



# GREAT WOMEN WHO MADE HISTORY- A



Read the document about your great woman who **made history** and complete the categories. When you are done, write down a list of questions to ask the other group and find information about their famous woman.

NAME:

REASON FOR BEING FAMOUS:

LOCATION:

DATE(S) OF THE EVENT:

CONTEXT:

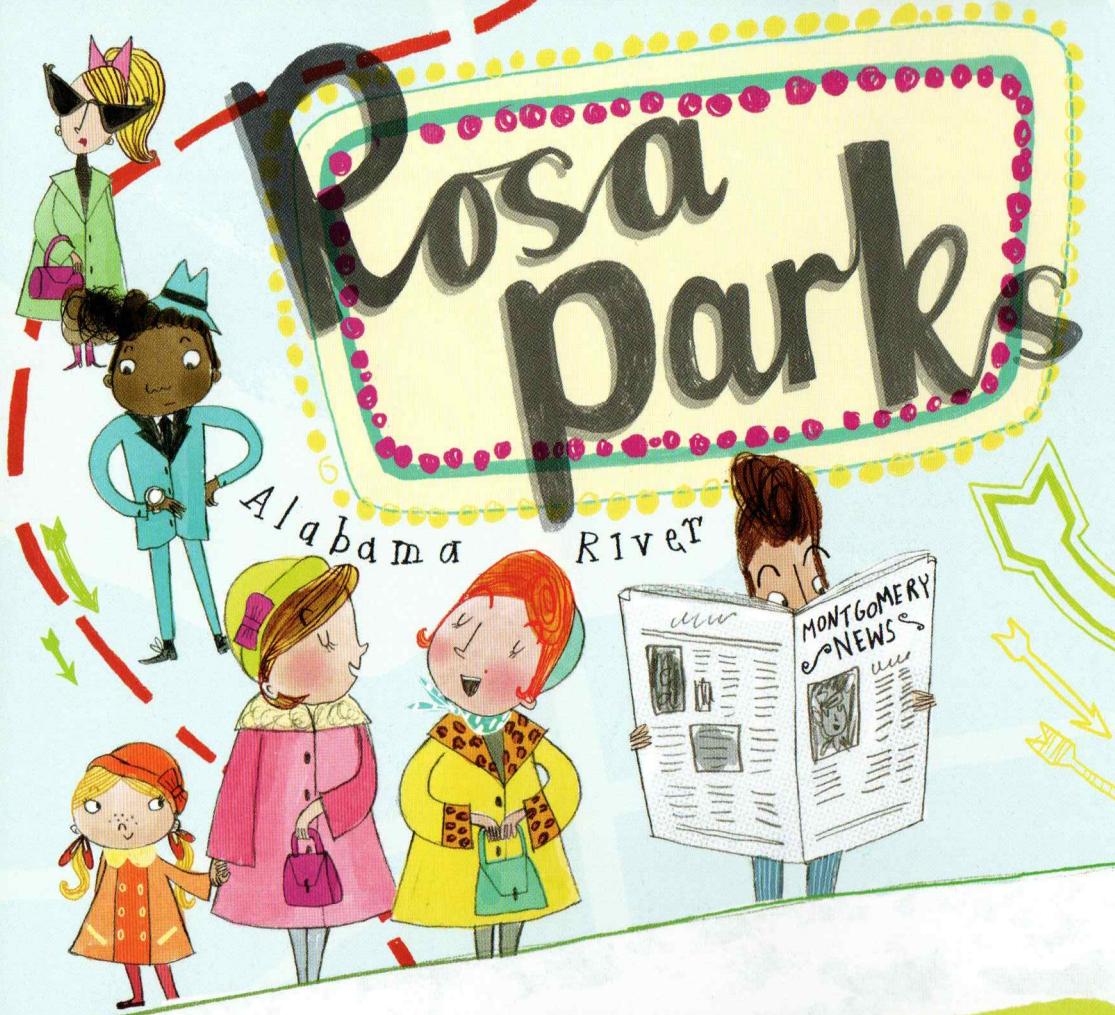
THE EVENT THAT HAPPENED / TOOK PLACE:

CONSEQUENCE(S):

**Conclusion with BOTH:** *They both ... / Both of them ...*



Vocabulary toolbox: **a law:** une loi; **a seat** is where you sit down; **v.give up** = abandon; **v. budge:** move; **v. argue:** quarrel or disagree; **v. make a fuss** = complain; **unfair** = unjust ; **equal** = equivalent/same



At the time, strict laws kept white and black people separate. This was called segregation. One law said that if a bus got busy, black people had to give up their seats for white people.

