quote. (n.d.). Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://allauthor.com/quotes/108308/>

“ I had crossed de line of which I had so long been dreaming. I was free; but dere was no one to welcome me to the land of freedom. I was a stranger in a strange land...” This quote is important because it shows her emotion and how she felt when she realized she was the only slave to escape to freedom. It also tells us how she rolled her dream of being free and she concurred.

Juma, N., & Power, E. (2020, July 15). Harriet Tubman Quotes to Inspire Humanity and Leadership. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://everydaypower.com/harriet-tubman-quotes/>

“ I was the conductor of the underground railroad for eight years and I could say what most conductors can't say, I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger.” This quote tells us that when she was traveling the Underground Railroad for 8 years, nobody was left behind. It also tells us that she never lost anyone and nobody died. This shows how dedicated she was to saving other slaves,

Keyes, A. (2019, March 26). A Previously Unknown Portrait of a Young Harriet Tubman Goes on View. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/previously-unknown-portrait-abolitionist-harriet-tubman-young-woman-goes-view-180971796/>

From this picture we learned that the power exuded by a previously unknown portrait of Harriet Tubman is tangible. The escaped slave, who repeatedly returned to the South risking her life to bring hundreds of enslaved people North to freedom, stares defiantly into the camera. Her eyes are clear, piercing and focused. Her tightly waved hair is pulled back neatly from her face. But it is her expression—full of her strength, power and suffering—that stops viewers in their tracks. All of us had only seen images of her at the end of her life. She seemed frail. She seemed bent over, and it was hard to reconcile the images of Moses (one of Tubman's nicknames) leading people to freedom,” Bunch explains. “But then when you see this picture of her, probably in her early 40s, taken about 1868 or 1869 . . . there's a stylishness about her. And you would have never had me say to somebody ‘Harriet Tubman is stylish.’”

Lewis, J. (n.d.). Harriet Tubman Picture Gallery. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://www.thoughtco.com/harriet-tubman-picture-gallery-4122880>

From this photo we learned that it is a Photo of Harriet Tubman with Some She Helped to Escape A photograph from the 1880s of Harriet Tubman with some she helped to escape from enslavement, along with members of their families. In this photograph first published by the

New York Times in the 1880s, Harriet Tubman is shown with some of those she helped escape from enslavement. In 1899, the New York Times Illustrated Magazine wrote about the Underground Railroad, including these words: EVERY schoolboy in his second year's study of United States history frequently meets with the term ""underground railroad."" It seems to have an actual existence, particularly if he amplifies his study with outside reading concerning the period before the civil war. Its line grows in definite directions, and stations seem to grow up along the way as he reads of the escape of slaves from the Southern States through the North to free Canada."

North American Slave Narratives, docsouth.unc.edu/neh/.

We found the "North American Slave Narratives" very interesting and worth the read of the stories. It is a collection of books and articles that document the individual and collective story of African Americans struggling for freedom and human rights in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries.

Project, Freedom on the Move. "Rediscovering the Stories Of Self-Liberating People." Freedom on the Move | Cornell University, freedomonthemove.org/.

On this site we learned more about the advertisements on fugitive slaves from different areas of the country. It was interesting to see how slaves were described and the money for rewards that was offered.

QuoteMaster. (2017, January 05). Harriet Tubman, Quote - QuotedDaily - Daily Quotes. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <http://www.quoteddaily.com/harriet-tubman-quote-11/>

"Twant me, twas the Lord. I always told him I trust you. I don't know where to go or what to do, but I expect you to lead me, and he always did." This is an important quote because it tells us the trust she had in the lord to lead her to freedom and to keep her safe through it. It also says how she completely left her journey in gods hands and he led her there. It also explains to us how he never let her down and always helped her and led her freedom.

Quotes, More Famous. "Harriet Tubman Quotes: Top 41 Famous Quotes by Harriet Tubman." More Famous Quotes, www.morefamousquotes.com/authors/harriet-tubman-quotes/.

