

A- Individuals?: ways of resisting, of getting freedom

1. bought freedom for themself, others - families

2. serving in Army, Navy for US anti- England

3. escape to mountains, to ~~North~~ ~~other armies (?)~~

4. Sabotage: of equipment, animals
"reclaiming" from master's horse
playing sick

5. strikes: whole group runs away + sends back demands

6. self-mutilation

mass suicides (1807, for example) especially newly arrived slaves

7. killing whites: poison
fire; set fire to house, shoot white spectators
axe

QUESTION: Do individual acts of resistance
or individualistic approaches to getting
ahead imply

lack of faith in black unity, black potential,

or lack of faith in black leadership

OR

simply, lack of accustom to regi-
mentation, organised activity
(even tho' many had been in
Revolutionary War.) ?

How does this relate to attitudes today? -

of blacks

B. Speeches, Songs for Mobilization of Blacks Moral Suasion of Blacks

(Nolan Jones to elaborate on this : Douglass
Walker's Appeal
etc.)

Anyway,

Henry Highland Garnet : READ

DAVID WALKER'S APPEAL

SLAVE SONGS : a tactic in abolitionist struggle

1. oral history tradition] part of African heritage
drums (play record)
2. call to freedom
 - a. to escape, ~~not integrate as cont~~ arouses people, unifies people
 - b. communication between plantations
Underground RR stations everyone can understand : ~~not like speeches to elite~~
3. Express Creativity of individuals + groups
4. Release of Tension
5. Cultural transmission ; education of the young

Remember Ed Robinson

Original Slave Singers
and today,

James Brown

Impressions

how could we take over minds by this means?

C. Role of Church - In Black Liberation

1. place to meet, not working in fields, only time to assemble
2. anxiety-reducing, emotional vent
3. philosophy of the religion.
dual

Tom

a. obey Master as God, as
Shepherd of flock
Don't rebel

Revolutionary

- a. Duty of Christians to remove evil
- b. We are chosen people
- c. Identification with people of Israel; view of bondage
- d. God will help us win

4. Church + its dogma is one institution which can get away with being dogmatic, There is a need in revolutionary movement for an ultimate authority who legitimizes everything,
5. Church is a place where outstanding people can develop & display talents; with respect + leadership
6. Christ not conceived of as white as much as Today ~~we believe~~; no IDOLS + figures in church

AME Church - Richard Allen, in protest of whites' distorted ^{religion} and for black people to come together

C $\frac{1}{2}$. SLAVE REBOLTS

philosophy: violence is only way

Goals not so clearly stated ; à la Cromwell
often emotional, little planning

→ 1. base of support: emotion; God's help; moral suasion

2. distorted view of military might & options
by whites

3. difficult to establish communications between plantations: danger of spies

4. reliance little negotiating, banting, strategizing

5. little discipline ; black lifestyle

seem to be broad ; for whole system

saw worldwide situation: Latin Am revolts

Sought allies : Bor., WI.

not sufficiently

results parallel today → esp. helps freedmen see repression

1. many blacks die

1. repressive laws → More unity → more results

2. increase white-white confrontation ; eq. intersectional strife
gives Abolitionists an argument

What can we learn about rôle of violence?
is whole approach off.?

How do you reconcile emotional actions + desires of masses with goals + strategies & leadership elite?

D. UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Review Facts.

from early 1800's

variety of techniques of escape

funds from Quakers, other groups; largely (?) black people

3200+ active operators; whites, blacks

Harmet Tubman, best known

white records say over 100,000 helped to freedom

very risky; always threat of recapture -
unless in Canada

federal fugitive slave laws: very strict

physical danger great

Evaluation:

1. undermines system of slavery

2. directed for ^{duet} needs of black people

3. ^{total} rejection of slavery; would escape to anywhere

4. utilized everyone's resources, ingenuity, strength

a. required planning, knowledge of country, de-

b. boldness

c. adventurous

d. used white people appropriately: ~~for~~ + others

e. role of women - very great

f. role of light-skinned people

Got money from Quakers + other groups + black people
Harriet Tubman would work as maid to get \$ when funds were low
over 3200 active operators + many more

Many whites spent years in jail for work on it p. 254

black officials: Jane Lewis - rowed boats across Ohio R.

John Parker Elijah Anderson - led more than 1000 out
Jonah Henson Wm Mitchell - black ^{helped} preacher ₁₇₀₀ in 8 years

Harriet Tubman: went S. 19x helped over 300

richly ex-slave; helped entire family out
couldn't read or write; very ingenious

no cowardice tolerated on part of escapees

led 'em to Canada peacefully; couldn't trust US p. 255

white records say over 100,000 escaped by method

Consider no. of slaves helped in terms of ^{p. 256} days: c. 1830: over 2 million slaves in US
but war census: 4 million
threat of recapture
<sup>1/2 of them were
8 miles or
less from
US border</sup>

white reaction: \$1000 for arresting anyone selling liberator

\$ placed on heads of white abolitionists - officially
Aborigines took it in own hands

sent spms up N. to stop anti-slavery

Church used by whites to propagate slavery

say help slave be philosophical about it & wait till going

for revenge @ every oppn: burning trees, destroying crops, etc. p. 206

self-mutilation + suicide - so they couldn't be workers

esp. newly arrived

poisonings of masters

running away under 'ly - taking chances; being caught - going against
Conspiracy to revolt: as a group: Maroons

Gathering arms esp. Virginia

Vesey, Denmark; 1800 - Charleston, S.C.

These half-free (not really free ch. 9) sought colonization more

blacks for abolition from earliest times

Before Rev. War: "Slaves in actions" against masters

During

; Prince Hall Lodges; Banneker, Absalom Jones
Richard Allen - AME Church

Free African Society of Philadelphia, 1800

19C:

- 50 black anti-slavery societies in all Eastern cities
 - 1829: Walker's Appeal; George M. Horton; Young, Robt A. Chapman, ^{Stamp}
 - joined white groups: Garrison & ^{students Oberlin College} people gave \$ (overwhelmingly black) to abolitionists
 - blacks majority in organizing American Anti-Slavery Society
best speakers in local meetings; writers
- N.B.: Speeches, program of awakening, comm'g education

Underground Railroad:

Starts in 18C. Isaac T. Hopper, Philadelphia began ^{after Rev. War} systematically helping slaves escape; spread to N.J. & elsewhere

1804 - incorporation of U.R.; in violation of federal fugitive slave laws

1831 - Name ^{uncertain} cornered, Steam railroads were popular

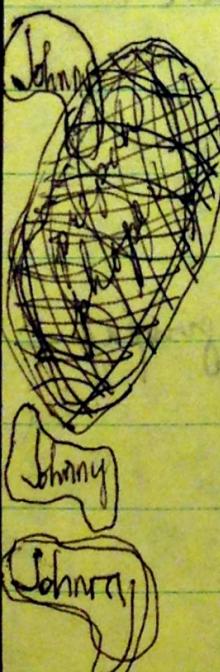
Ohio River

general operations:

nightime; preparation: taking supplies by master light-skinned posed as masters + darker as their servants sexes posed differently

In early days, mostly ♂ usually on foot
later on, covered wagons, closed compartments, freight
guided by North Star, Ohio R. Subtunnels, mountain chains
all leading North

stations close apart - 10-30 miles far west east
wait for next night
daytime hiding in homes, barns, attics
grapenette telegraph sends word from sta. to sta.



Underground RR (cont'd)

- 5. Didn't capitalize on spectacular one-shot events ; didn't allow for white reprisals or backlash over specific incidents

Question: 1) could it have been done on large-scale ?
2) was it only treating symptom & not the whole system ?