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**Slavery Resistance: Sojourner Truth**

Africans were brought to the Americas to work the land. They were slaves for 246 years before emancipation. Throughout the years, revolts in the plantations were very common. Although they were common, the slave owners did not make them public, for they did not want to lose their prestige. Some slaves were able to escape and form their own communities. Other ones, unfortunately, lived their entire lives under the oppression of a Master. The ones that were able to resist and fight for their freedom narrate their survival stories, such as Sojourner Truth. It is through their livings that we know the horrific situation that slaves had to face.

Sojourner Truth was born a slave; she was separated from her family at a very young age. Like many children in slavery, she was sold, like an object, to different owners. In her narrative, she narrates how painful it was for families when their children were taken from them. All her brothers and sisters were sold; she left her family approximately at the age of 11 and never saw them again. She began working hard; as a teenager she fell in love with another slave and they had a daughter. Unfortunately, after having her baby, she never saw him again. Her master obliged her to marry another slave, with whom she had other children. They were also separated from her, like she was from her mother.

Truth escaped from her master just a year before the emancipation of slavery, and she begin fighting for social justice. She ran away with her youngest daughter, Sophia. Sorjourner, begin working as a housekeeper; her son Peter, who was only 5 years-old, was sold to another slave owner. She fought the case in a court, for her to get her son back, and succeeded; after some time she reunited with her son. That was a great example of how she was resisting the laws of slavery. In 1844 she joined other abolitionists like Frederick Douglas and William Lloyd Garrison. Together they fought for the abolition of slavery; Truth, gave many speeches in regards to this topic. On May 1851 she gave one of her most famous speeches, “Ain’t I a woman?” Many respected what she was doing, for she was protesting for equal rights for all women and the end of slavery. She questioned the authorities about the treatment of women, not only enslaved women but also white ones.

The Civil War began; Truth was a main key for the African people during this period. In 1864 she met with President Abraham Lincoln and discussed several issues. She urged black people to fight in the Civil War, not only for the country but also for their freedom. This woman recruited black men for the Union Army; she worked real hard to find them clothes and food during their services.

Throughout her life she fought for the freedom of her people. She is an amazing example of how slaves resisted their inhumane conditions, as slaves. After acquiring her freedom, she went around inspiring others to fight for their rights. Thanks to the publication of her memories in 1850, we know of the slaves’ suffering. She did not live long enough to see all her dreams come true, but she lived enough to make a significant impact in the U.S. society.

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