

The Emancipator

Gettin' the Word Out...

The World of Slavery and Women's Rights

Winter 2004
The Courage to Care Expedition

Created and Written by the 4th Grade Class
at The Genesee Community Charter School

World History Gone Bad! Exploring the history of slavery

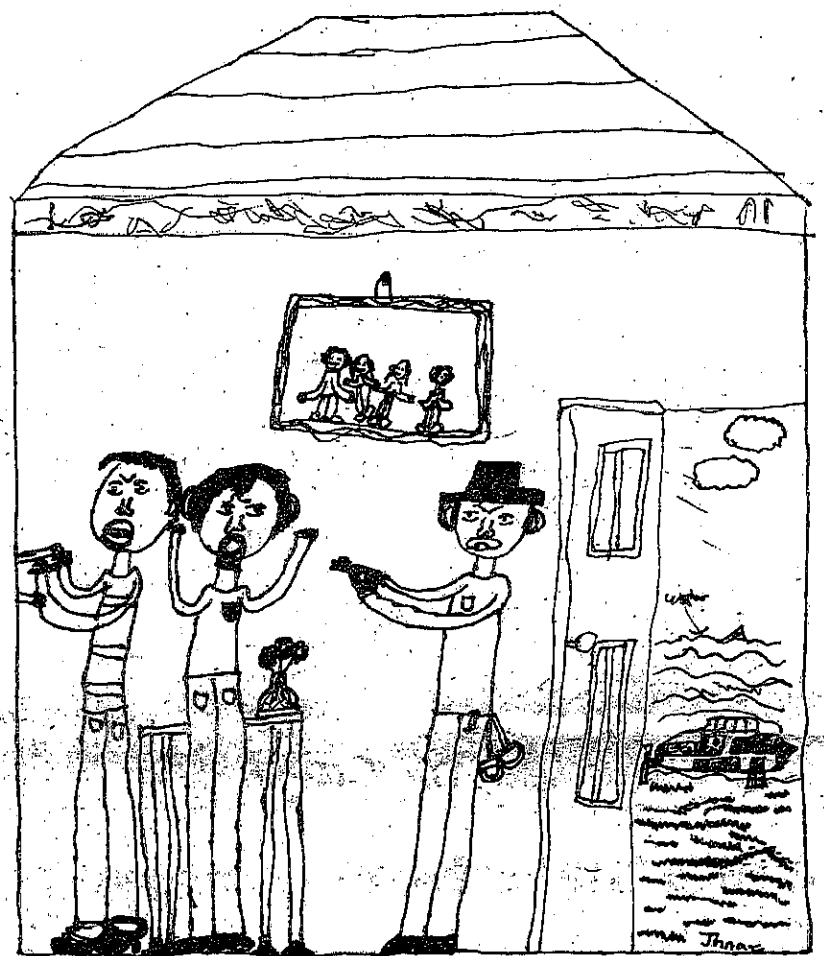
by Harrison

If you were a slave you would work for no pay, and the person who "owned" you would make a profit from your work. Slavery has existed all over the world since eighteen hundred B.C and still exists today in Asia. Why is this important you may ask, it is important because major empires, such as Rome, China, and the U.S.A., were built from slave labor. In China if you needed to pay debts you could sell yourself, your wife, and/or your children into slavery!

Slaves worked tirelessly every day. There were some exceptions in different countries, but all the same, they did this for no pay! Plus, their "owners" profited from their hard work! A slave could be worked to death if it meant more money for their master(s)! Slavery was even in West Africa! Slave labor is important because civilizations were built from slaves. Without the horrors of slave labor, the Roman Empire would not have been here!

Slavery still exists today in forms such as prostitution (selling your body) and forced labor (selling yourself to someone for a limited amount of time).

Slavery has existed all over the world and was in some of history's oldest empires. It still exists today in many different forms.



People being captured to be slaves from Africa in 1800

Enslaved!

by Katie

Slavery was not a choice. Slave ships took Africans to North America where they would be slaves. There were horrible conditions and many died on the way.

The slave ship captain was called a slaver. The African leaders provided the African people to the slavers. The people in North America made the Africans slaves. The purpose of this was to make money! Slavers had two strategies; one was tight packers- slavers crammed as many slaves as possible into a small, 3 foot-tall compartment knowing some would die. The second strategy was loose packers- slavers would spread out the slaves so sickness could not spread, these were slightly better conditions which tried to avoid sickness and death.

