

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
May 4-8, 2020

Grade 5 Social Studies



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Underground Railroad

SUBJECT/GRADE: Social Studies/5th

DATES: May 4-8, 2020



What do students need to do? Link to BV instructional video for week of May 4-8, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monday, May 4 -- Read the weekly schedule handout to get an idea of what you will be doing for the week! Read in the Underground Railroad magazine, pages 2 - 5. ● Tuesday, May 5 -- Read in the Underground Railroad magazine, pages 6 - 7. After you have completed the reading, fill out the Heroes and Helpers chart. ● Wednesday, May 6 -- Read in the Underground Railroad magazine, pages 8 - 9 and 12- 13. ● Thursday, May 7 -- Today you will be participating in an Underground Railroad simulation! Use the handout called the Underground Railroad recording sheet to record the choices you made on your journey. ● Friday, May 8 -- Today you will be writing the Journal Summary from the Underground Railroad simulation. The Journal Summary is at the end of the Underground Railroad recording sheet that you used yesterday on the simulation.
What do students need to bring back to school?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heroes and Helpers chart 2. Underground Railroad simulation recording sheet and summary
What standards do the lessons cover?	5.H.2.3 -- Identify the key changes leading to and resulting from growth and invention in the U.S. between the Revolution and 1865. 5.H.2.4 -- Evaluate the influence, impact, and interactions of various cultures, philosophies, and religions on the development of the U.S. 5.H.3.1 -- Explain why individuals and groups during the same historical period can differ in their perspectives.
What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?	Need: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Underground Railroad magazine (contact your teacher if you do not have this) ● Heroes and Helpers chart ● Underground Railroad simulation powerpoint ● Underground Railroad simulation recording sheet and summary ● pencil
What can students do if they finish early?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watch CNN10 -- daily student news program -- https://www.cnn.com/cnn10

Who can we contact if we have questions?

Brandon Valley Intermediate School

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Notes:

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

All Aboard.....the Underground Railroad?!?



There were no trains to ride on the Underground Railroad. There were no tickets. It wasn't a railroad or under the ground. The Underground Railroad was a secret network that helped runaway enslaved people from the South escape to freedom!

Schedule for the week of May 4 - 8:

Monday, May 4 -- Read in the Underground Railroad magazine, pages 2 - 5. Read carefully as you will use this information later in the week!

Tuesday, May 5 -- Read in the Underground Railroad magazine, pages 6 - 7. After you have completed the reading, fill out the Heroes and Helpers chart. Use the magazine pages you read today to help you fill in the chart.

Wednesday, May 6 -- Read in the Underground Railroad magazine, pages 8 - 9 and 12- 13. Again, read carefully as you will use this information starting tomorrow!

Thursday, May 7 -- Today you will be completing an Underground Railroad simulation! You will need the Underground Railroad simulation slides and Underground Railroad simulation recording sheet. You may open the simulation slides on the computer or print them out. Make sure to read the instructions on SLIDE 2 before you start the simulation.

Friday, May 8 -- Today you will be writing the Journal Summary from the Underground Railroad simulation. First, I would like you to review through your simulation journey from yesterday. Then, look at the very last slide in the simulation for the instructions on how to write your Journal Summary.

**KIDS
DISCOVER**

Underground Railroad

**NO TRAINS
NO TRACKS
NO TICKETS**

**NETWORKING
TO FREEDOM
SECRET SIGNS
HIDDEN ROOMS
CODE NAMES
FALSE BOTTOMS**



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

Railroad?

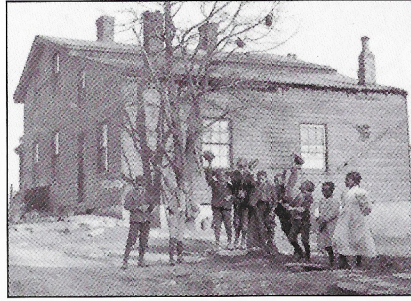
What Was the UNDERGROUND

There were no trains to ride on the Underground Railroad. There were no tickets. It wasn't a railroad or under the ground. The Underground Railroad was a secret network that helped runaway enslaved people from the South escape to freedom. A network is a group of connected people. It included people of both European and African descent (that means they or their relatives came from Europe or Africa). Nobody knows exactly how many people "rode" the Underground Railroad or how many helped them. We do know that they all showed courage and took risks. Step aboard to hear stories of bravery, danger, and the determination to fight for freedom.

► **THE TERM**
Underground Railroad wasn't used until the 1840s. But helping enslaved people escape dates back at least to the mid-1600s in the United States. Networks to freedom probably began in the 1780s. That's when the idea of emancipation (freedom from slavery) started taking hold in the North. The Underground Railroad existed

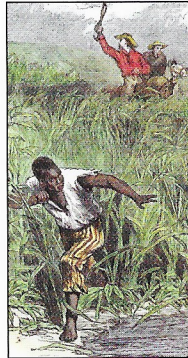


between 1830 and 1865. During that time, slavery was legal all through the South. Millions of enslaved people were forced to work on plantations there. The Underground



► **A FAMOUS STATION**
was Levi Coffin's house in Newport, Indiana. Scholars think the railroad got its name from slave hunters searching for 17 freedom seekers who had safely