Rosa Parks stood up for herself and others - by sitting down!

Taking the bus home in Montgomery, Alabama, in December 1955, she had no idea that she was about to do something amazing.



When there were no seats left on the bus, the driver asked Rosa if she was going to give up her seat for a white passenger ...



Rosa did not budge. She didn't argue or make a fuss, even when she was arrested. She knew she didn't need to shout for her point to be made – that the rules were wrong and unfair.



News of Rosa's arrest spread quickly. Soon other black people decided to stop using buses until the law was changed. Eventually that law, and many other unfair laws were changed.

**When Rosa refused to move she took an important step towards making the lives of black and white people equal.**





# GREAT WOMEN WHO MADE HISTORY- B



Read the document about your great woman who **made history** and complete the categories. When you are done, write down a list of questions to ask the other group and find information about their famous woman.

NAME:

REASON FOR BEING FAMOUS: (4 things)

LOCATION:

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD?

SAFE HOUSES?

DATE(S) OF THE EVENT:

CONTEXT:

THE EVENT(S) THAT HAPPENED / TOOK PLACE:

CONSEQUENCE(S):

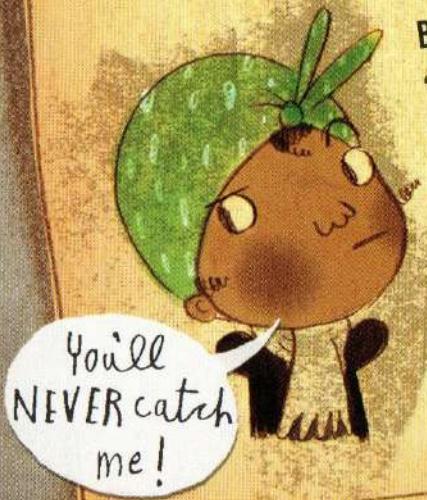


Vocabulary toolbox: **railroad:** chemin de fer; a **runaway slave:** un(e) esclave en fuite; v. **run away** = escape; **household:** famille, foyer; **owner** = proprietor; **outlawed** = banned, made illegal; **deeds** = acts

# WANTED!

RUNAWAY SLAVE AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONDUCTOR

# HARRIET TUBMAN

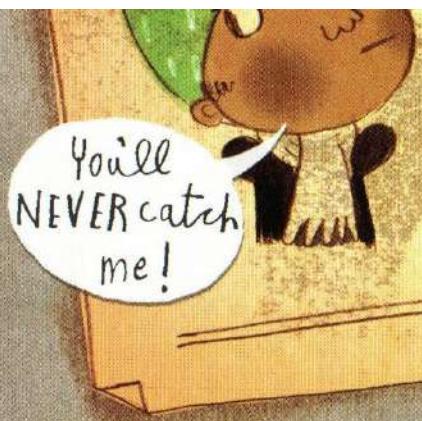


BORN ARAMINTA ROSS, AROUND **1820** IN THE  
'SLAVE STATE' OF MARYLAND, USA. CHANGED HER  
IDENTITY TO HARRIET TUBMAN WHEN SHE ESCAPED.  
HAS SHAMELESSLY MADE REPEATED TRIPS TO  
MARYLAND BETWEEN **1850** AND **1860**  
TO HELP MANY MORE SLAVES RUN AWAY.  
REPORT SIGHTINGS TO YOUR NEAREST SLAVE CATCHER.

