

1: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) | American Slave, American Hero: York of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

*The little-known life of York, the African American slave owned by William Clark, and his contributions to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition are examined in this carefully crafted Society of School Librarians International Honor Book.*

One of the first martyrs to the cause of American patriotism was Crispus Attucks, a former slave who was killed by British soldiers during the Boston Massacre of 1770. Some 50 black soldiers and sailors fought on the American side during the Revolutionary War. But after the Revolutionary War, the new U.S. Cotton Gin In the late 18th century, with the land used to grow tobacco nearly exhausted, the South faced an economic crisis, and the continued growth of slavery in America seemed in doubt. Around the same time, the mechanization of the textile industry in England led to a huge demand for American cotton, a southern crop whose production was unfortunately limited by the difficulty of removing the seeds from raw cotton fibers by hand. But in 1793, a young Yankee schoolteacher named Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, a simple mechanized device that efficiently removed the seeds. Congress outlawed the African slave trade in 1808, the domestic trade flourished, and the slave population in the U.S. By 1860 it had reached nearly 4 million, with more than half living in the cotton-producing states of the South. History of Slavery Slaves in the antebellum South constituted about one-third of the southern population. Most slaves lived on large plantations or small farms; many masters owned fewer than 50 slaves. Slave owners sought to make their slaves completely dependent on them, and a system of restrictive codes governed life among slaves. They were usually prohibited from learning to read and write, and their behavior and movement was restricted. Many masters took sexual liberties with slave women, and rewarded obedient slave behavior with favors, while rebellious slaves were brutally punished. A strict hierarchy among slaves from privileged house slaves and skilled artisans down to lowly field hands helped keep them divided and less likely to organize against their masters. Slave marriages had no legal basis, but slaves did marry and raise large families; most slave owners encouraged this practice, but nonetheless did not usually hesitate to divide slave families by sale or removal. Slave Rebellions Slave rebellions did occur within the system— notably ones led by Gabriel Prosser in Richmond in 1800 and by Denmark Vesey in Charleston in 1822—but few were successful. The slave revolt that most terrified white slaveholders was that led by Nat Turner in Southampton County, Virginia, in August 1831. Abolitionist Movement In the North, the increased repression of southern blacks only fanned the flames of the growing abolitionist movement. Free blacks and other antislavery northerners had begun helping fugitive slaves escape from southern plantations to the North via a loose network of safe houses as early as the 1700s. This practice, known as the Underground Railroad, gained real momentum in the 1830s and although estimates vary widely, it may have helped anywhere from 40,000 to 100,000 slaves reach freedom. Although the Missouri Compromise was designed to maintain an even balance between slave and free states, it was able to help quell the forces of sectionalism only temporarily. Kansas-Nebraska Act In 1854, another tenuous compromise was negotiated to resolve the question of slavery in territories won during the Mexican-American War. Four years later, however, the Kansas-Nebraska Act opened all new territories to slavery by asserting the rule of popular sovereignty over congressional edict, leading pro- and anti-slavery forces to battle it out—with considerable bloodshed—in the new state of Kansas. In 1857, the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court involving a slave who sued for his freedom on the grounds that his master had taken him into free territory effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise by ruling that all territories were open to slavery. The insurrection exposed the growing national rift over slavery: Brown was hailed as a martyred hero by northern abolitionists, but was vilified as a mass murderer in the South. Civil War The South would reach the breaking point the following year, when Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln was elected as president. Within three months, seven southern states had seceded to form the Confederate States of America; four more would follow after the Civil War began. Abolition became a goal only later, due to military necessity, growing anti-slavery sentiment in the North and the self-emancipation of many African Americans who fled enslavement as Union troops swept through the South. When Did Slavery End? Despite seeing an unprecedented degree of black participation in American

political life, Reconstruction was ultimately frustrating for African Americans, and the rebirth of white supremacy—including the rise of racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan KKK—had triumphed in the South by 1877. Almost a century later, resistance to the lingering racism and discrimination in America that began during the slavery era would lead to the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, which would achieve the greatest political and social gains for blacks since Reconstruction.