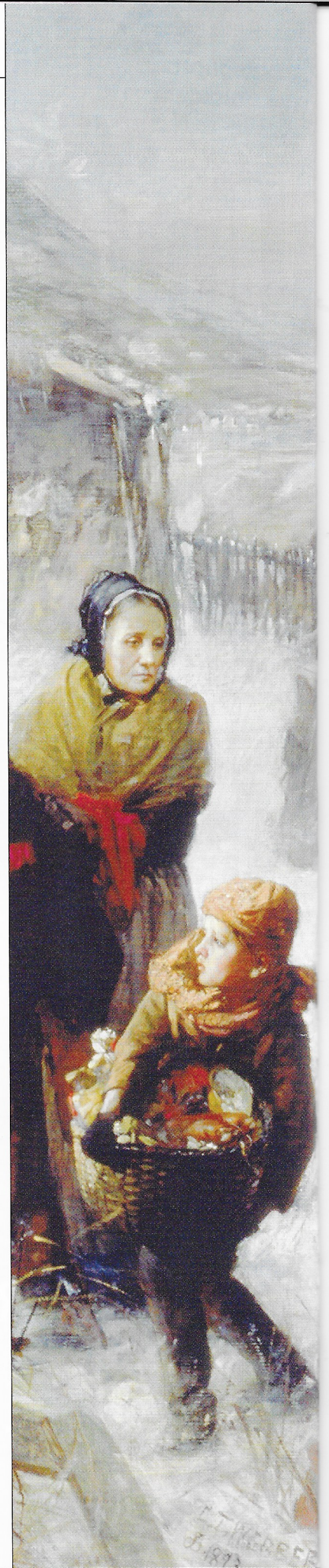
► **THESE MEN (TOP)**
are slave hunters. Even though slavery had ended in the North, people who had escaped weren't safe there. The United States had laws that said runaways had to be returned to their owners. Slaveholders offered rewards, so slave hunters made money tracking down



escaped people and returning them to the South.

moved on from Coffin's house. "They declared that there must be an Underground Railroad, of which I was president," Coffin remembered. The network had its name.

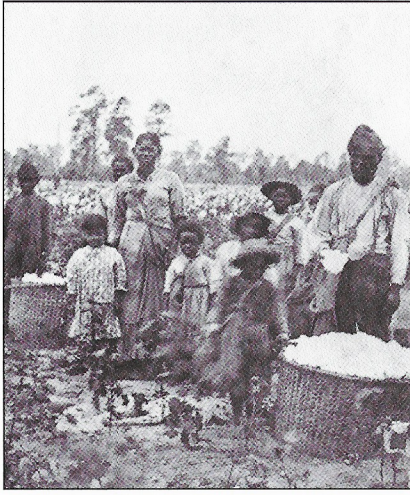
any outside help. The Underground Railroad operated mostly in the North but also in the slave states that lay on the border between North and South.



UNDERGROUND RAIL-road members used secret names and code words to keep others from learning about their work. They were called "conductors" or "railroad workers." Most of them were free people

of African descent. They guided "passengers" to "stations" or "safe houses," which were hiding places in houses, churches, or schools. "Stationmasters" were the people who owned the safe houses.





◀ **MOST ENSLAVED** people worked 14-hour days. From sunup to sundown, field workers planted, tended, and picked cotton. They had to pick a certain amount every day. The overseer – a boss – watched them work. He whipped anyone he thought was not working hard enough.

► **PEOPLE CAUGHT** trying to escape from slavery were whipped and sometimes sold to slave traders. Enslaved people were denied basic rights. They were not allowed to become American citizens or to vote. They were not entitled to fair treatment under the law. Many southern states passed tough laws to control



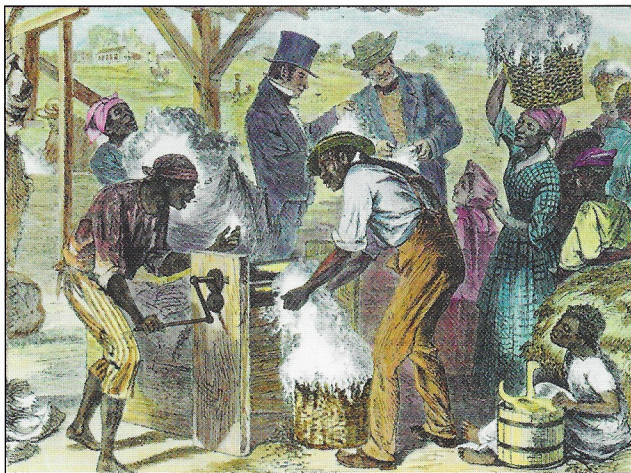
enslaved people. In many states, they weren't even

allowed to learn to read or write.

▼ **IN 1793**, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. This machine made it possible to remove the seeds from cotton hundreds of times

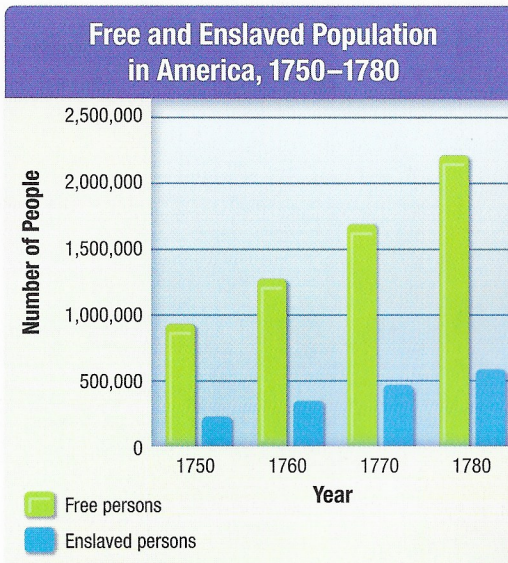
faster than by hand. As a result, cotton, which had been expensive, became much cheaper to use. So business owners built factories to

make cloth. Then plantations needed more workers to keep up with the demand for cotton from the factories.



SLAVERY in the South

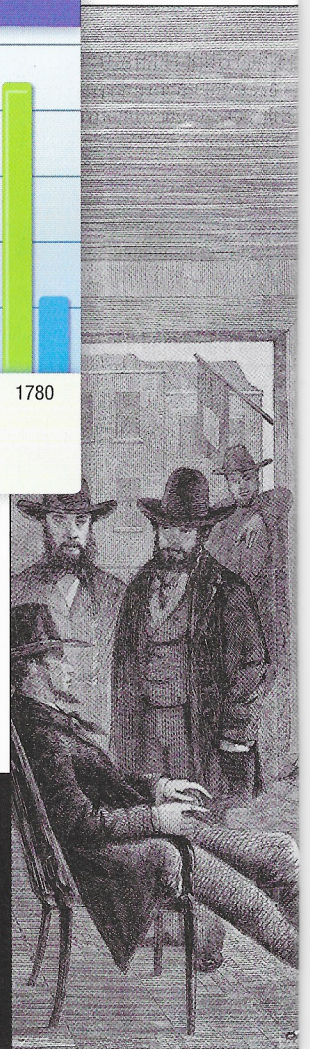
Between 1500 and 1800, the Portuguese, Spanish, British, and Dutch brought almost 10 million enslaved Africans to the New World. Most of these people were taken from West Africa. About 500,000 were taken to Britain's mainland colonies, which became the United States. In the South, colonists needed workers for their plantations (large farms where cotton and other crops were grown). European workers were hard to find. Many Native Americans didn't want to do that kind of work (and many had died from the Europeans' diseases). By the late 1600s, planters decided they needed the forced labor of enslaved Africans.



