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Summary:

- The article discusses the importance of the Underground Railroad and the issues surrounding the abolition of slavery.
- It highlights the work of Harriet Tubman and other conductors in the Underground Railroad.
- The text also mentions the efforts of the American Anti-Slavery Society to promote abolitionist causes.

Key Points:

- The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes, safe houses, and supporters who helped enslaved African Americans escape to freedom in the Northern United States and Canada.
- Harriet Tubman was a key figure in the Underground Railroad, known for her espionage and leadership in assisting over 300 slaves to freedom.
- The American Anti-Slavery Society was an organization that worked to end slavery through political and legal means, as well as through education and public awareness campaigns.

Historical Context:

- The abolitionist movement gained momentum in the 19th century as the United States debated the expansion of slavery into new territories.
- The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, signed by President Millard Fillmore, increased the enforcement of slavery and made it more difficult for escaped slaves to find freedom.
- The Civil War (1861-1865) ultimately led to the abolition of slavery with the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865.