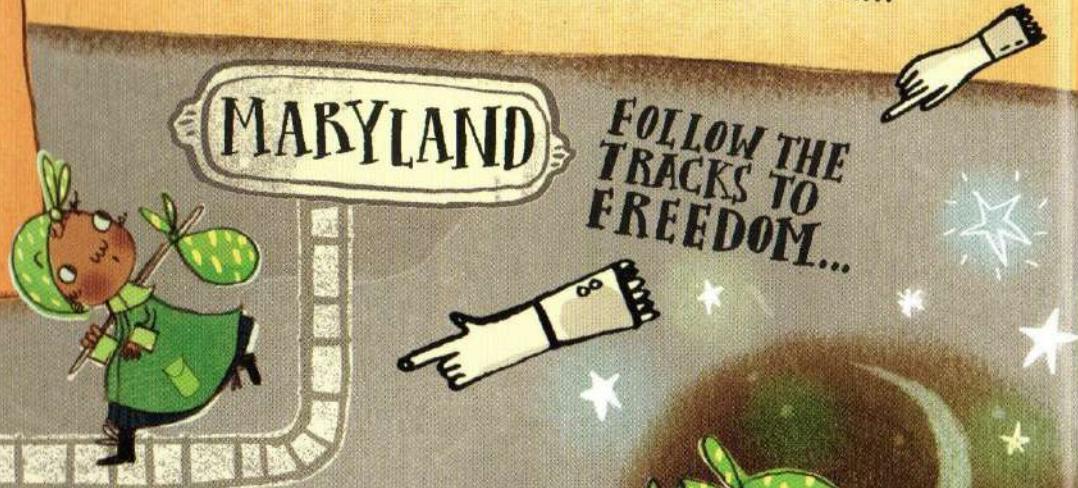
Like many other African Americans in the south of the USA in the 1800s, Harriet Tubman and her family were slaves. This meant they were the property of a rich white household. To make money for themselves, owners forced slaves to work long hours, on land and in their homes, with no payment.

Harriet dreamed of a better life. After hearing stories of slaves escaping north, to 'free states' where slavery was outlawed, Harriet tried to persuade her family to run away with her. But they were too scared of being caught and punished. Even though Harriet was scared too, in **1849** she decided that freedom was worth the risk...





HAS SHAMELESSLY  
MARYLAND BETWEEN 1850 AND 1860  
TO HELP MANY MORE SLAVES RUN AWAY.  
REPORT SIGHTINGS TO YOUR NEAREST SLAVE CATCHER.



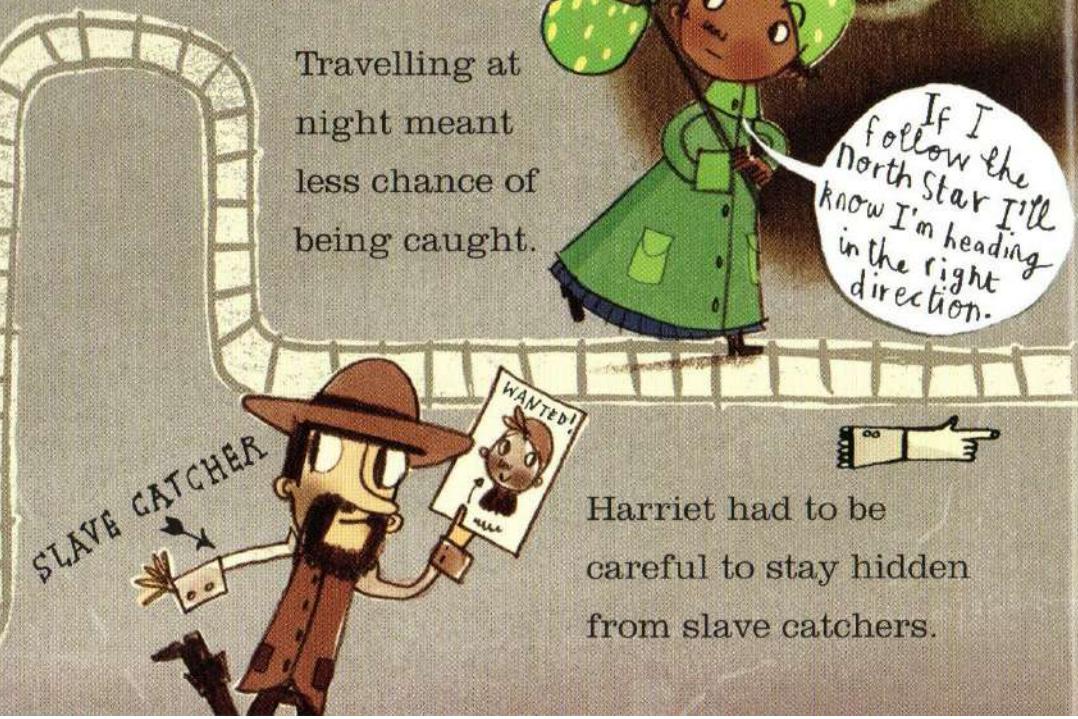
Runaway slaves, like Harriet, were helped to freedom by the '**UNDERGROUND RAILROAD**'.