▲ **THIS BAR GRAPH** compares the populations of free people (both black and white Americans) and enslaved people. The graph

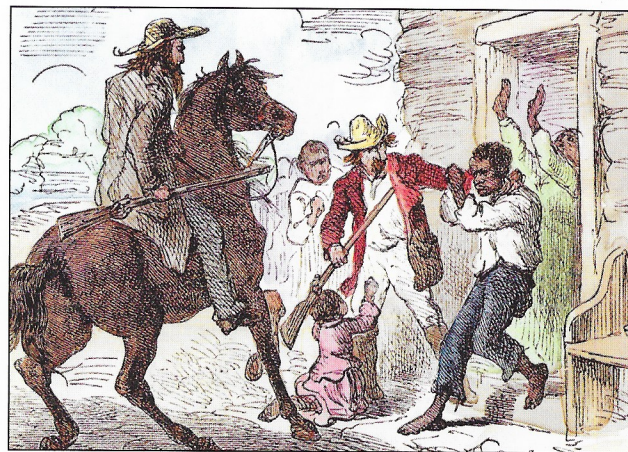
covers the years from 1750 (when America was a British colony) to 1780 (the early United States of America).

► **WHEN SLAVEHOLDERS NEEDED MONEY, THEY** could sell some of the people they held in slavery. They could also hire them out to work for others. The sale or trading of people took place at public slave markets. Husbands, wives, parents, and children were often separated and sold to different buyers.



▼ **By the 1790s**, many northern states refused to return runaways. Southern lawmakers wanted that to change. The U.S.

Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793. This law allowed slaveholders and slave hunters to go after runaways even in free states. It became a crime to help fugitives or prevent their capture. But in some states, like Vermont, strong antislavery feelings made it almost impossible for slaveholders to get runaways back. Many runaways went to Canada to avoid being caught.



▲ **LATER, CONGRESS** passed a second, even stricter law, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. It set heavy fines for those who helped runaways. They could even go to jail. This law

made life harder for all people of African descent. Even those who were free were not considered citizens and were denied the right to speak in their own defense.

So slave hunters could just grab them along with fugitives. Victims had little chance to show they had been falsely taken or mistaken for someone else.

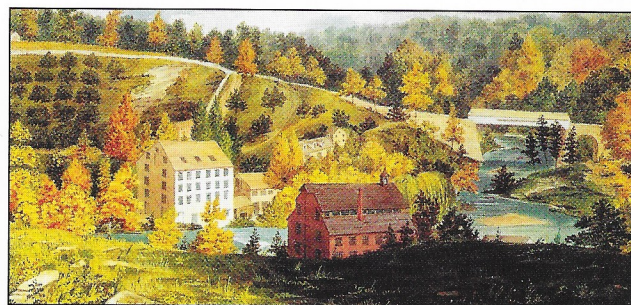
\$150 REWARD



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, a negro man, who calls himself *Henry May*, about 22 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ordinary color, rather chunky built, bushy head, and has it divided mostly on one side, and keeps it very nicely combed; has been raised in the house, and is a first rate dining-room servant, and was in a tavern in Louisville for 15 months. I expect he is now in Louisville, trying to make his escape to a free state, (in all probability to Cincinnati, Ohio.) Perhaps he may try to get employment on a steamboat. He is a good cook, and is handy in any capacity as a house servant. Had on when he left, a dark cassinet coat, and dark striped cassinet pantaloons, new—he had other clothing. I will give \$150 reward if taken in Louisville; 100 dollars if taken one hundred miles from Louisville in this State, and 150 dollars if taken out of this State, and delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him again.

Hardstone, Ky., September 2d, 1838.

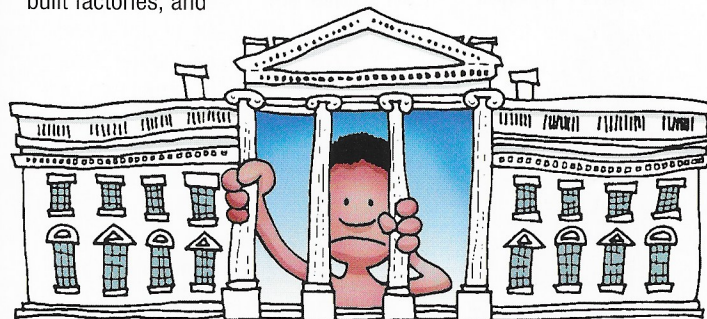
WILLIAM BURKE.