### 2: American Slave, American Hero: York of the Lewis and Clark Expedition by Laurence Pringle

*The Lewis and Clark expedition explored unmapped territory from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean from The expedition was hugely successful in large part because of the skills and expertise of York, an enslaved person. Though the expedition team was celebrated and richly rewarded.*

His mother lived as a servant in the house, but grew up in the fields. Robert was favored over other slaves, so his mother worried that he might grow up not understanding the plight of field slaves, and asked for him to be made to work in the fields and to witness whipping. Smalls worked as a longshoreman, a rigger, a sail maker, and eventually worked his way up to become a wheelman, more or less a pilot, though slaves were not honored by that title. As a result, he was very knowledgeable about Charleston harbor. She was five years his senior and already had two daughters. Their own first child, Elizabeth Lydia Smalls, was born in February. Three years later they had a son, Robert Jr. Smalls piloted the Planter throughout Charleston harbor and beyond, on area rivers and along the South Carolina, Georgia and Florida coasts. He discussed the matter with the other slaves in the crew except one, whom he did not trust. Back in Charleston, the crew loaded pounds of ammunition and 20 cords of firewood onto the Planter. May 13, Smalls and seven of the eight slave crewmen made their previously planned escape to the Union blockade ships. He sailed the Planter past what was then called Southern Wharf, and stopped at another wharf to pick up his wife and children, and the families of other crewmen. Smalls guided the ship past the five Confederate harbor forts without incident, as he gave the correct signals at checkpoints. The alarm was only raised by the time they were out of gun range. Smalls headed straight for the Union Navy fleet, replacing the rebel flags with a white bed sheet his wife had brought aboard. The Planter had been seen by the USS Onward, which was about to fire until a crewman spotted the white flag. As she neared us, we looked in vain for the face of a white man. He surrendered the Planter and her cargo to the United States Navy. Nickels to his commander, Capt. In addition to her own light guns, Planter carried the four loose artillery pieces from Coles Island and the pounds of ammunition. Federal officers were surprised to learn from Smalls that contrary to their calculations, only a few thousand troops remained to protect the area, the rest having been sent to Tennessee and Virginia. The Union would hold the Stono inlet as a base of operations for the remaining three-years of the war. Newspapers and magazines reported his actions. Congress passed a bill awarding Smalls and his crewmen the prize money for the Planter valuable not only for its guns but low draft in Charleston bay; Southern newspapers demanded harsh discipline for the Confederate officers whose joint shore leave had allowed the slaves to steal the boat. Immediately after the capture, Smalls was invited to travel to New York to help raise money for ex-slaves, but Admiral DuPont vetoed the proposal and Smalls began to serve the Union Navy, especially with his detailed knowledge of mines laid near Charleston. Mansfield French, a Methodist minister who had helped found Wilberforce University in Ohio and had been sent by the American Missionary Association to help former slaves at Port Royal. Although Lincoln had previously rescinded orders by Hunter and Generals Fremont and Sherman to mobilize black troops, [16] Stanton soon signed an order permitting up to 5, African Americans to enlist in the Union forces at Port Royal. Those who did were organized as the 1st and 2nd South Carolina Regiments Colored. Smalls worked as a civilian with the Navy until March, when he was transferred to the Army. By his own account, Smalls was present at 17 major battles and engagements in the Civil War. The boat was valued for its shallow draft, compared to other boats in the fleet. He continued to pilot the Crusader and the Planter. As a slave, he had assisted in laying mines then called "torpedoes" along the coast and river. Now, as a pilot, he helped find and remove them, and serviced the blockade between Charleston and Beaufort. The Keokuk took 96 hits and retired for the night, sinking the next morning. Smalls and much of the crew moved to the Ironside and the fleet returned to Hilton Head. Nickerson fled the pilot house for the coal-bunker. Smalls refused to surrender, fearing that the black crewmen would not be treated as prisoners of war and might be summarily killed. Smalls entered the pilothouse and took command of the boat and piloted her to safety. For this, he was reportedly promoted by Gillmore to the rank of captain and made acting captain of the Planter. Later that spring, Smalls piloted the Planter to Philadelphia for an overhaul. In Philadelphia, he supported what was