"In my mind, I see a line. And over that line, I see Greenfields and lovely flowers and beautiful white women with their arms stretched out to me over that line, but I can't seem to get there or know how. I can't seem to get over that line." This quote showed what she imagined being free would be like. It also tells us the struggle of not knowing where to go or what to do next.

Ruth Everhart, et al. "'God Set the North Star in the Heavens' the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument." Ruth Everhart, 2 Nov. 2019, ruth-everhart.com/god-set-the-north-star-in-the-heavens-the-harriet-tubman-underground-railroad-national-monument/.

"He set the north star in the heavens; he gave me the strength in my limbs; he meant I should be free." This quote is important because it tells how the North Star helped her escape. This quote also tells us how God gave her a sign to freedom. It shows that he led her to freedom and that she was meant to be free.

“Summary Objective 11.” Learning for Justice,
www.learningforjustice.org/frameworks/teaching-hard-history/american-slavery/summary-objective-11.

This site gave us more insight into the elaborate system of patrols to catch people escaping from slavery. We understand more about enslavers and how they depended on newspapers to advertise their “fugitive slaves.”

“Summary Objective 22.” Learning for Justice,
www.learningforjustice.org/frameworks/teaching-hard-history/american-slavery/summary-objective-22

On this site we learned that segregation and inequality still occurs in the United States. We also connected how slavery shaped the United States and continue in the present, as shown by actions by the Black Panther Party, the Black Lives Matter movement and at Standing Rock.

Williams, T. (2018, October 16). Takim Williams. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://www.traffickinginstitute.org/incontext-harriet-tubman/>

“If you’re tired, keep going. If you’re hungry, keep going. If you are scared, keep going. If you want to taste freedom, KEEP GOING. This quote is important because it encourages people to keep pushing towards their dreams and never give up. It also tells us if you want something you have to work for it and keep believing in yourself to achieve your goals and dreams.

Secondary sources

“Aboard the Underground Railroad-- Bethel AME Church, Pennsylvania.” National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/nr/travel/underground/pa3.htm.

This website gave us pictures of stations along routes. The four founding members of the church were Jacob Ross, George Dillen, Isaac Parker, and Samuel Murray, who was primarily responsible for the construction of the church. A local shoemaker, Murray owned 13 local properties and used them all as collateral to finance the church.

Civil War on the Western Border: The Missouri-Kansas Conflict, 1854-1865. (n.d.). Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://civilwaronthewesternborder.org/encyclopedia/underground-railroad>

From this website we learned that In an effort to help runaway slaves escape from slave states to the North and to Canada, white and African American abolitionists established a series of hiding places throughout the country where fugitives could hide during the day and travel under the cover of night. Fugitive slaves were “passengers” or “cargo,” while the hiding places were referred to as “stations” or “depots.” Anyone who guided runaways or provided aid to them along the journey held the title of “stationmaster,” “conductor,” or “engineer.” Both runaways and conductors suffered uncomfortable circumstances, frigid weather, and severe hunger on Underground Railroad rides.

Editors of encyclopedia britannica. “Underground Railroad.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020, www.britannica.com/topic/Underground-Railroad.

From this website we learned that the Underground Railroad, in the United States, a system existing in the Northern states before the Civil War by which escaped slaves from the South were secretly helped by sympathetic Northerners, in defiance of the Fugitive Slave Acts, to reach places of safety in the North or in Canada. Estimates of the number of black people who reached freedom vary greatly, from 40,000 to 100,000. Although only a small minority of Northerners participated in the Underground Railroad, its existence did much to arouse Northern sympathy for the lot of the slave in the antebellum period, at the same time convincing many Southerners that the North as a whole would never peaceably allow the institution of slavery to remain unchallenged. Abolitionism, also called abolition movement, (c. 1783–1888), in western Europe and the Americas, the movement chiefly responsible for creating the emotional climate necessary for ending the transatlantic slave trade and chattel slavery. With the decline of Roman slavery in the 5th century, the institution waned in western Europe and by the 11th century had virtually disappeared. Portuguese exploration of the west coast of Africa beginning in 1420, however, created an interest in slavery in the recently formed colonies of North America, South America, and the West Indies, where the need for plantation labour generated an immense market for slaves.

