

**PSYCHO-ANALYSIS REVIEW OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S EMOTIONS  
AS SEEN IN THE *12 YEARS A SLAVE* MOVIE**

**FINAL PROJECT**



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A Final Project entitled

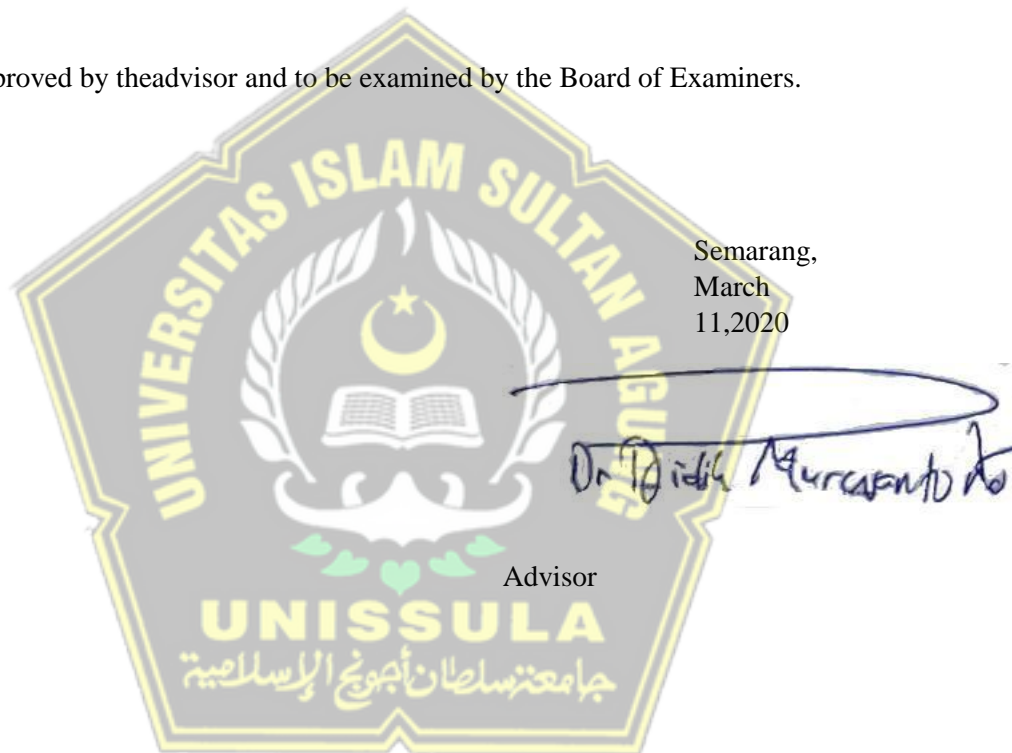
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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the work of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.



## **MOTTO**

With love and patience nothing is impossible.

## **DEDICATION**

My beloved parents Bapak Ali and Ibu Salma who always give me spirit,  
also my sister (Shafira Ali) and brother (M.Rahman Ali).



## ABSTRACT

**Ali, Shabana. 30801600279.** Psycho-Analysis Review Of The Main Character's Emotions As Seen In The *12 Years A Slave* Movie. Advisor: Dr. Didik Murwanto, S.S., M.Hum.

This study analyzed on the emotions experienced by the main character in the *12 Years A Slave* movie with a psychoanalysis review. There are some types of emotions that have influenced the way people live and interact with other people. Often, emotion covers our lives, such as in making a choice, taking an action, and perceiving any matter. It also happened by the main character for struggling racial discrimination. This study aimed to describe how the racial discrimination occurs and to analyze the main character's emotions as depicted in *12 Years A Slave* movie.

The research was under descriptively qualitative research supported by the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data was from the excerpts of dialogues in the *12 Years A Slave* movie. Meanwhile the secondary data were derived from books, articles, and on-line sources. The steps used in order to collect the necessary data were watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. Finally the data was analyzed by using psycho-analysis.

