

TEACHER'S GUIDE

Mission 2: "Flight to Freedom"

Learning Goals

Some teachers may wonder whether or not Mission 2: "Flight to Freedom" will provide rich content, context, and learning experiences to students. In addition to supporting the standards listed in the National Standards Alignment document, the game has also been constructed to help students achieve the following learning goals.

MISSION US OVERALL LEARNING GOALS *Students will:*

- Learn the story of America and the ways Americans struggled to realize the ideals of liberty and equality.
- Understand the role of ordinary men and women—including young people—in history.
- Develop historical thinking skills that increase historical understanding and critical perception.

MISSION 2: "FLIGHT TO FREEDOM" LEARNING GOALS

Enslaved African American men and women challenged the system of slavery through everyday acts of resistance and by running away. Even though most enslaved African Americans failed to escape, their actions helped fuel the growing anti-slavery movement in the United States in the years leading up to the Civil War.

Will Lucy succeed in escaping the plantation or will she be sold South? Will friends from the Underground Railroad help her and her family find safety up North? Or will she be returned to slavery under the provisions of the new Fugitive Slave Law?

As the player, you determine Lucy's flight to freedom amid the rising tensions between abolitionists, law enforcement, plantation owners, enslaved African Americans who escaped, free African Americans/Blacks, slave patrols, farmers, and other workers and residents along the Ohio-Kentucky border.

Historical Thinking: Cause and Effect

To understand the past, we need to examine what happened and why, and who supported and opposed change:

- Events have multiple causes, and some causes are more important than others
- Individuals shape historical events, but events are also shaped by larger political, social, economic, and environmental forces
- Just because one event happens before another event doesn't necessarily mean it caused it
- Actions can have unintended consequences



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By playing the game and completing the accompanying lessons, students will develop skills in analyzing cause-and-effect relationships. Specifically, students should be able to:

- Connect the actions of individual enslaved African Americans to the larger anti-slavery movement
- Identify ways that the Fugitive Slave Law impacted runaways, free African Americans/Blacks, and many white residents and changed attitudes in the North

Historical Understandings	Key Related Vocabulary
Slavery was a system of forced labor in the South in which enslaved African Americans were treated as property and received no wages (a system that no longer existed in the North).	plantation master enslaved African Americans overseer harvest chattel slavery
Enslaved African Americans found everyday ways to resist their enslavement (slow downs, non-cooperation, petty theft - stealing a small amount of something not very expensive, sabotage).	resistance sabotage rebellion
Slavery broke up families, family members were sold to different plantations and regions.	"Deep South" auction block
Escaping was difficult and dangerous. Slave owners had an elaborate system for surveillance and capture of runaways, including professional slave catchers, night patrollers, trained dogs, and posted advertisements.	bounty patrol slave pass literacy
The Underground Railroad, a network of free blacks and white supporters, was present in southern cities to assist runaway enslaved African Americans with information, safe houses, and leads to contacts in the North.	discrimination freedom papers free black
Free black and white communities in the North could provide refuge for escaped enslaved African Americans, African Americans had limited opportunities due to legal and social discrimination.	Underground Railroad conductor station cargo
The anti-slavery movement in free states was comprised of African Americans and white abolitionists, including women, as well as other groups like the Free Soilers and Colonization groups. There were different strategies and debates within the movement.	Abolitionist Free Soil, Free State reformer Colonization emancipation



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The Fugitive Slave Law said that enslaved African Americans were property that had to be returned to masters-- escaped enslaved African Americans no longer had safety in the North and those who helped them evade slavery could be arrested.

fugitive
Compromise of 1850
vigilant
slave power