“Fugitive Slave Act.” American Battlefield Trust, 28 June 2018, www.battlefields.org/learn/primary-sources/fugitive-slave-act.

From this website we learned that the slave act was passed on September 18, 1850 by Congress. The act was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress. The people who have been appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Greenspan, Jesse. “6 Strategies Harriet Tubman and Others Used to Escape Along the Underground Railroad.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 30 Oct. 2019, www.history.com/news/underground-railroad-harriet-tubman-strategies.

From this website we learned that despite the horrors of slavery, it was no easy decision to flee. Escaping often involved leaving behind family and heading into the complete unknown, where harsh weather and lack of food might await. Then there was the constant threat of capture. So-called slave catchers and their dogs roamed both sides of the Mason-Dixon line, nabbing runaways—and sometimes free Black people like Solomon Northup—and transporting them back to the plantation, where they would be whipped, beaten, branded or killed.

Greenspan, Jesse. “8 Key Contributors to the Underground Railroad.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 4 May 2016, www.history.com/news/8-key-contributors-to-the-underground-railroad.

From this website we learned that these eight abolitionists helped enslaved people escape to freedom. They gave them the freedom they needed. They were heroes at that time.

History.com Editors, History.com editors. “Underground Railroad.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/black-history/underground-railroad.

From this website we learned that The Underground Railroad was a network of people, African American as well as white, offering shelter and aid to escaped slaves from the South. The Quakers are considered the first organized group to actively help escaped slaves. George

Washington complained in 1786 that Quakers had attempted to “liberate” one of his slaves. The earliest mention of the Underground Railroad came in 1831 when slave Tice Davids escaped from Kentucky into Ohio and his owner blamed an “underground railroad” for helping Davids to freedom.

KETVideos. “Heroes of the Underground Railroad | Kentucky Life | KET.” YouTube, YouTube, 26 Feb. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5qP-HTVIN4.

We watched this video and learned about the Underground Railroad in Kentucky and the people who risked their livelihood and lives to support it. We used the last of the video to add to our Hero Page.

Kettler, Sara. “Harriet Tubman: Timeline of Her Life, Underground Rail Service and Activism.” Biography.com, A&E Networks Television, 23 June 2020, www.biography.com/news/harriet-tubman-timeline-facts?scrlybrkr=0e39d60d.

We got from this website that Pennsylvania and New York were the most organized networks, often centered in local churches. By one estimate, nearly 9,000 fugitive slaves passed through Philadelphia between 1830 and 1860. William Still, also based in Philadelphia, helped to finance Harriet Tubman’s group escapes. Wanting to bring an end to slavery, Tubman also coordinated with abolitionists. During the Civil War, she became a nurse and a spy for the Union.

Kettler, S. (2020, October 01). Harriet Tubman's Service as a Union Spy. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://www.biography.com/news/harriet-tubman-biography-facts>

This website helped us learn that during the raid, Union soldiers gathered supplies and destroyed Confederate property. In addition, Tubman had told local enslaved people that these Union boats could carry them to freedom. When signaled, hundreds came rushing to be rescued; more than 700 people would be freed (approximately 100 would go on to enlist in the Union army). This is important because it tells us what else Harriet Tubman did.

Little, Becky. “The Little-Known Underground Railroad That Ran South to Mexico.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 24 Oct. 2018, www.history.com/news/underground-railroad-mexico-escaped-slaves.