▲ **IN THE NORTH**, the cold climate and poor soil conditions were not suited to plantations. So the North built factories, and

industry and trade became important. Enslaved people were not needed for the workforce. By 1804, all north-

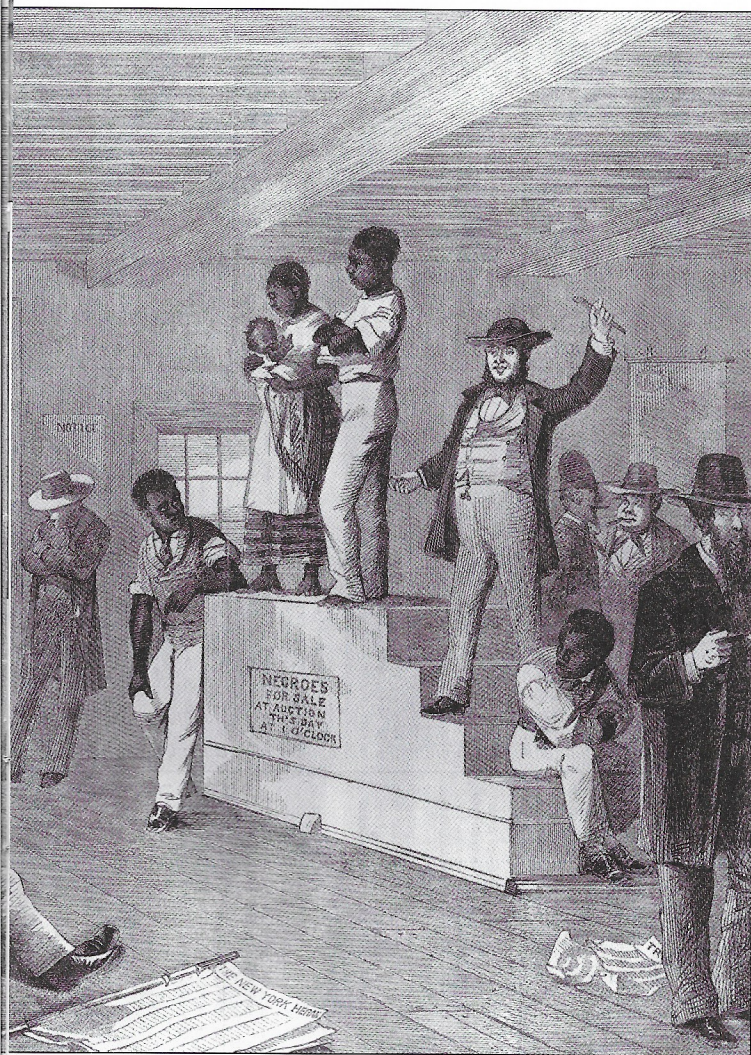
ern states had laws against slavery, and the United States was divided into free states and slave states.



▲ **NATIONALLY**, however, slavery was legally protected and defended. That's partly because slaveholders

controlled the White House, the Senate, and the Supreme Court. In 1860, all U.S. enslaved people combined were

worth at least \$3 billion. They were worth more than all other money-making "goods" in the country, except land.





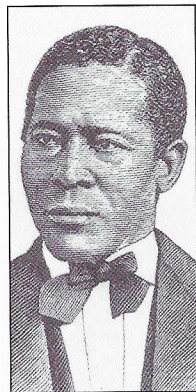
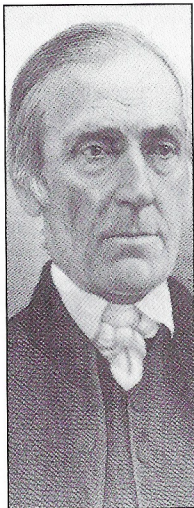
◀ **BORN IN MARYLAND,** Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in 1849. She then made 19 successful trips back to Maryland to lead others to freedom. She was called Moses, after the biblical Moses, who led the Hebrews out of slavery in Egypt. Slaveholders offered rewards totaling \$40,000 for her capture. She was fearless – and never lost a passenger.



▲ **CONDUCTOR JOHN** Fairfield came from a wealthy slaveholding family in Virginia. But he was against slavery. To help enslaved people escape, he put on different disguises. He would pretend to be a slave trader, a slaveholder, or a traveling salesman. His southern accent helped him fool slaveholders. Fairfield once sneaked 28 enslaved people over the roads near Cincinnati, Ohio, by hiring a hearse and pretending the group was a funeral procession.

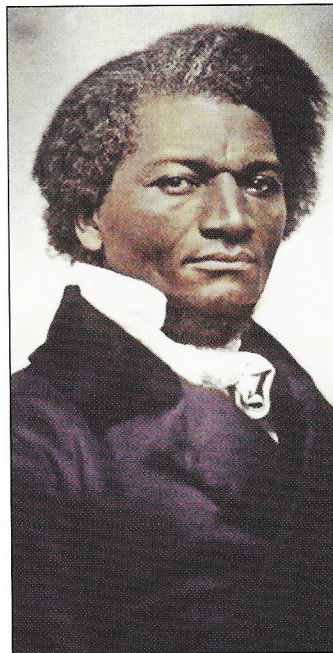
HEROES AND HELPERS

Who were the conductors and stationmasters risking their lives to help others? Some were ordinary farmers and shopkeepers. Others were respected ministers and merchants. Most were people of African descent. They were either free people living in the North or formerly enslaved people who risked getting caught again when they returned south to help others escape. Enslaved people who stayed behind also played an important role in helping others reach freedom.



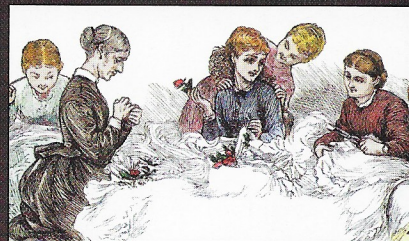
◀ ▲ **MEMBERS OF A** religious group called the Society of Friends, or Quakers, were among the first

Americans to speak out against slavery. They believed no person should be owned by another. Quaker businessman Levi Coffin (far left) raised money for the Underground Railroad and became known as its “president.” William Still (near left) was its historian. In 1872, he published *The Underground Railroad*, one of the first records of the secret network.



◀ **FREDERICK DOUGLASS** was born into slavery in Maryland. He was illegally taught to read and write by the slaveholder’s wife and by local schoolboys. He ran away at 21, disguised as a sailor. In the North, Douglass became a famous writer, speaker, and abolitionist – someone who works to abolish, or do away with, slavery. Thousands read his antislavery newspaper, *The North Star*. His home in Rochester, New York, was a stop on the railroad.

ELIJAH LOVEJOY published an anti-slavery newspaper in Alton, Illinois. Three times, angry supporters of slavery wrecked his printing press. Each time, he bought a new one. In 1837, he was killed trying to protect his fourth press from rioters. Elijah’s brother, Owen Lovejoy became a stationmaster in Princeton, Illinois. He built a secret room behind a fake wall in his home. Once freedom seekers were safely inside, a desk covered the opening. Other houses had tunnels that led outside and hiding places in attics, cellars, and closets.