known as the Port Royal Experiment, an effort to raise money to support the education and development of ex-slaves. At the outset of the civil war, Smalls could not read or write, but he achieved literacy in Philadelphia. In 1852, Smalls was in a streetcar in Philadelphia and was ordered to give his seat to a white passenger. Rather than ride on the open overflow platform, Smalls left the car. Smalls returned with the Planter to Charleston harbor in April for the ceremonial raising of the American flag again at Fort Sumter. Other vessels Smalls piloted during the war include the Huron and the Paul Jones. To assure he received proper pay for a captain, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers later re-designated as the 33rd US Colored Infantry and detailed to act as pilot. Many sources also state that General Gillmore promoted Smalls to captain in December when he saved the Planter when it was under attack near Secessionville. He claimed he had received an official commission from Gillmore but had lost it. However, Smalls received no further payment until 1865. Many still felt that this was less than his due. Later, the former owner sued to regain the property, but Smalls retained ownership in the court case. The case became an important precedent in other, similar cases. Smalls spent nine months learning to read and write. He purchased a two-story Beaumont building to use as a school for African-American children. They opened a store to serve the needs of freedmen. Smalls also hired a teacher to help him study. In 1865, they passed the 14th Amendment, which was ratified by the states to extend full citizenship to all Americans regardless of race. Smalls invested significantly in the economic development of the Charleston-Beaufort region. In 1868, in anticipation of a Reconstruction-based prosperity, Smalls, with fellow representatives Joseph Rainey, Alonzo Ransier and others, formed the Enterprise Railroad, a mile horse-drawn railway line that carried cargo and passengers between the Charleston wharves and inland depots. Cain was its first president. On August 22, 1868, he wrote to U. S. Senator Knute Nelson, "I never lose sight of the fact that had it not been for the Republican Party, I never would have been an office-holder of any kind" from the present. He wrote this line on September 12, 1868, in a letter expressing his anxiety over the looming presidential election. He was very effective, and introduced the Homestead Act and introduced and worked to pass the Civil Rights bill. He continued in the Senate, winning the election against W. In the senate he was considered a very good speaker and debater. He held this position until 1870, when Democrats took control of the state government. Smalls was elected from the 7th district and served from 1870 to 1872. He was a member of the 44th, 45th, and 47th through 49th U. He was the last Republican elected from the 5th district until when Wesley Godwin took office. He was the second-longest serving African-American member of Congress behind his contemporary Joseph Rainey until the mid-19th century. Conservative Southern Bourbon Democrats, who called themselves the Redeemers, had resorted to violence and election fraud to regain control of the state legislature. As part of wide-ranging white efforts to reduce African-American political power, Smalls was charged and convicted of taking a bribe five years earlier in connection with the awarding of a printing contract. He was pardoned as part of an agreement by which charges were also dropped against Democrats accused of election fraud. Tillman in the senate election in 1870, and again, narrowly, in 1872. He successfully contested the result and regained the seat in 1872. In 1872 he was elected to fill a seat in a different district. He was nominated for Senate but defeated by Wade Hampton in 1872. During this period in Congress he supported racial integration legislation, supported a pension for the widow of his former Major General, David Hunter, and advised South Carolina blacks to refrain from emigrating to the North and Midwest or to Liberia. He was a delegate to the South Carolina constitutional convention. Together with five other black politicians, he strongly opposed white Democratic efforts that year to disfranchise black citizens. They wrote an article for the New York World to publicize the issues, but the state constitution was ratified. It and similar constitutions across the South for some time passed challenges that reached the US Supreme Court, resulting in the exclusion of African Americans from politics across the South and crippling of the Republican Party in the region. In the late 1870s he began to suffer from diabetes. He turned down an offer of a colonelcy of a black regiment in the Spanish-American War and to the post of minister to Liberia. Local politics[ edit ] Though Smalls was not officially involved with politics on the local level, he did, nevertheless have some influence. In 1875, in one of his final actions as community leader, he played an important role in stopping a lynch mob from killing two black suspects in the murder of a white man. He pressured the mayor, saying that blacks he had sent throughout the city would burn the town down if the mob was not stopped. The

mayor and sheriff stopped the mob. Elizabeth Lydia â€”; m. Samuel Jones Bampffield, nine living children ; Robert Jr. Jay Williams, no children. Hannah Jones Smalls had two daughters before she met and married Robert Smalls: Willie Williams and Clara Jones m. Hannah Smalls died on July 28, Wigg, a Charleston schoolteacher, who bore him one son, William Robert Smalls â€” Annie Smalls died on November 5,

