

the life of harriet tubman

The life of Harriet Tubman is a compelling narrative of courage, resilience, and unwavering commitment to freedom. Born into slavery, Tubman became a pivotal figure in the fight against oppression, known primarily for her work on the Underground Railroad. Her contributions not only changed the lives of countless individuals but also left a lasting impact on American history. This article delves into her early life, her escape from slavery, her role in the Underground Railroad, and her later contributions to civil rights and women's suffrage.

Early Life

Harriet Tubman was born Araminta Ross around 1820 in Dorchester County, Maryland. Her early life was marked by the harsh realities of slavery. Tubman was born to enslaved parents, Harriet Green and Benjamin Ross, and was one of nine children. From a young age, she experienced the brutality of enslavement, including physical abuse and the constant threat of being sold away from her family.

Childhood Experiences

Her childhood was fraught with challenges, including:

- **Physical Abuse:** Tubman suffered a severe head injury at the age of 12 when an overseer struck her with a heavy metal weight. This injury caused lifelong health issues, including seizures and narcoleptic episodes.
- **Family Bonds:** Despite the trauma, her family played a significant role in her early life. Tubman was deeply connected to her family, which later influenced her decisions to rescue her relatives during her missions on the Underground Railroad.

Path to Freedom

In 1849, after years of hard labor and living under the threat of being sold, Tubman made the courageous decision to escape. Her determination was not only a quest for her freedom but also a profound desire to liberate her family and others enslaved.

- **Escape:** Tubman escaped by traveling at night and using the North Star as her guide. After a harrowing journey, she reached Philadelphia, a free state, where she experienced freedom for the first time.
- **Return to Maryland:** Soon after gaining her freedom, Tubman felt an overwhelming urge to return to Maryland to rescue her family members. Over

the next decade, she would make multiple trips back to the South, helping many to escape slavery.

The Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early to mid-19th century. Tubman became one of its most famous conductors, guiding enslaved people to freedom.

Role as a Conductor

Tubman's involvement in the Underground Railroad was marked by bravery and strategic planning. Key aspects of her role included:

- Guiding Escapes: Tubman led more than 70 enslaved people to freedom, including family members and friends. She utilized her knowledge of the terrain and the support of abolitionists to navigate the treacherous journey.
- Use of Codes: Tubman employed various codes and signals to communicate and ensure safety. For example, she would use songs and specific phrases to convey messages about danger or safe passages.
- Avoiding Capture: Tubman was aware of the risks involved in her missions. She famously carried a revolver to protect herself and those she was leading. Her determination and resourcefulness allowed her to evade capture, even when bounty hunters were on her trail.

Impact of the Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was not just a means of escape; it was a symbol of resistance against the institution of slavery. Tubman's contributions to this network had far-reaching effects:

- Empowerment of the Enslaved: Tubman inspired enslaved individuals to believe in their right to freedom, encouraging them to take bold steps towards liberation.
- Abolitionist Movement: Her work drew attention to the plight of enslaved people and fueled the abolitionist movement. Tubman became a prominent figure, known for her relentless advocacy.

Later Life and Contributions

After the Civil War ended slavery in 1865, Tubman continued her fight for equality and justice. Her later life was marked by her commitment to civil rights and women's suffrage.

Post-War Activism

- Civil War Service: During the Civil War, Tubman worked as a nurse, cook, and spy for the Union Army. Her knowledge of the land and her experience in the Underground Railroad allowed her to gather intelligence that aided the Union efforts.
- Advocacy for Women's Rights: Tubman was an active participant in the women's suffrage movement. She spoke at various gatherings, advocating for women's rights to vote and participate in society as equals.
- Establishment of the Tubman Home: In her later years, Tubman established the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged in Auburn, New York. This facility provided care for elderly African Americans, reflecting her lifelong commitment to helping others.

Legacy

Harriet Tubman passed away on March 10, 1913, but her legacy continues to inspire generations. Her life story is a testament to the power of resilience and the fight for justice.

- National Recognition: In recent years, Tubman has received numerous honors, including being recognized with a statue in the U.S. Capitol and plans to feature her on the \$20 bill, symbolizing her importance in American history.
- Cultural Impact: Tubman's life has been the subject of numerous books, films, and educational programs, ensuring that her story remains a vital part of the narrative surrounding American history and civil rights.

Conclusion

The life of Harriet Tubman is a profound reminder of the struggle for freedom and equality. From her harrowing escape from slavery to her role as a conductor on the Underground Railroad, she demonstrated extraordinary bravery and an unwavering commitment to justice. Her later activism for civil rights and women's suffrage further solidified her status as a pivotal figure in American history. Harriet Tubman's legacy is not just one of a single individual but represents the collective fight for freedom and equality that continues to resonate today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were Harriet Tubman's early life conditions

like?

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery in Maryland around 1822. She faced harsh conditions, including physical abuse and hard labor, which motivated her desire for freedom.

How did Harriet Tubman escape from slavery?

Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in 1849 by using the Underground Railroad, a network of safe houses and assistance from abolitionists that helped enslaved individuals reach free states.

What role did Harriet Tubman play in the Underground Railroad?

Harriet Tubman became a conductor on the Underground Railroad, leading numerous enslaved people to freedom, often making multiple trips back to the South despite the risks involved.

How many trips did Harriet Tubman make to rescue enslaved people?

Harriet Tubman made approximately 13 trips to the South and is credited with helping around 70 enslaved people escape to freedom.

What were some of the challenges Harriet Tubman faced during her missions?

Tubman faced numerous challenges, including the threat of capture, harsh weather conditions, and the need for secrecy while navigating through hostile territories.

In what ways did Harriet Tubman contribute to the Civil War?

During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman served as a nurse, cook, and spy for the Union Army. She also played a crucial role in planning raids, including the Combahee River Raid, which freed over 700 enslaved individuals.

What was Harriet Tubman's stance on women's rights?

Harriet Tubman was a strong advocate for women's rights and suffrage. She believed in equality for all and spoke at women's rights conventions, emphasizing the importance of women's participation in the fight for justice.

How did Harriet Tubman spend her later years?

In her later years, Harriet Tubman settled in Auburn, New York, where she established a home for the elderly and continued to engage in activism until her death in 1913.

What legacy did Harriet Tubman leave behind?

Harriet Tubman's legacy includes her bravery in the face of danger, her role as a leading figure in the abolitionist movement, and her continued influence as a symbol of freedom and equality.

How is Harriet Tubman commemorated today?

Harriet Tubman is commemorated through various means, including statues, historical sites, and her portrayal on the \$20 bill. Her life and achievements are taught in schools and celebrated during Black History Month.

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