CONDUCTOR CALVIN

Fairbanks was a minister. He disguised runaways instead of himself. He dressed boys in girls' clothing and girls in boys' clothing to fool slave hunters looking for

a specific runaway. Women formed sewing groups (above) to make disguises for runaways. Fairbanks spent 17 years in jail for his work on the Underground Railroad.

THINK PIECE!



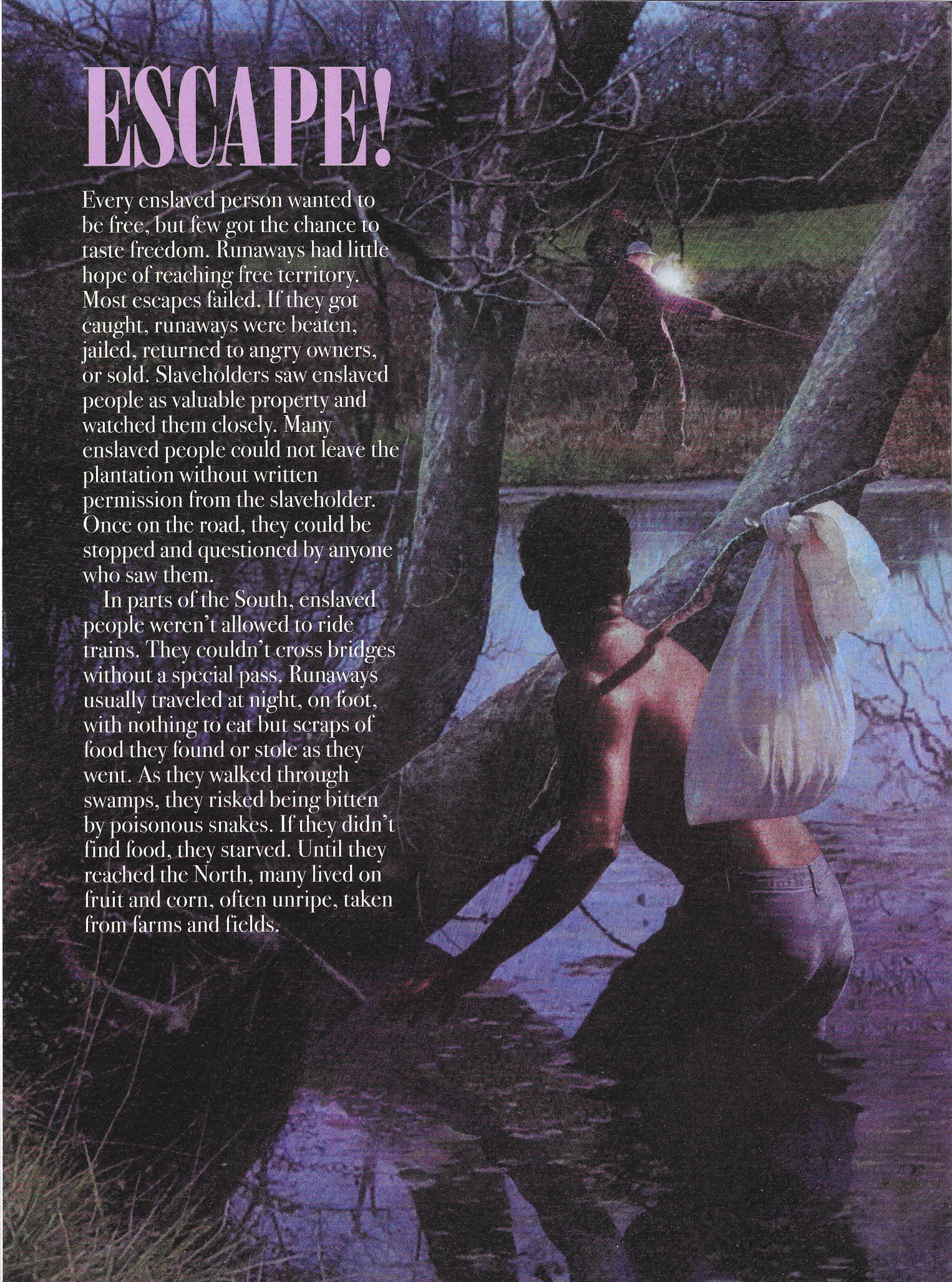
Frederick Douglass's fiery speeches drew huge crowds. "I appear . . . this evening as a thief and a robber," he said in one. "I stole this head, these limbs, this body from my master, and ran off with them." What do you think he meant? Do you think he was right to run away, even though it was against the law to do so? Why or why not?

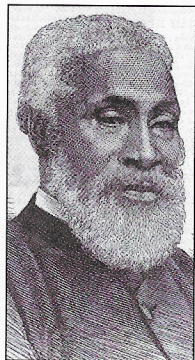


ESCAPE!

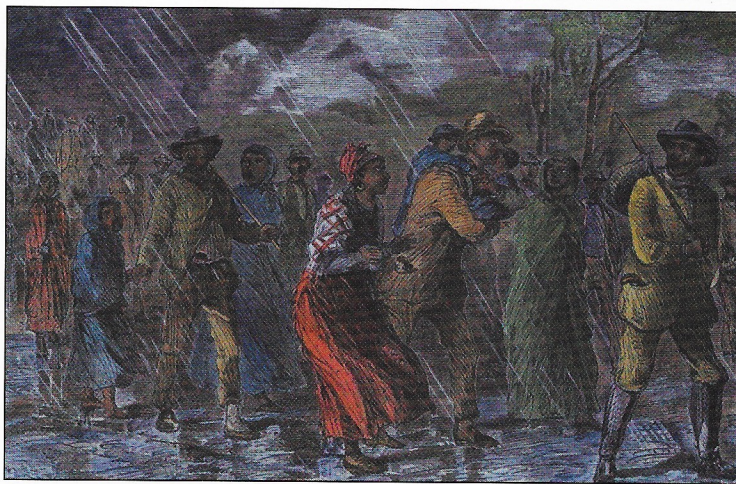
Every enslaved person wanted to be free, but few got the chance to taste freedom. Runaways had little hope of reaching free territory. Most escapes failed. If they got caught, runaways were beaten, jailed, returned to angry owners, or sold. Slaveholders saw enslaved people as valuable property and watched them closely. Many enslaved people could not leave the plantation without written permission from the slaveholder. Once on the road, they could be stopped and questioned by anyone who saw them.