### 3: Biography of eight African American Heroes from slavery to the present.

*American Slave, American Hero: York of the Lewis and Clark Expedition () by Laurence Pringle Illustrated by Cornelius Van Wright & Ying-Hwa Hu This amazing story of York, the slave and personal servant of William Clark, of Lewis and Clark Expedition fame, is carefully and painstakingly pieced together from records and accounts of that age.*

Our heaven born banner by William Bauly, Hail, ye heroes! A person who loves, supports, and defends his or her country and its interests with devotion. Heroes and patriots in the United States are made every day, a fact that has occurred since the first man set foot on the soil of this great nation. From the smallest deeds of kindness to the brave soldiers that have given their lives for this country, these hundreds of thousands of men and women come from every race, religion and ethnic group. Their stories and histories are varied, their actions and deeds diverse, leaving their marks on every part of our culture and heritage. They are law officers, politicians, soldiers, inventors, explorers, artists, activists, writers, business people and ordinary folks. Some are famous – most are not. We cannot begin to list them here, nor can we even begin to know about the vast majority.

President , and Founding Father of the United States. Samuel Adams – One of Founding Fathers of the United States, Adams was a statesman, political philosopher, and leader of the movement that became the American Revolution. Alexander Graham Bell – Scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone. Mary Bickerdyke – An energetic heroine whose sole aim during the Civil War was to more efficiently care for wounded Union soldiers. Daniel Boone – Frontiersman, pioneer, surveyor and Indian Fighter who blazed the trail known as the Wilderness Road in James Bowie – An aggressive frontiersman, pioneer, explorer, and commander of the volunteers at the Alamo , where he died. Andrew Carnegie – Scottish-American industrialist, businessman, entrepreneur and a major philanthropist. George Washington Carver – American scientist, botanist, educator and inventor. George Rogers Clark – – Soldier from Virginia and the highest ranking American military officer on the northwestern frontier during the American Revolutionary War. William Clark – Explorer and geographical expert who co-lead the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Henry Clay – Nineteenth-century American statesman, orator, negotiator, and politician who has been dubbed one of the greatest Senators in U. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, aka: Congress, served in the Texas Revolution , and died at the age of 49 at the Battle of the Alamo. Thomas Alva Edison – Inventor, scientist and businessman who developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world. Eisenhower ranks highly among former U. Albert Einstein – German-born Swiss-American theoretical physicist, philosopher and author who is widely regarded as one of the most influential and best known scientists and intellectuals of all time. He is often regarded as the father of modern physics. During his lifetime, he was awarded U. Robert Fulton – Fulton was an American engineer and inventor who is widely credited with developing a commercially successful steamboat called the Clarendon. A hero is someone who understands the responsibility that comes with his freedom. After being wounded nineteen months later, she received an honorable medical discharge and, later, a military pension. William Lloyd Garrison – Journalist and social reformer, he is best known as the editor of the radical abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator. Grant – American General and the 18th President of the United States, he achieved international fame as the leading Union general in the Civil War.

### 4: American Slave, American Hero (Audiobook) by Laurence Pringle | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The little-known life of York, the African American slave owned by William Clark, and his contributions to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition are examined in this carefully crafted Society of School Librarians International Honor Book. Award-winning author Laurence Pringle gives an.*