The journey to North America took 30-90 days. During the journey about 10% of the slaves died. Sickness and death were caused by suicide, lack of sanitation, extreme heat, and poor nutrition. Sicknesses included small pox, dehydration, dysentery, and scurvy. Families, men, women, and children were separated when they were boarding the ship. Slaves had meals twice a day. There were buckets for personal needs, but most just eased themselves where they sat/laid.

The slave compartment was cleaned only once a week or less. They were treated like animals and had as many rights as a book. Slavery and slave ships made slaves feel like they wanted to die. The journey was horrible and conditions just as horrible were waiting for them in North America. Many people believe slavery was wrong and hope it will not happen again.

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WELCOME BROTHERS AND SISTERS!

**YOU ARE INVITED
TO THE
MEETING OF THE**

AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST SOCIETY

**TO PROTEST THE VILE AND IMMORAL
INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY
CURRENTLY INFECTING OUR
GLORIOUS NATION.**

**SPEAK OUT!
PRESERVE OUR LIBERTY
AND
HEAVENLY SALAVATION!**

**BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH
4PM JANUARY 16, 1831.**

Abolitionists!

by Julian

Abolitionists were people who fought, wrote newspapers and gave speeches against slavery between 1833 and 1865 in the United States. They also helped slaves escape by forming the Underground Railroad. This was a network of people guiding slaves to freedom, and stations which were homes where slaves could be safe. Abolitionists helped to make slavery illegal. Without abolitionists, slavery may still be legal.

In 1833, the Abolitionist Movement began when William Lloyd Garrison formed the Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, PA. Groups of abolitionists were formed in other cities as well. Abolitionists fought mostly with their words and writing, not weapons. They gave speeches and tried to influence the public and the government.

Two examples of newspapers that were started by

abolitionists were the *Liberator*, by William Lloyd Garrison and the *North Star* by Frederick Douglass. The newspapers attacked slavery and promoted freedom for slaves everywhere. Pamphlets and brochures were published which had anti-slavery poems, articles, slogans and songs.

A well-known abolitionist is John Brown. Brown became famous because he used violence to try to end slavery. He was hanged for taking over the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry in 1859. Other well-known abolitionists were Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and Harriet Beecher Stowe who wrote the book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which showed the injustice and cruelty of slavery.

Abolitionists wanted to end slavery once and for all—and they succeeded. At the end of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery with the Emancipation Proclamation.