In parts of the South, enslaved people weren't allowed to ride trains. They couldn't cross bridges without a special pass. Runaways usually traveled at night, on foot, with nothing to eat but scraps of food they found or stole as they went. As they walked through swamps, they risked being bitten by poisonous snakes. If they didn't find food, they starved. Until they reached the North, many lived on fruit and corn, often unripe, taken from farms and fields.





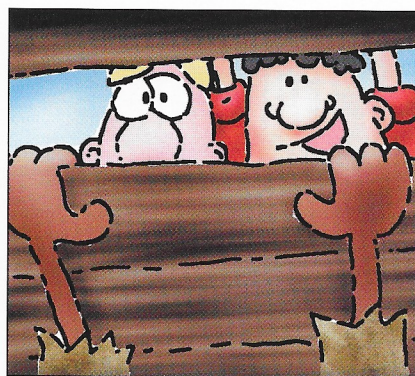
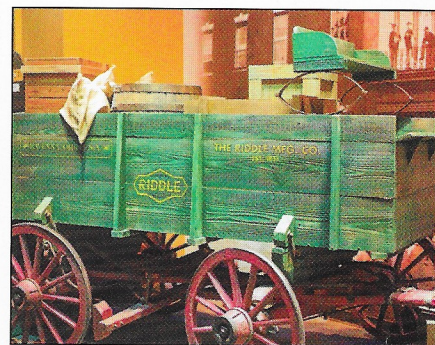
▲ **JOSIAH HENSON** was an enslaved person who was promised freedom if he earned \$350. Henson worked hard and made the money. Then the slaveholder raised the price to \$1,000. When Henson found out that the slaveholder planned to sell him away from his wife and four children, he decided to run away to Canada. He escaped with his family in 1830.



▲ **AN ENSLAVED** person carrying food or clothing made people suspicious, so runaways took almost nothing with them. Many left without blankets, bringing only the work clothes they were wearing. As they moved north, they faced rain, snow, and sleet.

► **SOME LUCKY RUN-**aways traveled north on real trains or stagecoaches. Some sneaked onto steamships, usually with help from the ship's captain. Most traveled by wagon or on foot. This wagon (right) had a false bottom. Runaways lay down or crouched on the real floor. The wagon driver

covered the space with a false floor, then put straw or sacks of grain on top of it.

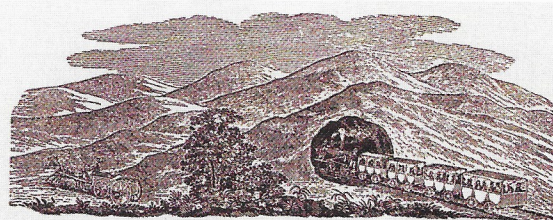


▲ **HELD IN SLAVERY** in Virginia, Henry "Box" Brown earned his nickname the hard way. He had a carpenter build a wooden box just big enough to sit in. Brown got inside, carrying food and a tool for making airholes in the wood. A friend

nailed the box shut and mailed it to the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. The trip took 26 hours. Brown spent part of that time upside down. He made it safely. Society members knew he was coming and quickly opened the box.

▼ **FRIGHTENED AND** tired, runaways felt better when they reached a safe house. They were still in danger, but they knew they could count on some food and rest. The next day, they got clean clothes from the stationmaster and

directions to the next stop on the way north. Ads for the Underground Railroad appeared in northern cities. This one (below), from 1844, pretends to advertise a real railroad. "Seats free," it says, "irrespective of color."



LIBERTY LINE. NEW ARRANGEMENT--NIGHT AND DAY.

The improved and splendid Locomotives, Clarkson and Lundy, with their trains fitted up in the best style of accommodations for passengers, will run their regular trips during the present season, between the borders of the Patriarchal Dominion and Libertyville, Upper Canada. Gentlemen and Ladies, who may wish to improve their health or circumstances, by a northern tour, are respectfully invited to give us their patronage.

SEATS FREE, irrespective of color.
Necessary Clothing furnished gratuitously to such as have "fallen among thieves."

"Hide the outcasts—let the oppressed go free."—Bible.
For seats apply at any of the trap doors, or to the conductor of the train.

J. GROSS, Proprietor.
N. B. For the special benefit of Pro-Slavery Police Officers, an extra heavy wagon for Texas, will be furnished, whenever it may be necessary, in which they will be forwarded as dead freight, to the "Valley of Knives," always at the risk of the owners.
Extra Overcoats provided for such of them as are afflicted with protracted chilly-phobia.

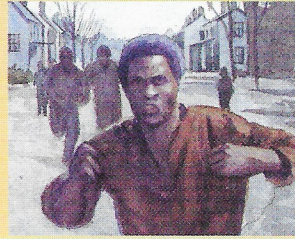
SOMETIMES RUNAWAYS had to cross deep or wide rivers. So they used boats, wooden rafts, and even large logs. Many slave hunters owned dogs specially trained to hunt for runaways. Sometimes, runaways jumped into swamps and streams. That made the dogs lose their scent, and they would be thrown off the runaways' trail.

North to FREEDOM

The Underground Railroad was not one route to freedom, but many. These routes were dirt trails or paths through woods, over fields, and across rivers and swamps. Not many runaways could swim. But they often looked for water crossings. When escapees went into water, the dogs chasing them lost the scents that helped track them. Along these routes were farmhouses, barns, and churches. There, conductors hid runaways for a day or a week, until they could get safely to the next station on their way to freedom. The road to freedom went as far north as Canada.