Share Shares 2K While most African-American soldiers drafted into the Union Army were discriminated against and confined to colored units, they still played a major role in bringing about a Union victory. Below are 10 African-American heroes of the Civil War. He quickly became a leader within the free Afro-French community of New Orleans. His company was considered one of the best-drilled in the regiment. Despite suffering heavy losses, Cailloux inspired his men to persevere, and even led further charges, during which his arm was blown off by cannon fire. Despite now only having one arm, he continued to lead the charge until he was killed by an artillery shell. His heroism quickly became the stuff of legend, with his funeral attended by thousands and his efforts inspiring many African-Americans to enlist. Disguising himself as the captain and giving the correct secret signals, he successfully sailed the Planter past five Confederate forts that guarded the port. He then surrendered the ship, as well as a codebook, to the Union vessels that were forming a blockade. He deactivated mines that he had helped to plant as a slave and assisted in the destruction of railroad bridges. To top it off, he later became a congressman. Jackson Despite being a slave when the Civil War broke out, William Jackson was in a position of power which he fully exploited. As a slave in the home of Confederate president Jefferson Davis, William was perfectly placed to become a spy for the Union. The loud-mouthed Davis saw Jackson as a piece of furniture rather than a possible enemy agent. As his coachman, Jackson risked his own life to listen in to conversations between the President and important members of the army. When Jackson fled across enemy lines in late , he gave the Union valuable information about supply routes, military strategy, and Confederate supply shortages. Carney Escaping slavery as a child through the Underground Railroad, William Carney joined the Union army at the first opportunity. During the Battle of Fort Wagner his regiment spearheaded a charge across a beach into withering enemy fire. When the color sergeant dropped, Carney picked up the flag and moved to the front of the charge. After the Union took the walls, Carney found himself alone and was shot twice. Forced to leave the wounded, he joined up with an advancing regiment where he was hit a third time. After being escorted to a field hospital, Carney passed off the flag to another member of the 54th. It was then that it became apparent that William Carney had been holding the flag the entire time, not letting it touch the ground once. For his heroism, he became the first African-American to earn the Medal of Honor. After joining the navy in at the age of 53, Anderson became a poster boy for the US Navy due to his heroic actions. In , Anderson was an oarsman on a small boat equipped with a howitzer to attack Confederate forces in Mattox Creek, Virginia. After finding three abandoned enemy ships, the howitzer crew were preparing to destroy them when they came under fire from Confederate soldiers on the shore. The barrage of bullets was so deadly that it destroyed most of the oars and the only musket on board, and heavily damaged the boat. Anderson and the few remaining men with oars managed to maneuver to safety under intense fire, ensuring that only one man was injured. After a devastating Confederate victory at the Battle of Richmond, an attack on the city was feared and all men living nearby, including Beaty, were drafted to build defenses. For the next 15 days, the unarmed unit, many of whom were black men, voluntarily constructed defenses far in advance of Union lines. Promoted to sergeant within two days , he soon commanded 47 men. As part of an attack which was eventually called into retreat, Beaty ran into intense enemy fire to retrieve a flag which had been dropped meters 1, ft away. Despite the suicide charge, Beaty was the highest-ranking soldier that survived from his company. He instantly took charge of the men, leading a second charge which successfully drove the Confederates back. Beaty was awarded a Medal of Honor on April 8, Born to free parents in , he enrolled as a medical student in In , he enrolled, becoming the first African-American physician out of the eight that would sign up for duty. He rose to the rank of major, making him the highest ranking African-American at the time. Despite saving lives, Alexander was attacked by mobs in both Baltimore and Washington. Two Union assistant surgeons also complained to President Lincoln about having

to report to an African-American, forcing Augusta to be transferred to Washington. Despite the prejudice he faced, Alexander continued to serve as a surgeon until the end of the war, using his position to fight for black rights, especially the right to ride streetcars. During the battle, Miles was hit by a shot which mutilated his arm. Despite being urged to retreat and told that he needed immediate amputation, Miles proceeded to lead his men, firing and reloading his pistol with a single arm. All within 30 meters less than feet of the enemy line. James was later honorably dismissed from the service after the battle for his new disability. While his company was charging Confederate positions, Gardner saw a Confederate officer rallying his men on the parapet. Spotting his chance, Gardner charged ahead of his unit. He succeeded in shooting the officer, but failed to kill him. So he just kept on charging until he was close enough to pierce him with his bayonet. The day after, Gardner was promoted to sergeant , and he was even given a Medal of Honor for his actions. After enlisting in the navy in December , John was assigned to the USS Hartford as a member of the ammunition party which supplied the deck guns. The entire ammunition crew was killed, except for Lawson who was thrown against the side of the ship, badly injuring his leg. This was previously a six-man job and Lawson now had only one good leg. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism. Mark is an award-winning 10 meter swimmer and not-so-award-winning shoe wearer and air breather. You can find him on Twitter here.