Through *12 Years A Slave* movie which was produced by Steve McQueen in 2013. This study found the racial discrimination and emotions experienced by the main character. In racial discrimination White People have negative treatment towards Black People. Besides, the emotions experienced by the main character are classified into six types. They are happiness, sadness, disgust, fear, surprise, and anger.

**Keywords:** *12 Years a Slave*, Racism, Psychoanalysis, Emotions

## INTISARI

**Ali, Shabana. 30801600279.** Review Psiko-Analisis Emosi Pada Karakter Utama Seperti Yang Tergambarkan Dalam Film *12 Years A Slave*. Pembimbing: Dr. Didik Murwanto, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini menganalisa aspek emosi yang dialami oleh pemeran utama dalam film *12 Years A Slave* dengan memakai kajian psiko-analisis. Ada beberapa tipe emosi yang bisa memberikan pengaruh bagaimana cara orang hidup dan berinteraksi dengan orang lain. Seringkali emosi menyelimuti dalam kehidupan kita, seperti dalam menentukan pilihan, mengambil suatu tindakan maupun merespon suatu kejadian. Hal ini juga terjadi pada pemeran utama untuk memperjuangkan perlawanannya terhadap diskriminasi. Studi ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan bagaimana diskriminasi rasial terjadi dan menganalisis emosi tokoh utama sebagaimana yang digambarkan dalam film *12 Years A Slave*.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif yang didukung oleh data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer berasal dari kutipan – kutipan dialog dalam film *12 Years A Slave* sedangkan data sekunder terdiri dari buku-buku, artikel dan sumber internet. Langkah-langkah pengumpulan data adalah melihat film berulang kali, membaca skrip dari film, mengidentifikasi dan mensortir data. Tahap terakhir yaitu data dianalisa menggunakan psiko-analisis.

Melalui film *12 Years A Slave* yang diproduksi oleh *Steve McQueen* pada tahun 2013, studi ini menemukan diskriminasi rasial dan emosi yang dialami oleh karakter utama. Dalam diskriminasi rasial Orang Kulit Putih memiliki perlakuan negatif terhadap Orang Kulit Hitam. Selain itu, emosi yang dialami oleh tokoh utama diklasifikasikan menjadi enam jenis. Mereka adalah kebahagiaan, kesedihan, kejiikan, ketakutan, kejutan, dan kemarahan.

**Keywords: 12 Years a Slave, Rasisme, Psikoanalisis ,Emosi**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

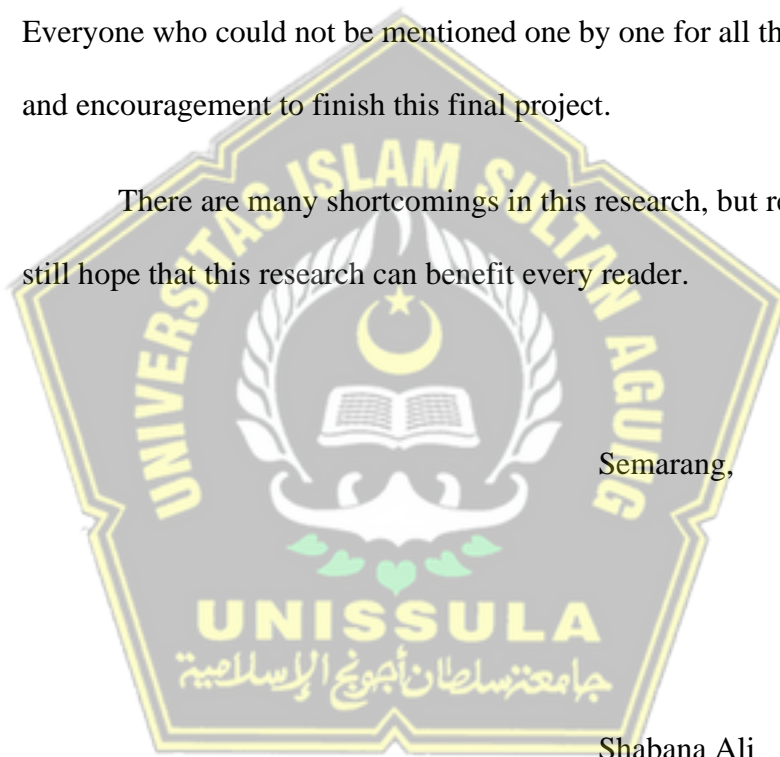
First of all, thanks to ALLAH S.W.T for his mercy and guidance in giving me full strength to complete this study. This study is submitted as a final requirement in accomplishing the Bachelor of Literature degree in English literature program of Sultan Agung Islamic University. Here, the writer would like to express her gratitude to:

