## **Primary Source**

Elizabeth (Mumbet) Freeman portrait, 1811



Legal notes by Chief Justice William Cushing about the Quock Walker case, 1783

How did the principles of the Declaration of Independence contribute to the quest to end slavery?

and justice in the  I can create an ar  I can analyze issu	rimary sources related to principles of liberty, equality, e Founding era.  rgument using evidence from primary sources.  ues in history to help find solutions to present-day
challenges.  Essential Vocabulary	
Repugnant	Offensive

#### **Building Context**

Enslaved individuals were inspired by the talk of independence and natural rights circulating throughout the colonies in 1776. Several used the language of these principles to sue for their own freedom, such as Elizabeth (Mumbet) Freeman and Quock Walker. Sources written by Freeman and Walker themselves are lost to history, so historians must use other clues to consider the implications of their decisions to sue for freedom.

As is the case for many born into a life of slavery, we know little about their early lives. In 1746, Freeman became the property of a wealthy Sheffield, Massachusetts, resident named John Ashley. With the help of a local abolitionist, Freeman brought her case to court and was granted her freedom and 30 shillings in damages in 1781. She then became a paid domestic servant for the Sedgewick family. Before her death in 1829, she was able to purchase a small home of her own. This miniature portrait of Freeman was done by a member of the Sedgewick family. Miniature

portraits were very small and meant to keep the subject's likeness, typically a loved one, nearby.

Like Freeman, Quock Walker used the courts to challenge his status as a slave. The document below comes from the notes of Chief Justice William Cushing who heard Walker's case in the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

# Elizabeth Freeman ("Mumbet") by Susan Anne Livingstone Ridley Sedgewick, 1811, Massachusetts Historical Society.

**Source:** <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth</a> Freeman#/media/File:Mumbett70.jpg



Elizabeth Freeman ("Mumbet") by Susan Anne Livingstone Ridley Sedgewick, 1811.

Massachusetts Historical Society.



### Legal notes by Chief Justice William Cushing about the Quock Walker case, 1783

**Source:** <a href="https://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item\_id=630&img\_step=1&br=1&mode=dual#page1">https://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item\_id=630&img\_step=1&br=1&mode=dual#page1</a>

our Constitution of Govmt, by which the	Notes
people of this Commonwealth have solemnly	
bound themselves, Sets out with declaring that all	
men are born free & equal — & that. Every	
subject is entitled to Liberty, & to have it guarded	
by the Laws, as well as Life & property — & in	
short is totally <b>repugnant</b> [offensive] to the Idea	
of being born Slaves. This being the Case I think	
the Idea of Slavery is inconsistent with our own	
conduct & Constitution & there can be no such	
thing as perpetual servitude of a rational	
Creature	

### **Comprehension and Analysis Questions**

1.	n 1781, Elizabeth Freeman became the first enslaved individual to uccessfully sue the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for her freedom. He could this 1811 portrait of her provide clues for historians studying the live of free African Americans in the Founding era?	
2.	Explain Cushing's thoughts on the contradiction between slavery, the Founding principles in the Declaration of Independence, and the Massachusetts Constitution.	



3.	Taken together, what do these documents reveal about African Americans as actors in their own story to achieve freedom?
4.	Both Elizabeth Freeman and Quock Walker used the Massachusetts courts to achieve their freedom. How did Founding principles and the 1780 Massachusetts Constitution open opportunities for the enslaved to seek
	justice and emancipation?