

Sojourner Truth and the Emancipation Proclamation Paired Texts



1

Sojourner Truth



One of the most powerful **abolitionists**¹ was also one of the biggest supporters of women's rights. She was born Isabella Baumfree, but most know her as Sojourner Truth.

Isabella was born around the year 1797 in New York. She was born a slave. Her father should be a slave, but she did not know them because they were all sold very quickly. Isabella was sold three times before she was a teenager. Her last owner, John Dumont, promised to free her if she was a faithful slave. Unfortunately, he did not stay true to his word. Isabella escaped to freedom in 1826 and found a Quaker family who paid Dumont \$20 to release Isabella to them. Quakers were people who believed in equal rights for all, so they were against slavery and believed in women's rights. On July 4, 1827, Isabella was legally free when the state of New York passed its own Emancipation Act, setting New York slaves free.

In 1843, Isabella changed her name to Sojourner Truth. Sojourner means "traveler" and that is just what she did. She travelled all over the country preaching from the Bible, trying to rid the country of slavery, and supporting women's rights. Her memorable speeches, such as "Ain't I A Woman," helped her meet many famous abolitionists and women's rights activists, like Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Sojourner was known to be outspoken and loud, and at six feet tall, she had a way of making people listen.

Sojourner Truth even visited President Abraham Lincoln in 1861 in the White House. Lincoln knew of Truth's work to end slavery and to fight for women's rights, but Sojourner admitted that until he had taken office, she had never heard of him. Nevertheless, she appreciated his work to end slavery.

Sojourner Truth's entire lifetime was devoted to being an abolitionist and supporter of women's rights. She was able to see the end of slavery, but it was almost 40 years after her death before women had the right to vote.

¹abolitionists: people opposed to slavery who fight to end it

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2

Emancipation Proclamation

When the Civil War was over, millions of African American people were still slaves. Many were sold to other parts of the country, and some were sold to other countries. They had to work hard and were treated very badly. Many were sold to other parts of the country, and some were sold to other countries. They had to work hard and were treated very badly. Many were sold to other parts of the country, and some were sold to other countries. They had to work hard and were treated very badly.



President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. It said that all slaves in the states that were against the Union were free. This was a big step towards ending slavery. It also said that all slaves in the states that were loyal to the Union were not free. This was a big step towards ending slavery. It also said that all slaves in the states that were loyal to the Union were not free.

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Sojourner Truth



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Isabella was born around the year 1797 in New York. She was born a slave. She had at least ten siblings, but she did not know them because they were all sold very quickly. Isabella was sold three times before she was a teenager. Her last owner, John Dumont, promised to free her if she was a faithful slave. Unfortunately, he did not stay true to his word. Isabella escaped to freedom in 1826 and found a Quaker family who paid Dumont \$20 to release Isabella to them. Quakers were people who believed in equal rights for all, so they were against slavery and believed in women's rights. On July 4, 1827, Isabella was legally free when the state of New York passed its own Emancipation Act, setting New York slaves free.

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SOJOURNER TRUTH

Sojourner Truth and the Emancipation Proclamation Paired Texts Assessment

* Required

Email address *

Your email



Sojourner Truth

- Lincoln:
- They were both alive to see the end of slavery.
 - They were both abolitionists.
 - They both escaped slavery.
 - They were both leaders.

7. Which paragraph in Sojourner Truth best supports the sentence: "Abraham Lincoln was known before he became president as an opponent of slavery," from Emancipation Proclamation? *

1 point

- paragraph 1
- paragraph 4
- paragraph 3
- paragraph 2

Imagine the conversation between Sojourner Truth and President Lincoln when she visited him at the White House. What might have been said between them? *

3 points

Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts