Exhibit Scavenger Hunt

"Journey to Freedom" Scavenger Hunt

While viewing the exhibit titled "Journey to Freedom: Illinois' Underground Railroad," please complete this scavenger hunt. Use the <u>underlined exhibit sections</u> to help you locate answers.

Please write in complete sentences.

- 1. <u>Faces of Illinois' Underground Railroad</u>. Henry Brown is pictured standing next to what kind of animal?
- 2. <u>Underground Railroad Communities in Illinois</u>. The majority of Illinois' Freedom Seekers eventually made their way to what area and community in Illinois.
- 3. <u>Underground Railroad Communities in Illinois</u>. New Philadelphia is known to be the first town to do what?

- 4. <u>Eliza & John Little</u>. Freedom Seekers Eliza & John Little eventually made their way to Chicago from the Illinois River Valley. What transportation method did they use to travel 370 miles through Illinois? Train? Horseback? Another form of transportation?
- 5. <u>Moses Atwood & Dr. Benjamin Long</u>. Moses Atwood and Benjamin Long actively hid and transported Freedom Seekers. What successful business of theirs used offices throughout Illinois as stations along the Underground Railroad?

A Selection of Lesson Plans and Curriculum to Accompany the Exhibit, "Journey to Freedom"

Exhibit Scavenger Hunt

- 6. What was the Underground Railroad? How does the exhibit define The Underground Railroad?
- 7. <u>Why Were Freedom Seekers Fleeing Slavery?</u> What are two of the reasons listed explaining why Freedom Seekers fled slavery?
- 8. <u>What Were the Risks?</u> What were the risks to allies who supported Freedom Seekers?
- 9. <u>What are the Legacies?</u> The exhibit lists examples of other rights-based movements inspired by the Underground Railroad era. List one of these rights-based movements.
- 10. <u>What were Freedom Seekers Seeking?</u> Despite struggles, why did most free African Americans stay in the U.S. after The Underground Railroad era and the end of the US Civil War?

<u>*Bonus*</u>Describe one additional fact or story you learned after viewing the <u>Journey to Freedom</u> exhibit.

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Exhibit Scavenger Hunt

"Journey to Freedom" Scavenger Hunt-ANSWERS

While viewing the exhibit titled "Journey to Freedom: Illinois' Underground Railroad," please complete this scavenger hunt. Use the <u>underlined exhibit sections</u> to help you locate answers.

1. <u>Faces of Illinois' Underground Railroad</u>. Henry Brown is pictured standing next to what kind of animal?

Henry Brown is standing next to a horse.

2. <u>Underground Railroad Communities in Illinois</u>. Most of Illinois' Freedom Seekers eventually made their way to what area and community in Illinois.

Most Freedom Seekers eventually made their way to Chicagoland.

3. <u>Underground Railroad Communities in Illinois</u>. New Philadelphia is known to be the first town to do what?

New Philadelphia was the first town platted and legally registered by an African American before the American Civil War.

4. <u>Eliza & John Little</u>. Freedom Seekers Eliza & John Little eventually made their way to Chicago from the Illinois River Valley. What transportation method did they use to travel 370 miles through Illinois? Train? Horseback? Another form of transportation?

Eliza & John Little walked, mostly barefoot.

5. <u>Moses Atwood & Dr. Benjamin Long</u>. Moses Atwood and Benjamin Long actively hid and transported Freedom Seekers. What successful business of theirs used offices throughout Illinois as stations along the Underground Railroad?

<u>Atwood & Long's Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company supported Freedom Seekers as stations along the Underground Railroad.</u>

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Exhibit Scavenger Hunt

6. What was the Underground Railroad? How does the exhibit define The Underground Railroad?

<u>The Underground Railroad was a multiracial network that helped enslaved men, women, and children find freedom. In Illinois, it was one of the first integrated social reform movements, with people uniting to resist oppression.</u>

7. <u>Why Were Freedom Seekers Fleeing Slavery?</u> What are two of the reasons listed explaining why Freedom Seekers fled slavery?

The cruelty of slavery and exposure to violence, the denial of fundamental human rights, the invention of "race," escaping the label as "property," and the potential breakup of families.

8. What Were the Risks? What were the risks to allies who supported Freedom Seekers?

White families involved in the Underground Railroad were taking dangerous risks. They knew that Illinois and U.S. laws were against them. Some allies faced jail or lawsuits. They also feared for their safety and that of their families. Some were killed, and several had their houses and businesses burned.

9. <u>What are the Legacies?</u> The exhibit lists examples of other rights-based movements inspired by the Underground Railroad era. List one of these rights-based movements.

The US Civil Rights Movement, women's rights movements, workers' rights movements.

10. <u>What were Freedom Seekers Seeking?</u> Despite struggles, why did most free African Americans stay in the U.S. after The Underground Railroad era and the end of the US Civil War?

They recognized that they had also built America. They stayed to enjoy the benefits they and their ancestors had earned. They had not only contributed through their labor but also shared their ancestors' knowledge from Africa.

<u>*Bonus*</u>Describe one additional fact or story you learned after viewing the <u>Journey to Freedom</u> exhibit.

Answers may vary.