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There are many shortcomings in this research, but researchers still hope that this research can benefit every reader.



Semarang,

Shabana Ali

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF APPROVAL.....	i
PAGE OF VALIDATION .....	ii
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY .....	iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION .....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
INTISARI .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Problem Formulation .....	3
C. Limitation of the Study .....	3
D. Objectives of the Study.....	4
E. Significance of the Study .....	4
F. Organization of the Study.....	5
CHAPTER II REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	6
A. Synopsis of <i>12 Years A Slave</i> .....	6
B. Related Literature.....	10
B.1 Racism.....	10

B.2 Racial Discrimination.....	13
B.3 Types of Emotions .....	15
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....	20
A. Types of Research.....	20
B. Data Organizing.....	20
B.1 Method of Collecting Data.....	20
B.1.2 Types of the Data.....	21
B.3 Analyzing the Data.....	22
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	23
A. The Forms of Racial Discrimination Experienced the Main Character in the <i>12 Years A Slave</i> Movie.....	23
B. The Type of Emotions Experienced by The Main Character From Psychoanalytic Review As Seen in the <i>12 Years A Slave</i> Movie .....	28
B.1 Happiness.....	29
B.2 Sadness.....	33
B.3 Disgust.....	37
B.4 Fear.....	38
B.5 Surprise.....	41
B.1 Anger.....	41
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	43
A. Conclusion .....	43
B. Suggestion.....	44

REFERENCES

APPENDICES



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Discrimination is a negative action carried out by members of a group. It is against members of other groups or people to another people. Discrimination is a reflection of an attitude or action that tends to favor a particular group without any justice (Hasanah 6). The form of discrimination is just not a belief, but the application of that belief into action in other people. Treating people differently only becomes discrimination if it is based on prohibited grounds. Discrimination is not wrongful in itself; it is only wrong if it is unfair.

There are a lot types of discrimination. One of them is racial discrimination. As Narayan said that racial discrimination is defined as an act of treatment based on different races. Such as skin colour and ancestry. This action aims to take away the rights of other races as well as fundamental freedoms. It covers the economic, political, cultural, and social fields (68). In addition, Healey said racial discrimination is when someone is treated badly. The treatment arose because of skin color, race and country of origin (qtd. Narayan 21). From this statement it can be concluded that racial discrimination is related to unfair treatment based on race.

Racial discrimination cannot be separated from slavery. Slavery generally means taking rights over others, and this has been a common thing throughout history. This is an imbalance because here someone takes the right to a person as a whole, which means that he is owned by someone else. This is a

very extreme thing to happen to every individual in the world. This kind of action should not be done where there is a very extreme difference such as when a slave commits a mistake then his master will punish him with very bad treatments such as beating or even torturing him, because even though he is a slave we as fellow humans must respect each other in the context of humanity.

One of the groups that exist in the America is the African American group. African American this means African people living in America, most of whom have black skin. Whereas the majority of skin color Americans have is white. And from the history that has happened, these African Americans were forcibly taken from their country to be employed as slaves in their new world.