Courage to Care

Sojourner Truth

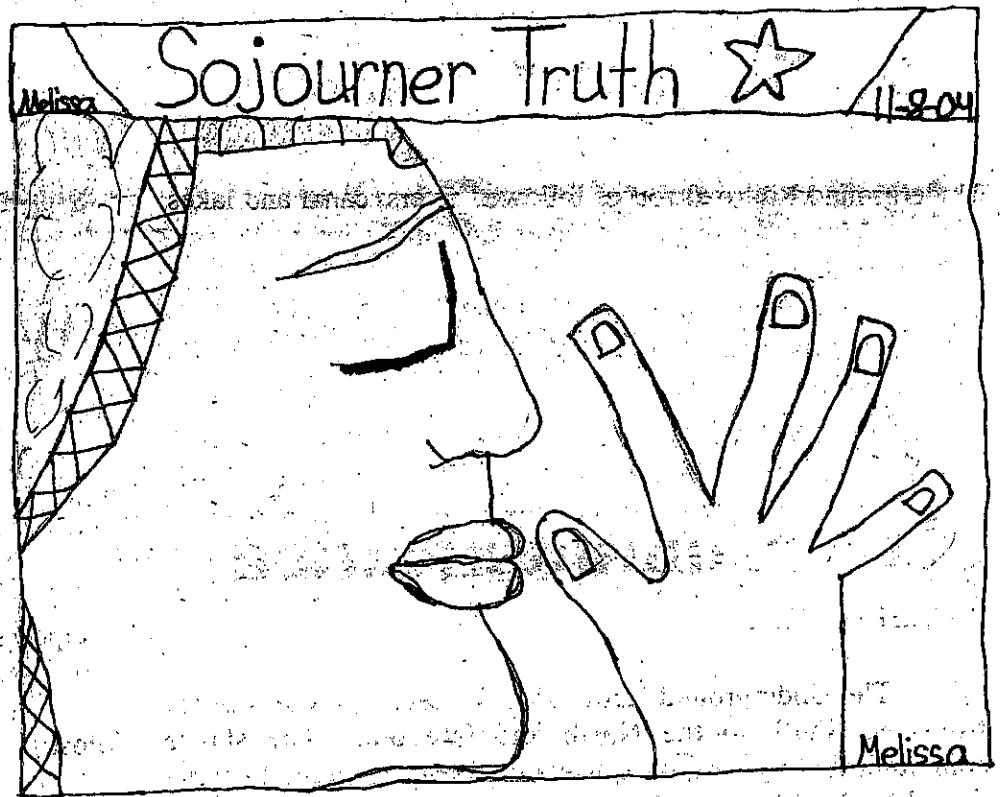
by Devinn

Sojourner Truth was an escaped slave who gave speeches about abolishing slavery and fighting for women's rights. She was born in 1797 in New York State and died in 1883. She shared her experiences as a slave and people decided slavery was wrong. She went to many states talking about how slavery was horrible.

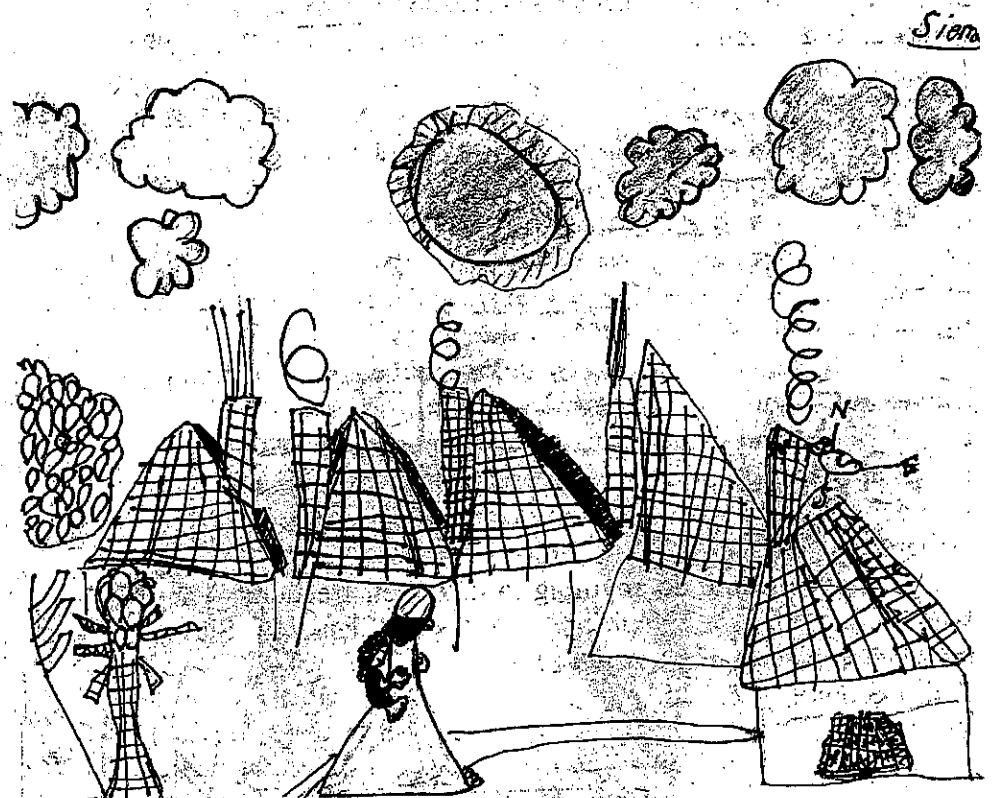
Sojourner Truth was the first black woman to win a lawsuit against a white man to get her son, Peter, back. She sued a newspaper company for saying horrible things about her. She won and they had to pay her \$125.

Olive Gilbert wrote a narrative of Sojourner Truth's life in 1850. The book was called, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*.

Sojourner Truth inspired people by telling others about the horrible things that happened to her and they decided slavery was wrong and they helped abolish slavery.



Get Help From God



Sojourner Truth is going to take her children to freedom then going back to bet the rest of the children.