

ALL-IN-ONE!

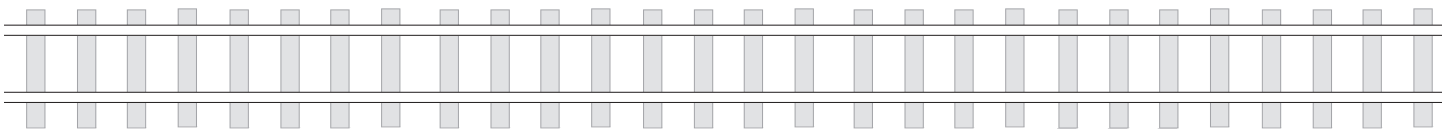
Underground Railroad Elementary Teacher Instructions and Reproducible Activity

This activity includes three reproducible “quilt squares.” On a quilt square, a student will write a vocabulary word or the name of a significant person, and then the word definition or the person’s significance. Students will also color their squares. The squares may be hung on the bulletin board to form a vocabulary quilt.

Supplies needed: vocabulary list, quilt square worksheets, pens, black markers (for writing), crayons, and/or colored pencils.

Directions:

1. First, provide students with the attached vocabulary list and definitions.
2. Next, give each student at least one quilt square. (You may provide each student with more than one square, depending upon how much room you have for the quilt and how big you wish for it to be.)
3. After handing out the squares, explain to the students that they are to write one vocabulary word or the name of an important person from the Underground Railroad unit on each square. Next, they are to write the definition of the word or describe the person’s importance. (Have the students write their names on the back of the squares.)
4. Tell the students that they can color their squares once they have written their information. Urge them to use colorful crayons or colored pencils to color the squares brightly.



Underground Railroad Vocabulary Words (Elementary)

Vocabulary words:

Abolitionist—person who was opposed to slavery and fought to end it

Emancipation—to be set free from slavery

Fugitive/Escapee/Runaway—a person who is running away

Civil War—a war between the northern states and the southern states, fought from 1861-1865

Quakers—a religious community founded in England in the 17th Century; also known as the Society of Friends; many in this group felt it was their duty to help slaves find freedom

Anti-slavery—against slavery

Slaveholders—those who owned slaves

Slave catcher—a person who made money by finding escaped slaves, capturing them, and returning them to their owners

Rebellion—a fight or struggle against any kind of authority or control

Stations—hiding places on the Underground Railroad; another name for safe houses

Passengers—a code word for slaves escaping on the Underground Railroad

Spirituals—religious songs sung by the slaves to lift their spirits and relay coded information

Stationmasters—people who allowed runaway slaves to hide in their homes

Conductors—people who guided escaped slaves on the Underground Railroad, telling them where to go next

Safe house—a place where fleeing slaves could seek food and shelter

Underground Railroad—a secret network of people and places that helped runaway slaves get to freedom

North Star—used by slaves to find their way north and to freedom

Drinking Gourd—code name for the Big Dipper, the group of stars runaway slaves used to locate the North Star

Emancipation Proclamation—issued by President Lincoln, this document declared that slaves in rebel states were free

Fugitive Slave Act—law passed in 1850 requiring that escaped slaves be returned to their owners no matter where in the United States they were found

Canada—after the Fugitive Slave Act was passed, thousands of slaves escaped to Canada where this law was ineffective

Patrollers—men who searched for escaped slaves

Master—Slave owners were called this by their slaves

Quilt—blanket made from squares of fabric that are sewn together; sometimes used to pass information to runaways

William Lloyd Garrison—founded *The Liberator*, an anti-slavery newspaper

Harriet Tubman—escaped slave and one of the most famous conductors on the Underground Railroad; helped lead over 300 slaves to freedom

William Still—an escaped slave who is often referred to as “The Father of the Underground Railroad”

Frederick Douglass—escaped slave and abolitionist who published *The North Star*, an anti-slavery newspaper

Thomas Garrett—a Quaker who helped over 2700 slaves escape to freedom

John Brown—abolitionist who led the raid at Harper’s Ferry

Sojourner Truth—freed slave who spoke out against slavery

Levi Coffin—Quaker who was anti-slavery; his home was a station on the Underground Railroad; he helped more than 2,000 slaves escape

Load of potatoes/parcels/bundle of wood—code words for the transporting of escaping slaves on the Underground Railroad