The issue of racial discrimination due to slavery. It can be seen in the *12 Years a Slave* movie. It adapted from the novel *12 years a Slave* in 1853 as a slave narrative. It based on the true story about a freeman African American. He was kidnapped as a slave for 12 years.

*12 Years a Slave* movie represented Black people of the vast majority of those who endured slavery as the subject of racial discrimination. This movie directed by Steve McQueen in 2013 shows the portrayal of race discrimination.

The film told the story of Solomon Northup. He is an African American. He has a talent in music. People also calls him as a free man. One day she was kidnapped by two men. Then he was sold into slavery. During his time as a slave he changed masters three times. The employer is a cruel person. When she was a slave she was treated harshly and inhumanely. There Solomon had to fight for

justice for 12 years. Thus, the first focus of this research is the portrayal of racial discrimination.

The second focus of this research is analyzing the emotions experienced by the main character based on a psychological approach. Psychology deals with literary works primarily as expressions, thoughts, and personality structures of individual writers. In addition, Psychologists also try to identify the different types of emotion. In addition, Cherry said that there are six types of emotions. They are disgust, fear, sadness, happiness, anger and surprise. Analyzing the main character is important to do in order to know how the racial discrimination affects the main character's emotion. Thus, the purpose of this study is to describe the racial discrimination. It found in the film *12 Years a Slave* film and to analyze types of emotions experienced by the main character in the movie when he was as the subject of racial discrimination.

## **B. Problems Formulation**

Below is the problems of this study formulated:

1. What are the forms of racial discrimination by the main character in the *12 Years A Slave* movie?
2. What types of emotions experienced by the main character from psychoanalytic review as reflected in *12 Years A Slave* movie?

## **C. Limitation of the Study**

The scope of this research is about finding forms of racial discrimination. This was experienced by African-American slaves. He struggles to be free from

slavery in Solomon Northup's *12 Years a Slave* in a psycho-analytic review. In this study, the writer specifies the focus of the study on the racial discrimination in the movie. For the purpose of this study, the writer limits her analysis only on racial discrimination and type of emotions experienced by the main character from psychoanalytic review as reflected in *12 Years A Slave* movie.

#### **D. Objectives of The Study**

With the formulation of the problem, this research aims to:

1. To describe racial discrimination experienced by the main character as reflected in “12 Years A Slave” movie.
2. To analyze types of emotions experienced by the main character from psychoanalytic review as reflected in the *12 Years a Slave* movie.

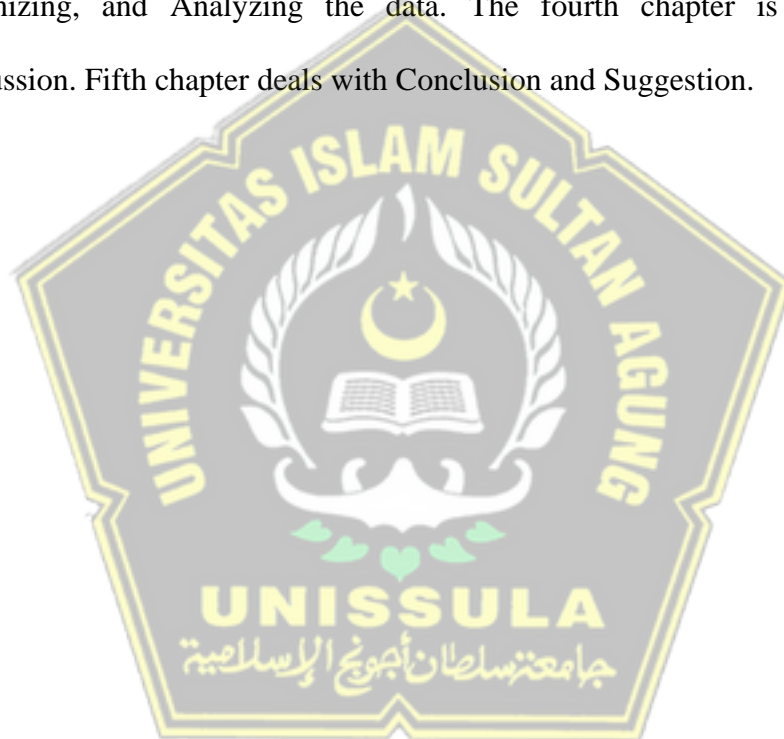
#### **E. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This study is expected to provide benefits in analyzing literary works related to psychology in the future. This research was conducted to have a new development of literary theoretical knowledge in Psychology. This research is expected to contribute to further research involving similar research. However with a different purpose. This study also aims to provide useful information. It also to study the social and psychology of real life. Especially in American society.