Although this sounds like a railway, it was actually a network of safe routes north.

'Underground' meant that it was top secret.

It was set up by people, white and black, who wanted to put an end to slavery.

They were called '**ABOLITIONISTS**'.



Harriet had to be careful to stay hidden from slave catchers.

Almost there!

Freedom is close!

REWARD

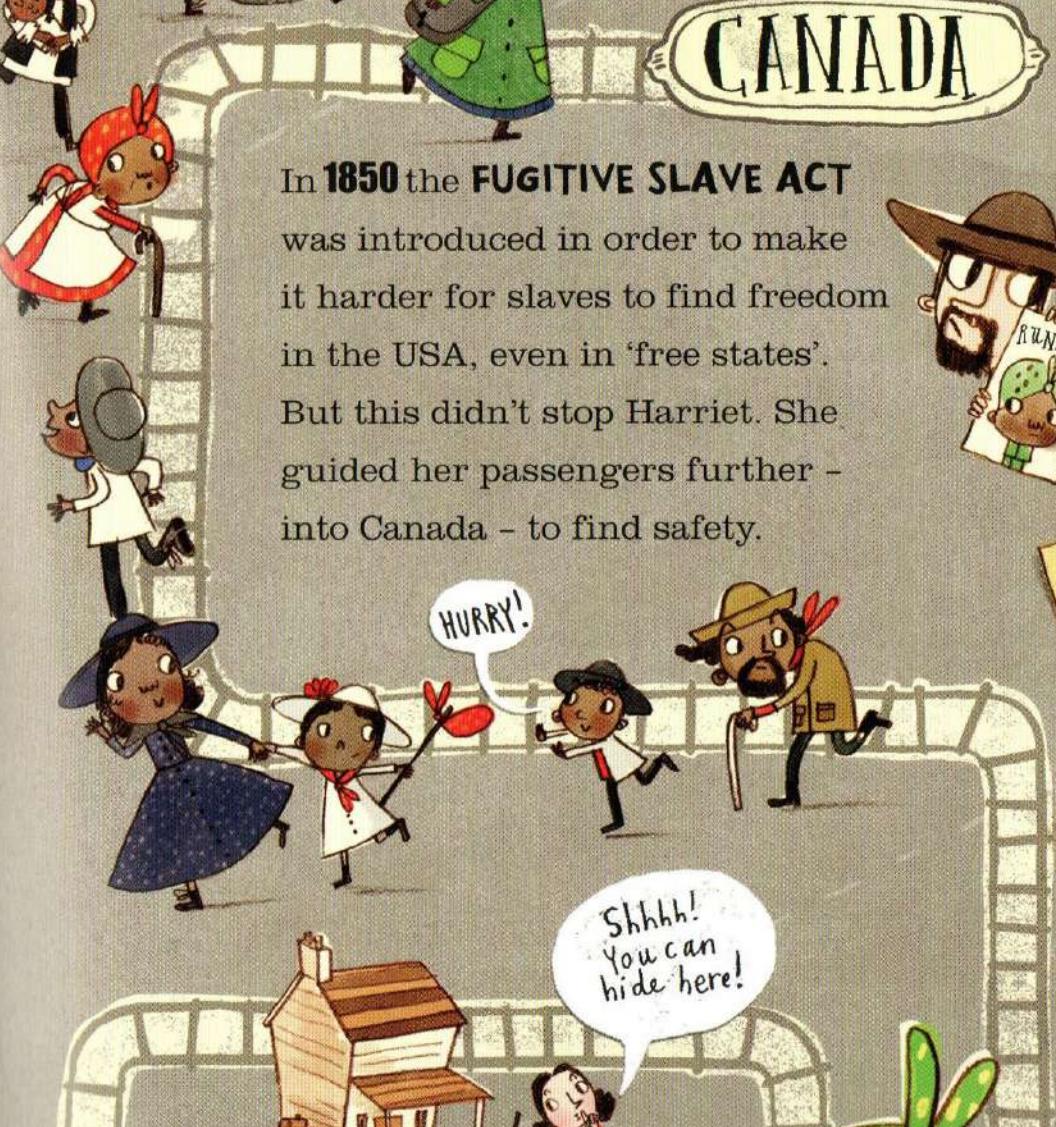
STOP HER!

