

TEACHER'S GUIDE

Learning Goals

MISSION 2: "Flight to Freedom"

Some educators 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 men and women challenged the system of slavery through everyday acts of resistance and by running away. Even though most slaves 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, escaped slaves, free 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



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- 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

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:

- Identify the multiple reasons why slaves ran away and why so few managed to successfully escape
- Connect the actions of individual slaves to the larger anti-slavery movement
- Identify ways that the Fugitive Slave Law impacted runaways, free 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 people were treated as property and received no wages (a system that no longer existed in the North).	plantation master slave overseer harvest chattel slavery
Slaves found everyday ways to resist their enslavement (slow downs, non-cooperation, petty theft, 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 slaves with information, safe houses, and leads to contacts in the North.	Underground Railroad conductor station cargo

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Free black and white communities in the North could provide refuge for escaped slaves, but legal and social discrimination limited opportunities for all African Americans.	discrimination freedom papers free black
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 Slavery reformer Colonization emancipation
The Fugitive Slave Law said that slaves were property that had to be returned to masters-- escaped slaves no longer had safety in the North and those who helped them evade slavery could be arrested.	fugitive Compromise of 1850 vigilant slave power