#### **F. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**



In this study there are five chapters. The first chapter will discuss about introduction which consist of six points. They are Background of the Study, Limitation of the Study. Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Organization of the study. The second chapter is the researcher discusses the Synopsis of *12 Years A Slave Movie* (2013) and Reviews of Related Literature such as; racism, racial discrimination, and type of emotions. Chapter three discusses research methods that are divided into three points, they are Data Organizing, and Analyzing the data. The fourth chapter is Finding and Discussion. Fifth chapter deals with Conclusion and Suggestion.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Synopsis of Solomon Northup's 12 years as a slave

*12 Years a Slave* movie is based on the novel *Twelve Years a Slave*. It was written by Solomon Northup. It told about his life story as a slave and kidnapped in 1841. It is about how he was sold into slavery in the south. It happened during his 12 years as a slave. The film was released in 2013. The setting of the film was in the United States. Specifically in New York and Louisiana.

The film was directed by Steve McQueen. He is as a director in this movies. Thus, film of the genre drama. It is a historical drama film. The genre that examines a specific time in history or group of people. This study aimed to tell his struggle against racism as depicted in the 12 years of Solomon Northup as a slave and discovers forms of racism among African-American slaves.

*12 Years a Slave* told the story of an African American. He is Solomon Northup. He was abducted into the slave. The incident occurred in 1841. He was an African-American musician from New York. He is a free man, before he was kidnapped in Washington. He sold as a slave. At that time the north became famous locally as an outstanding violinist. Two men (White people) offered Northup a generous gift for joining in on listening to music. After that they drugged him and sold him into slavery.

After being kidnapped Solomon was taken to another place of enslavement, and he must not tell anyone that he could read and write in any other sense he had to admit that he was indeed a slave if he was to stay alive. Here it can be seen that

the consequence of having dark skin that he is made a slave is an act of discrimination. Not only Solomon, there were several other black people who were also used as slaves. They wanted to put up a resistance but did not have the courage. Then there was one of the slaves who tried to fight their actions but ended up being killed to death. Then the next day the master's slave was released because it was bought or as if he had been given a guarantee.

Solomon was brought to a house and all the slaves were gathered there. One by one the slave's names were called. Solomon is called by the name Platt. Solomon did not accept hearing this then he tried to explain to his employer that his real name was Solomon. Solomon did that his boss slapped Solomon's face and he said that his name was Platt. Then he took Solomon away from that place. It could see that here Black people were very much looked down upon at that time. They did not appreciate or even listen to what they have to say.

In that place, there were many Black people who were made slaves. There was a mother and her two children who were also slaves. The mother and her two children were separated, because the child had been bought by a master to become a slave. They only needed one child to be a slave so they bought the child. Not long after that, her mother was bought by another employer. They were separated. Her mother was so sad. She cried while on the way to her new employer's house. She and Solomon had been bought by a man named John Tibcats. Here we could see that they also traded slaves. They did not care what the slave was like or what he wanted. They just did what they wanted to do, like selling slaves and getting money from it.