### 5: African Americans in the Revolutionary War - Wikipedia

*Texas Instruments Hooked On Science with Jason Lindsey eMathInstruction with Kirk Weiler Association for Public Art The Singing History Teachers Elementary Art with.*

Slavery in the United States Black slaves played a major, though unwilling and generally unrewarded, role in laying the economic foundations of the United States—especially in the South. Blacks also played a leading role in the development of Southern speech, folklore, music, dancing, and food, blending the cultural traits of their African homelands with those of Europe. During the 17th and 18th centuries, African and African American those born in the New World slaves worked mainly on the tobacco, rice, and indigo plantations of the Southern seaboard. Although Northern businessmen made great fortunes from the slave trade and from investments in Southern plantations, slavery was never widespread in the North. Crispus Attucks, a former slave killed in the Boston Massacre of 1770, was the first martyr to the cause of American independence from Great Britain. During the American Revolution, some 5,000 black soldiers and sailors fought on the American side. After the Revolution, some slaves—particularly former soldiers—were freed, and the Northern states abolished slavery. But with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, in 1787, slavery became more firmly entrenched than ever in the South. The Constitution counted a slave as three-fifths of a person for purposes of taxation and representation in Congress thus increasing the number of representatives from slave states, prohibited Congress from abolishing the African slave trade before 1808, and provided for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners. Thomas Jefferson signed legislation that officially ended the African slave trade beginning in January 1808. However, this act did not presage the end of slavery. Rather, it spurred the growth of the domestic slave trade in the United States, especially as a source of labour for the new cotton lands in the Southern interior. Laws known as the slave codes regulated the slave system to promote absolute control by the master and complete submission by the slave. Under these laws the slave was chattel—a piece of property and a source of labour that could be bought and sold like an animal. The slave was allowed no stable family life and little privacy. Slaves were prohibited by law from learning to read or write. The meek slave received tokens of favour from the master, and the rebellious slave provoked brutal punishment. A social hierarchy among the plantation slaves also helped keep them divided. At the top were the house slaves; next in rank were the skilled artisans; at the bottom were the vast majority of field hands, who bore the brunt of the harsh plantation life. With this tight control there were few successful slave revolts. Slave plots were invariably betrayed. The revolt led by Cato in Stono, South Carolina, in 1739, took the lives of 30 whites. A slave revolt in New York City in 1791 caused heavy property damage. The slave revolt that was perhaps most frightening to slave owners was the one led by Nat Turner in Southampton, Virginia, in 1831. Before Turner and his co-conspirators were captured, they had killed about 60 whites. The title page of *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, an account of a slave rebellion, as told to and published by Thomas R. R. R. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Thousands of runaway slaves were led to freedom in the North and in Canada by black and white abolitionists who organized a network of secret routes and hiding places that came to be known as the Underground Railroad. One of the greatest heroes of the Underground Railroad was Harriet Tubman, a former slave who on numerous trips to the South helped hundreds of slaves escape to freedom. Free blacks and abolitionism During the period of slavery, free blacks made up about one-tenth of the entire African American population. In the South there were almost no free African Americans—half in the South and half in the North. The free black population originated with former indentured servants and their descendants. It was augmented by free black immigrants from the West Indies and by blacks freed by individual slave owners. A group of freedmen, Richmond, Va. But free blacks were only technically free. In the South, where they posed a threat to the institution of slavery, they suffered both in law and by custom many of the restrictions imposed on slaves. In the North, free blacks were discriminated against in such rights as voting, property ownership, and freedom of movement, though they had some access to education and could organize. Free blacks also faced the danger of being kidnapped and enslaved. Free African Americans in the North established their own institutions—churches, schools, and mutual aid societies. Among other noted free African Americans was the astronomer and mathematician

Benjamin Banneker. Free blacks were among the first abolitionists. They included John B. Russwurm and Samuel E. Black support also permitted the founding and survival of the *Liberator*, a journal begun in by the white abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. Probably the most celebrated of all African American journals was the *North Star*, founded in by the former slave Frederick Douglass, who argued that the antislavery movement must be led by black people. Beginning in , African American leaders began meeting regularly in national and state conventions. But they differed on the best strategies to use in the struggle against slavery and discrimination. Some, such as David Walker and Henry Highland Garnet, called on the slaves to revolt and overthrow their masters. Others, such as Russwurm and Paul Cuffe, proposed that a major modern black country be established in Africa. Turner a half century later. However, most black leaders then and later regarded themselves as Americans and felt that the problems of their people could be solved only by a continuing struggle at home. Henry Highland Garnet, engraving after a photograph by J.