From this website we learned that there was a southern route to the Underground Railroad that led to Mexico because slavery was illegal there. “I have come across abolitionists from the north who were going to Mexico to petition Mexico to allow them to buy land to establish colonies for runaway slaves and free blacks. Quaker abolitionist Benjamin Lundy was actively petitioning the Mexican government to allow for colonies to be established for, I guess what we would consider now, refugees. It still belongs to their descendants and they still live there to this day in Mexico,” according to Maria Hammack: dissertation at the University of Texas at Austin

Meares, H. (2020, June 24). Inside Harriet Tubman's Life of Service After the Underground Railroad. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from https://www.biography.com/news/harriet-tubman-after-slavery-underground-railroad-death?li_source=LI

From this website we learned that On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation officially set enslaved people in the Confederacy free. The Union brass realized that they now had a huge network of emancipated Black Americans who could become soldiers, munitions workers and rebel leaders. Tubman's amazing skills as a spy and scout could now be used to its full advantage. This is important because it tells what she did after her Underground Railroad.

"Millard Fillmore - Key Events." Miller Center, 1 July 2020, millercenter.org/president/millard-fillmore/key-events.

This website tells us that The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was part of the Compromise of 1850 and signed into law by President Millard Fillmore. Fillmore announced his support of the compromise. He sent a message to Congress recommending that Texas be paid to abandon claims to part of New Mexico and that the Wilmot Proviso. It also states that Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Bill, prohibiting individuals from aiding runaway slaves, and threatening fines.

National Geographic Society. "The Underground Railroad." National Geographic Society, 19 June 2019, www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/underground-railroad/?utm_source=BiblioRCM_Row.

From this website we learned that the stations along the "tracks" were safe houses. This website gives lots of information about the underground railroad. The name Underground Railroad was not an actual railroad.

Runaway Slaves. (n.d.). Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <http://encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-2125>

From this website we learned that as many as 435,000 enslaved people lived in Alabama in 1860, comprising about 45 percent of the state's total population. No evidence of an organized underground railroad has been found in Alabama, forcing scholars to assume that slaves seeking freedom in the state relied upon their own survival skills with help from some fellow slaves and free blacks as well as some members of the white community. Historians have also encountered difficulties estimating the number of slaves who ran away at any given time. Many historians have typically relied on anecdotal information contained in contemporaneous newspapers in which slave owners advertised only a small fraction of the total number of runaway slaves who in turn comprised a small subset of the overall slave population. Most large plantations in the South, however, had slaves who escaped.

"Taylor, Jamila. "Welcome to Blackpast." BlackPast Is Dedicated to Providing a Global Audience with Reliable and Accurate Information on the History of African America and of People of African Ancestry around the World. We Aim to Promote Greater Understanding through This Knowledge to Generate Constructive Change in Our Society., Blackpast.org/.

From this website we got that the success of the Underground Railroad rested on the cooperation of former runaway slaves, free-born blacks, Native Americans, and white and black abolitionists who helped guide runaway slaves along the routes and provided their homes as safe havens. The shorter routes led south from Florida to Cuba or from Texas to Mexico. The Underground Railroad also included the smuggling of fugitive slaves onto ships that carried them to ports in the north or outside of the U.S.

Underground Railroad Terminology. (n.d.). Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://www.pbs.org/black-culture/shows/list/underground-railroad/stories-freedom/underground-railroad-terminology/>

From this website we learned that The Underground Railroad is considered by many to be the first great freedom movement in the Americas and the first time that people of different races and faiths worked together in harmony for freedom and justice. However, because it was such a secretive organization and people were risking their lives for freedom, codes were used. The enslaved came from Africa with centuries-old knowledge of the stars; although the constellations can shift, the North Star remains still in the night sky. Thus, the escaped slaves would run through the woods at night and often hide by day. They would thirst for freedom so much that at times they would kneel down and drink rainwater from the hoof-prints of cattle.

University, E. (n.d.). EIU Teaching with Primary Sources. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from https://www.eiu.edu/eiutps/underground_railroad.php

From this website we learned that to help protect themselves and their mission secret codes were created. The term Underground Railroad referred to the entire system, which consisted of many routes called lines. While traveling for long periods of time in the wilderness, they would have to fend off animals wanting to kill and eat them, cross treacherous terrain, and survive severe temperatures.