HAVE YOU  
SEEN THIS  
SLAVE?

ESCAPED  
SLAVE

WANTED

In 1850 the **FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT** was introduced in order to make it harder for slaves to find freedom in the USA, even in 'free states'. But this didn't stop Harriet. She guided her passengers further - into Canada - to find safety.



By 1860 a reward was being offered for Harriet's capture. Because of this Harriet had to give up being an Underground Railroad Conductor, but she found new ways to fight for freedom.

During the American Civil War Harriet served as a nurse and a spy, even leading a military expedition. Harriet's brave deeds helped to ensure that one day all slaves would be free - and at the end of the war, in 1863, slavery was abolished.

"I can say what most conductors can't say - I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger."





Directions were given by **CONDUCTORS**, and hiding places known as **STOPS** were offered in safe houses run by **STATION MASTERS**.



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When Harriet reached the free state of Pennsylvania, she was, for the first time in her life, a free woman. But without her friends and family Harriet felt very lonely. She decided to use her freedom to help other slaves to freedom, and became an Underground Railroad Conductor.

**PENNSYLVANIA**



## Two remarkable black women in African-American history



Read and fill in the blanks.



Put the verbs in the past tense.

### 1) Harriet Tubman (19<sup>th</sup> century):

She (be) ..... born **enslaved** in 1822 in Maryland, in the South of the USA. She (have) ..... **no rights** and (not/know) ..... how to read or write. She (have) ..... a disability. She is a hero because she (lead) ..... many black people to **freedom**. **At that time**, slaves (be) ..... **like** animals or objects. A white **slave master** (own) ..... them. They (can) ..... be sold. **Slaves** (have) ..... to work for no pay. They (live and work) ..... on farms or **plantations**. The white masters (treat) ..... them badly. Her master (sell) ..... her to work on other plantations when she was three. Later, she (think) ..... about **escape**. In the north, slavery (not/be) ..... legal. When her master (die) ..... , she (escape) ..... and (travel) ..... north through the **Underground Railroad**. The Underground railroad (not/have) ..... trains or rails. **In fact**, it (be) ..... a group of people, **both black and white**, **who** (help) ..... slaves become **free**. **There (be)** ..... **safe houses** to help. These (be) ..... called **stations**. The **runaway slaves** (hide) ..... in these safe houses during their **trip**. The people who helped (be) ..... the **conductors**. In 1849, Harriet (arrive) ..... in Philadelphia, a free woman. But she (go) ..... back south to help her family escape. She (make) ..... over 13 dangerous trips in the south to save **dozens of** slaves. She also (work) ..... as a cook, a **nurse** and a **spy** for the Union Army during the Civil War. Tubman (be) ..... the first woman in the US history to lead a military battle. That mission (free) ..... 750 slaves.

### 2) Rosa Parks (20<sup>th</sup> century): see activity "a historic bus boycott"

### 3) Compare them: use "both" and "neither"

Both Harriet and Rosa ...

They were both ...

Both of them...

Neither of them...

Neither Harriet nor Rosa ...

## BOTH – EITHER – NEITHER

Both  
Both + Both

Either  
Either or Either

Neither  
Neither NOR Neither