▼ TO REACH

Canada, runaways had to go across or around the Great Lakes. Slave hunters knew this. So they waited in lakeside towns near Niagara Falls, New York, and Detroit, Michigan. They kept a close watch on ships sailing from these places.



◀ JOSIAH HENSON

was a runaway who became a conductor. In 1842, he set up the Dawn Settlement in Dresden, Canada. There, formerly enslaved people learned new skills and trades that helped them start their new lives.

GENEVA, CASE

Western Reserve, and Oberlin are colleges in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their students and teachers helped runaways get safely to Canada.

THINK PIECE!

Many people, both black and white, were involved in two movements in the 1800s: abolition (the fight to end slavery) and women's rights. Why do you think women's rights and African Americans' rights went together?

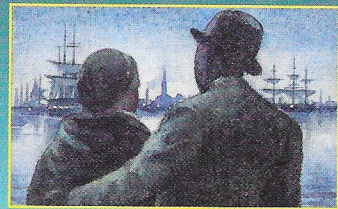


MOST ESCAPEES who went to Canada settled in towns close to the U.S. border. They still faced prejudice, or unfair treatment because of their race. But in Canada, men of African descent could vote, serve on juries, and hold public office. Families could live wherever they wanted.

OHIO HAD MANY stops and safe houses for runaways. The Ottawa people of Ohio were one of the first groups to help runaways. Many Quakers moved to Ohio, and so did many Southerners who were against slavery.

IN THE STATES along the North-South border (Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Delaware), slavery was legal. But they were close to free states, where it was illegal. More runaways escaped to freedom from the border states than from any other area.

PENNSYLVANIA and New York State had many Underground Railroad routes, because many Quakers lived in Pennsylvania and New York was on the border.

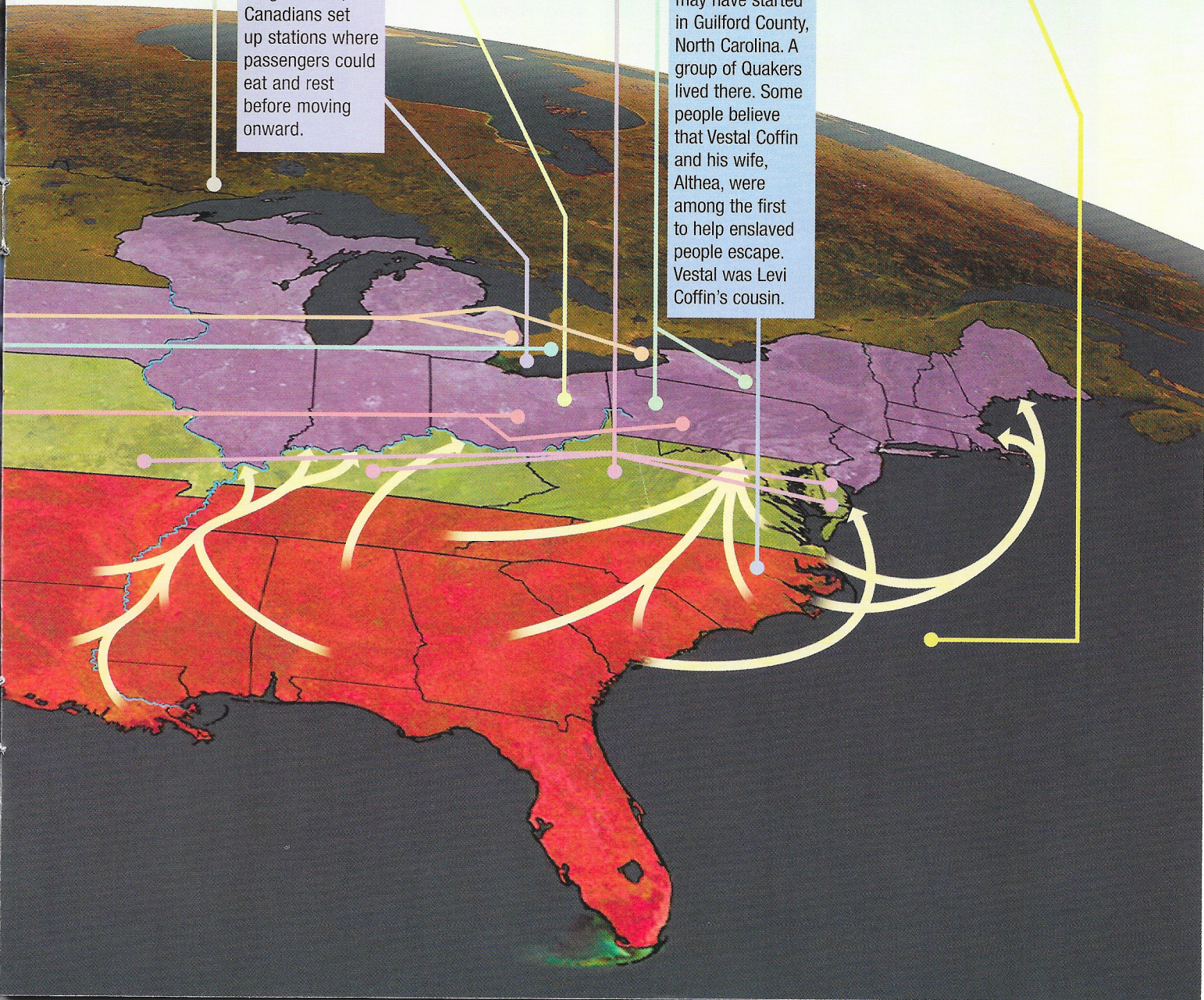


▲ **ENSLAVED PEOPLE** who lived near the Atlantic Ocean could take a coastal route to freedom. Some would hide on board ships that were going north. Sometimes northern boat captains helped them.

ALONG THE CANADIAN side of Lake Erie and around Niagara Falls, Canadians set up stations where passengers could eat and rest before moving onward.



▲ **THE UNDERGROUND** Railroad may have started in Guilford County, North Carolina. A group of Quakers lived there. Some people believe that Vestal Coffin and his wife, Althea, were among the first to help enslaved people escape. Vestal was Levi Coffin's cousin.