West, Julie. "North Star to Freedom (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2018, www.nps.gov/articles/drinkinggourd.htm.

From this website we learned that The National Park Service shares the stories of former slave and abolitionist Harriet Tubman, the Underground Railroad, and the many brave Americans in the 1800s whose courageous actions led slaves to freedom and helped end the slavery era. As slave lore tells it, the North Star played a key role in helping slaves to find their way—a beacon to true north and freedom. Escaping slaves could find it by locating the Big Dipper, a well-recognized asterism most visible in the night sky in late winter and spring. As the name implies, its shape resembles a dipping ladle, or drinking gourd. From the gourd's outline, the North Star could be found by extending a straight line five times the distance from the outermost star of the bowl.

What is the Underground Railroad? (n.d.). Retrieved December 16, 2020, from <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/undergroundrailroad/what-is-the-underground-railroad.htm?scrllybrkr=067b3deb>

From this website we learned that The Underground Railroad—the resistance to enslavement through escape and flight, through the end of the Civil War—refers to the efforts of enslaved African Americans to gain their freedom by escaping bondage. Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape. At first to maroon communities in remote or rugged terrain on the edge of settled areas and eventually across state and international borders. The decision to assist a freedom seeker may have been spontaneous. However, in some places, especially after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the Underground Railroad was deliberate and organized. Wherever there were enslaved African Americans, there were people eager to escape. There was slavery in all original thirteen colonies, in Spanish California,

Exploring YPSILANTI'S place on the Underground Railroad: Part two. (n.d.). Retrieved April 06, 2021, from <http://markmaynard.com/2015/01/exploring-ypsilantis-place-on-the-underground-railroad-part-two/>

This site has a poster of fugitive slaves. It is helpful to give an example of what the posters looked like back then.

Underground railroad quotes (9 quotes). (n.d.). Retrieved April 06, 2021, from <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/tag/underground-railroad>

These quotes added to our website and gave More information about the Underground Railroad.

Search. (n.d.). Retrieved April 06, 2021, from https://nmaahc.si.edu/search?search_api_views_fulltext=underground+railroad

It explains more about the Underground Railroad. As well as it gives a better explanation of everything that happened back then.

Anderson, F. (2020, August 30). #ThisPlaceMatters: Robert Purvis House. Retrieved April 06, 2021, from <https://phillyjazz.us/2018/05/13/thisplacematters-robort-purvis-house/>

carllbatnag, Author: et al. Quotable Quotes # 38: The Underground Railroad. 5 Jan. 2020, thetorogichronicles.com/2020/01/05/quotable-quotes-38-the-underground-railroad/.

Colson Whitehead gave life to the quotes of the Underground Railroad.

These quotes are very informational and helpful to our website.

"TOP 14 UNDERGROUND RAILROAD QUOTES: A-Z Quotes." A, www.azquotes.com/quotes/topics/underground-railroad.html.

This quote tells us it was written by Harriet Tubman in

"Introduction-Aboard the Underground Railroad." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/nr/travel/underground/ugrintr.htm.

This website tells us That the term "underground railroad" had no meaning to the generations before the 1820s, but the term is made so as to include incidents that have all the underground railroad activity, but which occurred earlier. The main importance of the underground railroad was that it gave evidence of African American capabilities of expression to African American philosophy.

Explorepahistory.com - image. (n.d.). Retrieved April 06, 2021, from <https://explorepahistory.com/displayimage.php?imgId=1-2-6AC>

This picture of William Whipper was taken in 1870.

Staff, S. (n.d.). This Michigan woman was a conductor on the Underground Railroad. Retrieved April 06, 2021, from <https://www.michiganradio.org/post/michigan-woman-was-conductor-underground-railroad>

This website helped us understand that Laura Smith Haviland helped many slaves escape from the South to freedom, and she was from Michigan. Before and during the Civil War, many Michiganders helped slaves escape to freedom in Canada by crossing the border. Tina Miles said that women were not expected to be involved in political issues at that time.