Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Dred Scott vs. Sandford*

**Do Now Question:**

You are a Supreme Court judge and a case comes before you about a man named **Dred Scott.** Dred Scott is an enslaved man in Missouri whose master is a man named Dr. Emerson. Dr. Emerson is a doctor in the US army and has moved around to multiple military bases. When Dr. Emerson moved he always took Dred Scott with him. At one point, Dr. Emerson took Dred Scott with him to a base in the FREE state Illinois to live for a while. After that, he returned home, with Dred Scott, to the SLAVE state of Missouri.

Shortly after that, Dr. Emerson died and Dred Scott was give to a relative of Dr. Emerson’s. Abolitionists heard this and decided to have Dred Scott sue on the idea that since he was taken to the North and his master died, he should be a FREE person now.

If you were a Supreme Court Judge, which ruling would you make?

**Put a check mark next to your choice:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Free: Because he was the property of Dr. Emerson who has since passed away, and since he was taken to a free state he should be free.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Slave: Because slaves are not citizens and therefore had no right to sue the government. The Supreme Court shouldn’t even be hearing this case.

Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Circle the ruling the court made in real life….*

**John Brown’s Raid**

***John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry October 16-18, 1859***

On the evening of October 16, 1859 John Brown, a staunch abolitionist, and a group of his supporters left their farmhouse hide-out en route to Harpers Ferry. Descending upon the town in the early hours of October 17th, Brown and his men captured prominent citizens and seized the federal armory and arsenal.  Brown had hopes that the local slave population would join the raid and through the raid’s success weapons would be supplied to slaves and freedom fighters throughout the country; this was not to be. First held down by the local militia in the late morning of the 17th, Brown took refuge in the arsenal’s engine house. However, this sanctuary from the fire storm did not last long, when in the late afternoon US Marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee arrived and stormed the engine house, killing many of the raiders and capturing Brown. Brown was quickly placed on trial and charged with treason against the state of Virginia, murder, and slave insurrection. Brown was sentenced to death for his crimes and hanged on December 2, 1859.

**Below, create a timeline of major events of John Brown’s Raid. (Should have at least 4 events)**

1.

2.

3.

4.

PUT JOHN BROWN’S REBELLION ON THE VENN DIAGRAM