Name: _____

Heroes AND Helpers of the Underground Railroad

How do each of these 5 people contribute
in the fight against slavery?

****Use Heroes and Helpers -- magazine pgs. 6 - 7 to answer the question for each person.****

Harriet Tubman	
John Fairfield	
Frederick Douglass	
Calvin Fairbanks	
Elijah Lovejoy	

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD



DIRECTIONS - read before starting!

1. Supplies needed for the simulation: Pencil and Underground Railroad simulation recording sheet
2. Complete the simulation in the order the slides are in.
3. Read each slide one at a time. Be HONEST and don't look ahead as it will ruin your journey!
4. Before moving to the next slide, make sure to make your decision and record it on your Recording sheet.
5. Read though the slide of the decision you made so you know how your journey is going for your group!
6. Work your way through all the slides to complete the simulation!
7. Good Luck!!

PLANNING YOUR ROUTE

You and a group of slaves have decided to escape! You are leaving at nightfall, but there are two different routes. The group must consider the routes and decide before setting out!

ROUTE A

- This path is a land route. It follows along a river through the forest. It will eventually lead you from Beaufort up through the mountains in North Carolina and up through several other states before reaching free territory. This route is conducted by a black woman who has traveled the path before.

ROUTE B

- This path is a sea route. The group would take a small vessel a short ways off the coast and follow the coast north. This route is conducted by a white man. The complete route will take you to Connecticut where you can travel to other free states by foot.

Route A -- THE LAND ROUTE

You and your group managed to sneak off the plantation late in the night! All made it safely to the river. However, two of the women had brought their children and they were not able to keep up with the rest of the group. When one of the young children started crying, they were heard by slave hunters! They were captured and taken back to their plantation. They were punished upon their return...

LOSE FOUR PASSENGERS

CONTINUE □

Route B -- THE SEA ROUTE

You and your group managed to sneak off the plantation late in the night! All made it safely below deck on the small boat. While at sea, a ship spots the small boat and sees several slaves on board. Luckily, the conductor is able to convince the captain that the slaves are his. However, a storm is on the horizon. The conductor decides to stop at a port city in North Carolina and travel the rest of the way by foot to avoid the storm. Upon arrival, several of the slaves are seen and captured. They are sold back into slavery...

LOSE FOUR PASSENGERS

CONTINUE □

STOPPING AT A STATION

You and your group are approaching a station on the Underground Railroad. You are exhausted and starving. As you approach, you realize that the lantern hanging outside is not lit. The light is normally a symbol of a safe place...

OPTION A

- The stationmaster probably forgot to light the lamp. You are in desperate need of food and a place to rest. You and your group decide to take your chances and enter the station.

OPTION B

- The unlit lantern seems like a bad sign. You and your group decide to sleep nearby in a hollowed out riverbank and forego any food for the night.

Option A -- ENTERING THE HOUSE

You and your group enter the house to find it dark inside. Suddenly, 3 men with guns emerge from the shadows—bounty hunters. The station master has been discovered and killed. Members of your group shout to the others. Many try to flee, but several do not make it.

LOSE THREE PASSENGERS

CONTINUE

Option B --HEADING TO THE RIVERBANK

You and your group quietly sneak back to the riverbank and settle in for the night. It is getting colder at night. You huddle together for warmth, but it is not enough. You get very little sleep and are not able to find any food. Although you are still exhausted and starving, every makes it through the night safely.

MOVE FORWARD WITH ALL PASSENGERS

CONTINUE

CROSSING INTO FREE TERRITORY

You and your group have made it into the state of Pennsylvania! You are finally in a free state. However, the conductor says that you aren't out of danger yet. Fugitive slaves can still be captured in the North and returned to their master for a reward.

OPTION A

- Your conductor must leave, but gives you the name of a brakeman who can help you find a home and a job if you travel up to a safer part of Pennsylvania. You are supposed to wait for the rest of your family members in Pennsylvania. If you leave, they may not be able to find you.

OPTION B

- Your conductor gives you the name of an agent who can coordinate a trip to cross the border into Canada. However, your family will not know where to find you once you make it there. You can give a message to the conductor, but there is no guarantee that your family will get the message.

Option A -- PENNSYLVANIA

You contact the brakeman and he finds you a job in northern Pennsylvania. Half of your group makes the same decision. Unfortunately, your old plantation master had put a WANTED ad in the paper and two of the members are recognized and captured. You are constantly on alert. After many months, you hear a knock at your door. You cautiously open the door—it's your family!! At last, you are reunited and all on free land. Now, as a whole family, you decide to make the journey to Canada.

LOSE TWO PASSENGERS

CONTINUE □

Option B -- CANADA

You decide to contact the agent. Half of your group decides to make the journey to Canada along with you. You all make it safely across the border! It is difficult to find work in a place where you do not know anyone. You stick together with the other people you journeyed with. After a year, you stop waiting for your family to arrive. The message must not have been delivered. It is three years later that you hear a knock at your door. You cautiously open the door—it's your family!! At last, you are reunited and all on free land.

MOVE FORWARD WITH ALL PASSENGERS

CONTINUE □

SUMMARY of your JOURNEY

Reflect on your journey along the Underground Railroad!

Write a journal entry to explain how your journey went.

Include the choices you made and describe the dangers you encountered along the way. Be descriptive and get creative!

Make sure to use complete sentences and feel free to add more lines as needed.

Name: _____

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD **simulation!**



Use what you have learned about the Underground Railroad this week to help you make good decisions to complete the Underground Railroad simulation!
Read the directions on slide 2 on the Underground Railroad simulation slides.
Use this page to record your decisions you make during the simulation.
Good Luck!!

Planning your Route -- CIRCLE which decision you chose?

Route A -- The Land Route

Route B -- The Sea Route

Did you lose any passengers from your group? If so, how many? _____

Stopping at a Station -- CIRCLE which decision you chose?

Option A -- Heading to the House

Option B -- Heading to the Riverbank

Did you lose any passengers from your group? If so, how many? _____
