

# The "Moses" of her People

## Honors

During and after her lifetime, Harriet was honored by many people. In 1897, Queen Victoria awarded her a silver medal for her bravery. A U.S. postage stamp bearing her portrait was issued in 1978 and 1995. And March 10, 1990 was declared as "Harriet Tubman Day" by Congress and President George Bush.

## Harriet Tubman Postage Stamps



Prominent individual of the Civil War Classic Collection.  
Issued June 29, 1995

First black woman on a U.S. stamp & first of the Black Heritage series.  
Issued February 1, 1978



## Works Cited

### Information:

- ◆ [http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia\\_761567329/Tubman\\_Harriet\\_ross.html](http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761567329/Tubman_Harriet_ross.html)
- ◆ <http://www.nyhistory.com/harriettubman/>
- ◆ <http://www.civilwarhome.com/tubmanbio.htm>
- ◆ [http://www.harriettubmanbiography.com/\\_wsn/page8.html](http://www.harriettubmanbiography.com/_wsn/page8.html)

### Photo Images:

- ◆ [http://www.americaslibrary.gov/aa/tubman/aa\\_tubman\\_subj\\_e.html](http://www.americaslibrary.gov/aa/tubman/aa_tubman_subj_e.html)
- ◆ <http://www.imahero.com/photos/harriettubman1.html>
- ◆ <http://www.stamponhistory.com/2003/09/07/0009>



Student Sample For EDSC 404  
Created by Kevin M. Bullat

# HARRIET TUBMAN

(c. 1820-1930)



# Harriet Tubman

## Early Life

Harriet Tubman was born a slave in 1819 or 1820, in Dorchester County, Maryland. Her parents, were also slaves and she had 10 brothers & sisters.

Harriet began working in the fields at age 5. It was a hard life. At age 12, she was struck on the head by a metal weight thrown at her as she tried to help a slave run away. It fractured her skull and she was in pain for the rest of her life.



Harriet-Far left

## Middle Life

In 1844, Harriet married a free black man named John Tubman. In 1849, Harriet decided to run away. She did not tell anyone about her plans. She followed the North Star and used the Underground Railroad for the first time.

Harriet found safety in Philadelphia. She went back to Maryland many times help her brothers and sisters escape to freedom. She tried to bring her husband, but he had re-married and would not leave. When she helped her parents escape, she took them to New York to live.

In total, Harriet made more than 19 trips and rescued more than 300 people using the Underground Railway. They moved only at night, using things like barns, chimneys, and haystacks for shelter. Slave Masters offered as much as \$40,000 for her return. No slave was captured or killed on her watch

## Later Life

During the Civil war, Harriet worked as a nurse, a scout and a spy for the Union Army. She helped rescue freed slaves. After the war, Harriet returned to her parents home in New York and married Nelson Davis. He died after 18 years of marriage.

In 1896, Harriet purchased land to build a home for sick and needy blacks. It be-



Harriet Tubman House

came known as the Harriet Tubman Home. Harriet moved there several years later. Harriet died of pneumonia on March 10, 1913.