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The book introduces York, the personal slave to William Clark. Because York was a slave, many details of his life are not documented, but the author has included what probably happened. May 15, Diane rated it really liked it Very interesting! York was a real hero in American history. They grew up to become wonderful friends. The plantation was owned by John Clark, the father of William. Since York and William grew up together, at the age of 12, William chose York to be his personal servant. In the meantime, York met and married a woman who was a slave at a nearby farm. In July, Clark received a letter from Meriwether Lewis asking him to join him in exploring the unmapped West. They chose to take Williams trusty slave, York, with them. While traveling west and encountering many hardships, York was a tremendous help. On September 23, the explorers reached St. All the members of the expedition were named and praised as national heroes. The men of the expedition were rewarded with double pay and land. York however, was given nothing because he was a slave. York asked Clark for permission to return to Virginia to be with his wife, but Clark made him stay in St. Ten years later, Clark gave York his freedom. This was a great picture book because it explains the significant part York played in the Lewis and Clark expedition. Much can be learned about the expedition and the troubles the crew encountered along the way. It allows the reader to travel though the Lewis and Clark expedition in a different perspective. This book allows, the reader to learn about the other men who made the exploration possible. This is a great read and I would highly recommend it to those who are studying or teaching about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

### 7: African Americans - Slavery in the United States | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Robert Smalls was an African-American born into slavery in Beaufort, S.C., but during and after the American Civil War, he became a ship's pilot, sea captain, and politician. He freed himself.*

Engraving of Crispus Attucks being shot during the Boston Massacre. John Bufford after William L. At the time of the American Revolution, some blacks had already enlisted as Minutemen. Both free and enslaved Africans had served in private militias, especially in the North, defending their villages against attacks by Native Americans. They were under orders to become activated if the British troops in Boston took the offensive. Peter Salem, who had been freed by his owner to join the Framingham militia, was one of the blacks in the military. He served for seven years. In the Revolutionary War, slave owners often let their slaves enlist in the war with promises of freedom, but many were put back into slavery after the conclusion of the war. Prince Estabrook was wounded some time during the fighting on 19 April, probably at Lexington. Many African Americans, both enslaved and free, wanted to join with the Patriots. They believed that they would achieve freedom or expand their civil rights. American states had to meet quotas of troops for the new Continental Army, and New England regiments recruited black slaves by promising freedom to those who served in the Continental Army. During the course of the war, about one-fifth of the northern army was black. Even southern colonies, which worried about putting guns into the hands of slaves for the army, had no qualms about using blacks to pilot vessels and to handle the ammunition on ships. In state navies, some African Americans served as captains: South Carolina had significant numbers of black captains. There were many in the war. Patriot resistance to using African Americans[ edit ] Revolutionary leaders began to be fearful of using blacks in the armed forces. They were afraid that slaves who were armed would rise against them. Slave owners became concerned that military service would eventually free their people. The action was adopted by the Continental Congress when they took over the Patriot Army. But Horatio Gates in July issued an order to recruiters, ordering them not to enroll "any deserter from the Ministerial army, nor any stroller, negro or vagabond. African-American Loyalists in British military service[ edit ] Main article: Black Loyalist The British regular army had some fears that, if armed, blacks would start slave rebellions. Trying to placate southern planters, the British used African Americans as laborers, skilled workers, foragers and spies. It was not until the final months of the war, when manpower was low, that loyalists used blacks to fight for Britain in the South. In October, about Black Loyalist soldiers assisted the British in successfully defending Savannah against a joint French and rebel American attack. On November 7, he issued a proclamation: Sewn on the breast of the uniform was the inscription "Liberty to Slaves". The Ethiopian unit was used most frequently in the South, where the African population was oppressed to the breaking point. Congress in agreed with Washington and authorized re-enlistment of free blacks who had already served. Patriots in South Carolina and Georgia resisted enlisting slaves as armed soldiers. African Americans from northern units were generally assigned to fight in southern battles. In some Southern states, southern black slaves substituted for their masters in Patriot service. On February 14, the Rhode Island Assembly voted to allow the enlistment of "every able-bodied negro, mulatto, or Indian man slave" who chose to do so, and that "every slave so enlisting shall, upon his passing muster before Colonel Christopher Greene, be immediately discharged from the service of his master or mistress, and be absolutely free A total of 88 slaves enlisted in the regiment over the next four months, joined by some free blacks. The regiment eventually totaled about men; probably fewer than were blacks. The regiment played a fairly minor but still-praised role in the battle. Its casualties were three killed, nine wounded, and eleven missing. In, Greene and several of his black soldiers were killed in a skirmish with Loyalists. About blacks in Savannah did not evacuate, fearing that they would be re-enslaved. They established a colony in the swamps of the Savannah River. By, many were back in bondage. The British evacuation of Charleston in December included many Loyalists and more than 5, blacks. More than half of these were slaves held by the Loyalists; they were taken by their masters for resettlement in the West Indies, where the Loyalists started or bought plantations. The British also settled freed slaves in Jamaica and other West Indian islands, eventually granting them land. Another slaves were taken to east Florida, which

