UA Rich Mountain
Assessing Student Learning
Course Outcomes Report
Deedra Hooker
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1. **Purpose**
   The Course Outcomes Report supplies information each semester regarding student learning on the course level. This report must be submitted to your division chair by the last day of the semester. Data from this report will be integrated into the annual Program Review. The Strategic Goals aligned with this report are Strategic Goal Three: Provide High Quality Education and Strategic Goal Four: Continuous Quality Improvement.

2. **Course Details**
   Course Name: US History to 1877 Course #: HIS 213

3. **Assessed Outcome**
   Course Outcome: ***Develop an argument – Students will be able to develop an argument based on historical evidence and sources.***

   Related Program Outcome: Effective academic communication – Students will be able to write on an appropriate academic level.

   Related GELO category (choose one):
   - ☐ Thinking critically
   - ☒ Communicating effectively
   - ☐ Using technology
   - ☐ Conducting relevant research

4. **Evidence of Student Learning**
   Describe the classroom activity/tools related to the **course** objective (project, discussion, essay, quiz, etc.): Student were to select an American Freedom Fighter to research and write about.

5. **Course Data**
   Number of students in your course(s) who met the course objective: 23

   Total number of students in your course section(s): 27

   Percent (%) of students achieving this course objective: 85

6. **Response to Data**
   Will you change how you teach as a result of this assessment?

   ☒Change(s) needed. *Type explanation here.*
   ☐No change(s) needed. *Type explanation here.*

***Attach <u>anonymous</u> student samples of each activity along with the grading rubric/scale.**
****Attach any meeting minutes associated with this assessment.**

Harriet Tubman

Being brave doesn't mean you did something that didn't scare you, it's doing something despite being scared. Harriet Tubman was an enslaved woman who escaped the horrors of slavery. Not only did she escape slavery, but she went back and helped others escape as well via the Underground Railroad. Additionally, she played multiple roles during the Civil War as a spy, scout, guerilla soldier, etc. In short, Tubman was the most brave woman of her time.

The exact birth date of Tubman is not known but historians approximate that she was born around 1820-1822. Tubman was originally named Araminta Ross, but she changed her name to Harriet later on to honor her mother. She was the daughter of Harriet Greene and Benjamin Ross and had eight siblings (Michals). Unfortunately, slavery separated Tubman and her family. At age five, Tubman worked as a nursemaid. According to history.com editors, at age seven, Tubman was "*...rented out to a planter to set muskrat traps..*" and "*...as a field hand.*" a couple years after. The earliest time Tubman fought for her cause, which was the abolition of slavery, was when she was twelve. She had interfered in the beating of an enslaved person by her master (Michals). Her intervention resulted in her getting hit by a 2 pound weight which gave her headaches and narcolepsy for the rest of her life. This showcased the immense amount of bravery Tubman possessed.

In 1840, Benjamin Ross, Tubman's father, was free. Tubman and her family were also supposed to be free, according to their owner's will, but, unfortunately, the owner would not acknowledge this and continued to keep them. Tubman later married John Tubman, a free black man, at around 1844 but it wasn't a happy marriage. Tubman decided to plan an escape when she heard that her and her brothers were going to be sold. Harriet, Ben, and Henry escaped Maryland on September 17, 1849 (history.com editors). An advertisement of a three-hundred dollar reward was later posted on October 3, 1849 by Eliza Ann Brodess. The ad stated that, "*One hundred dollars reward will be given for each of the above*

named negroes, if taken out of the state, and $50 each if taken in state ("Three-Hundred Dollar Reward")." The brothers decided to go back while Tubman continued on to Pennsylvania via the Underground Railroad.

In Philadelphia, PA, Tubman worked as a housemaid as a newly free woman. She was not satisfied with her life as a free woman as she wanted freedom for others too. Later on, she returned to the South to bring her niece and her children to Philadelphia with the same Underground Railroad that helped her escape (history.com editors). Although the Underground Railroad was not a literal railroad, it had a similar purpose by helping slaves travel long distances. It ran through barns, churches, homes, etc. According to the National Geographic Society, it is estimated that this metaphorical railroad led one-hundred slaves to freedom. Tubman worked as a "conductor" of this railroad who led the slaves, referred to as "passengers", from station to station. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 made Tubman's role as a conductor harder as it allowed fugitive and freed workers in the North to be captured and enslaved (history.com editors). This forced Tubman to travel further north to Canada. It is said that Tubman, in her 19 trips to the South, led over 300 enslaved people to freedom (PBS editors). Although, according to history.com, Tubman claimed that the numbers were much lower at around 70 enslaved people. Regardless of the numbers, Tubman was a gallant person who risked her life leading others to their freedom.

After many years working as a conductor of the railroad, Tubman later served in the Civil War. She played the role of a soldier and spy for the Union Army. One of her most prominent roles in the Civil War was in the Combahee Ferry Raid. Tubman became the first woman to lead this armed U.S military operation (Clark). With the help of Colonel James Montgomery, the previous commander of the Second South Carolina Volunteers, a plan was made which was to raid along the Combahee River. Three ships, on June 1, 1863, had set sail towards the Combahee River. They were *John Adams*, the *Sentinel*, and *Harriet A. Weed*. The *Sentinel* later ran aground and the troops had to transfer to the other two ships. In the early morning of June 2nd, *John Adams* and *Harriet A. Weed* had split up to conduct

different raids. Harriet Tubman, on the *John Adams* ship, led 150 men towards the fugitives. More than 700 enslaved people escaped and made it onto the gunboats (Clark). Tubman yet again showed the immense amount of bravery she possessed during this raid. Other than her role at the Combahee Ferry Raid, she also worked as a nurse, cook and laundress. Unfortunately, Tubman was not compensated for her contributions to the Civil War and was likely paid less than $200 during the war (Maranzani). She requested an official military pension multiple times but was denied each time. She eventually was given military benefits, but it was as the wife of Nelson Davis, who was an "official" veteran.

In her later years, Tubman continued fighting for the freedom of others. She was involved in the Women's Suffrage Movement and spoke on behalf of this movement in parts of the Northeast (history.com editors). Tubman was also a philanthropist who, in 1896, opened the Harriet Tubman Home for Aged and Indigent Colored People. Unfortunately, Tubman's health deteriorated and had to move to the home that she opened in 1911. She passed away not too long after moving on March 10, 1913.

Tubman indeed left a legacy for the future generations to learn about. With her help, many enslaved people found freedom and were able to truly make a life for themselves. Without Tubman's acts of bravery, the world would be substantially different. Tubman showed bravery in her actions and in her words. She was truly the bravest woman of her time.

Works Cited:

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