

Web Activity Lesson Plan

“Slavery”

Introduction

Students have studied about slavery in the United States. In this set of activities, students will learn more about the institution of slavery, including how enslaved persons were traded and treated and how many of them obtained their freedom.

Lesson Description

Following a daily lesson plan, students will study slavery under five different topics. Cover one topic per day: the Slave Trade; Slavery (general slave conditions); Slave Rebellions; the Underground Railroad; and Emancipation. The student activity will involve taking in-class notes and writing responses to questions about the day’s material. At the end of the week the students will research the websites from the lessons and each will write a short description of what his or her life would be like if he or she were enslaved.

Daily Lesson Plan:

Day 1: Show the 7 slides entitled ‘Slave Trade.’ Have students discuss the material.

Day 2: Show the 8 slides entitled ‘Slavery.’ Have students discuss the material.

Day 3: Show the 4 slides entitled ‘Slave Rebellions.’ Have students discuss the material.

Day 4: Show the 7 slides entitled ‘Underground Railroad.’ Have students discuss the material.

Day 5: Show the 2 slides entitled ‘Emancipation.’ Follow-up on any questions or uncovered material.

Instructional Objectives:

1. Students will learn about and analyze the institution of slavery in the United States.
2. Students will research and write about various aspects of slavery and produce a portfolio of their work.

Student Web Activity Answers

Slave Trade

1. Colonists’ failed to develop a workforce among Native Americans. Also, Africans were relatively immune to tropical disease and were considered racially inferior.
2. Awful. Enslaved persons were kept below deck most of the time in cramped, unsanitary conditions.

Slavery

1. Almost 4 million
2. in the southern plantations
3. Enslaved persons were not considered citizens and therefore could not sue in court. Also, the Missouri Compromise was ruled unconstitutional.

Slave Rebellions

1. He saw visions and believed he had been chosen by God to deliver his people.
2. Stiffer slave codes were passed in Virginia that helped eliminate rebellions.

Underground Railroad

1. More than 3,200
2. Most of the enslaved persons who made the trip were illiterate. Also, they did not keep many written records in order to prevent detection.
3. Slaveholders and professional bounty hunters could seize runaways, even in free states.

Emancipation Proclamation

1. None of the states in rebellion obeyed the order.

Portfolio Writing Activity

Students' responses will vary. Students should demonstrate that they have considered the challenges of being enslaved and have thought about the time period in which they live. Also, they should give thoughtful consideration to whether they would rebel or attempt to escape from slavery.