remained under British control. In New York City, which the British occupied, thousands of refugee slaves had migrated there to gain freedom. The British created a registry of escaped slaves, called the Book of Negroes. The registry included details of their enslavement, escape, and service to the British. If accepted, the former slave received a certificate entitling transport out of New York. By the time the Book of Negroes was closed, it had the names of men, women, and children, who were resettled in Nova Scotia. They were known in Canada as Black Loyalists. Sixty-five percent of those evacuated were from the South. About former slaves were taken to London with British forces as free people. Supporters in England organized to establish a colony in West Africa for the resettlement of Poor Blacks of London, most of whom were former American slaves. Freetown was the first settlement established of what became the colony of Sierra Leone. Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia were also asked if they wanted to relocate. Many chose to go to Africa, and on January 15, 1792, blacks left Halifax for West Africa and a new life. Later the African colony was supplemented by Afro-Caribbean maroons transported by the British from Jamaica, as well as Africans who were liberated by the British in their intervention in the Atlantic slave trade, after Britain prohibited it in 1807. The African-American Patriots who served the Continental Army, found that the postwar military held no rewards for them. It was much reduced in size, and state legislatures such as Connecticut and Massachusetts in 1780 and 1781, respectively, banned all blacks, free or slave, from military service. Southern states also banned all slaves from their militias. North Carolina was among the states that allowed free people of color to serve in their militias and bear arms until the 1790s. In 1792, the United States Congress formally excluded African Americans from military service, allowing only "free able-bodied white male citizens" to serve. That demonstrated that they were considered citizens not only of their states but of the United States. Some owners reneged on their promises to free them after their service in the military. Some African-American descendants of Revolutionary war veterans have documented their lineage. Pierce, as examples, have joined the Sons of the American Revolution based on documenting male lines of ancestors who served. In the first two decades following the Revolution, northern states abolished slavery, some by a gradual method. In the US as a whole, by the number of free blacks reached 1,000,000. By 1860, 75 percent of all African Americans in the North were free. By 1860, virtually all African Americans in the North were free. In addition, in this period Methodist, Baptist and Quaker preachers also urged manumission. The proportion of free blacks in the Upper South increased markedly, from less than 1 percent of all blacks to more than 10 percent, even as the number of slaves was increasing overall. After that period, few slaves were freed. The invention of the cotton gin made cultivation of short-staple cotton profitable, and the Deep South was developed for this product. This drove up the demand for slaves in that developing area, creating a demand for more than one million slaves to be transported to the Deep South in the domestic slave trade. He is a slave who fights in the war in place of his master. After serving a year in the Continental Army, he becomes a free man and continues to serve with the militia until the end of the war. The young adult novel, *Forge*, by Laurie Halse Anderson, follows a teenage African-American youth who escaped from slavery to join the war.

### 8: Slavery in America - HISTORY

*American Slave, American Hero: York of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: Laurence Pringle, Cornelius Van Wright, Ying-Hwa Hu: A.*

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