## **Graphic Organizer**

## **Resisting Enslavement**

## **Guiding Questions**

How did enslaved people and free Blacks shape the cultural, social, and political land-scape of the colonies?

## **Objectives**

☐ I can explain how enslaved people and free Blacks resisted the institution of slavery and summarize the main idea of primary source texts.

**Directions:** Fill in the graphic organizer as you read each primary source. For the far right column, use question stems "Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How" to help you think of questions you may have about the primary sources. You may not have a question for each stem. However, the goal is to think of additional information you would like to have about the person(s) described in the source. The first source is completed as an example.

W th tell ensl	nk the Text: hat does is source us about avement in ial Virginia?	How do these actions show resistance to enslavement?	What questions do I still have about this source?
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Virginia Governor's Council reply to the petition of Matthew Ashby, November 27, 1769

Enslavement
was passed down
through the mother,
meaning if a mother
was enslaved, her
children would be too.
Manumission, or the
act of being

Enslaved people
challenged the system
by petitioning for
their freedom, setting
an example for
others to buy their
own or someone else's
freedom. They

What jobs did
Matthew Ashby
have as a freeman?
When and where
did Matthew Ashby
get to see his family
when they were
enslaved? How was
Matthew

Runaway ad for Jude, October 28, 1768	freed, required permission, even though the person had already paid for their freedom. To be freed, enslaved people had to prove they deserved it by making a petition to the council.	also demonstrat- ed their humanity by forming families and getting married, showing that they were more than just property.	Ashby treated as a free man?
Runaway ad for Frank, August 27, 1771			
Runaway ad for Walton, 1774			