The next day Solomon went to work. Solomon and several other slaves were taken to a lake. They have to find a way so that the lake can be passed. Solomon gave input to John Tibeats employer named Mr. Ford. Solomon said that the lake is filled with wood. The wood should be made so that it could cross the sea. Then Mr. Ford agreed with Solomon's input. They all started working to make the wood so that they could be used to cross the lake. Mr. Ford was pleased with the input and proud of Solomon. The next day Mr. Ford gave Solomon the violin. Mr. Ford was a kind master and not a mistressing master. Solomon was lucky to be his slave. Because most masters at that time were cruel and tormented their slaves.

Solomon also helped John Tibeats complete his work. It looks like John Tibeats does not like Solomon. He scolded Solomon and blamed Solomon's work when helping him. John Tibeats beat Solomon. Solomon hit back John Tibeats. He chased Solomon and caught him then hung him from the tree. John Tibeats's friend saw this and immediately helped Solomon not to die because he was hanged on a tree. This kind of treatment is very inappropriate. It was not that he was a slave and so his life was not worth it. He intended to kill him just because he was jealous of Solomon because his employer liked the job Solomon had done. The actions that John Tibets had taken had crossed the line.

Solomon was resting, his conditions were very bad. Mr. Ford walked up to him and said that John Tibeats would kill you if you still stayed here. Therefore Mr. Ford decided to send Solomon others place. This was all Mr. Ford for Solomon's safety. Because if he still stayed there, John Tibeats would continue to torture him. Solomon Now's new employer was named Edwin Epps. Now he worked for Edwin

Epps. Besides being kind, Mr. Ford also cared about Solomon, things like this were very rare at that time when black people were not respected, tortured and only deserved to be a slave.

Solomon arrived at his new place. He got an duty from his employer to take the cotton. Every day each person had to take as much cotton as he could, and if they could only take a little cotton they would be beaten and tortured. There was another slave who the day before he took quite a lot of cotton and on that day he took less cotton than yesterday. He was immediately taken to be beaten because he did not reach the target. It means that it was the habit of society at that time that a slave should be beaten or taught a lesson if he did not fulfill the wishes of his employer. It could conclude racial discrimination done to every black person. They really look down on people like that.

When Edwin Epps woke up all his slaves at night. He ordered them to party at night. All the slaves started dancing and partying. During the party, Edwin Epps kept looking at Patsey. Patsey is a slave girl. Edwin Epps really admired Patchy and likes her job. When Patsey and the other slaves were dancing, suddenly Edwin Epps's wife threw something at her causing Patchy to bleed on his head. Patchy was taken away from the place. Edwin Epps' wife asked to get Patchy out. Edwin Epps rejected this. Edwin Epps threatened his wife. He said that even his wife was a slave. He was the one who made her what she is today. Edwin Epps did not care and did not respect his wife. Violence like this should not be done, behaved arbitrarily where we can be arbitrary to slaves. The treatment of Edwin Epps' wife was very condescending. Racial Discrimination occurs when Edwin Epps' wife hits

Patsey, a slave who works for her. He committed this violence because he was jealous of Patchy.

Patchy shared that she felt very uncomfortable when Edwin Epps looked at him with bad eyes, wanted to see him at night and many more. Solomon advised that Patchy should remain silent because God saw all of Epps' treatment to him, and God will definitely reward Epps when the time comes. Patchy asks Solomon to kill him. Solomon rejected this. Solomon said that Patchy must remain patient. Apart from violence, Edwin Epps also harassed Patchy.

Solomon wrote a letter and he asked his friend Arms to send the letter. His friend tried to help Solomon in sending his letter. The next day there was someone who picked up Solomon and took Solomon away from that place. After 12 years of this slavery he can finally return to living the life he had before.

## **B. Related Literature**

### **B.1. Racism**

According to Wolf and Guin, "Racism can be defined as simply as any policy, belief, attitude, action, or inaction, which subordinates individuals or groups based on their race" (2). From the definition above, it can be said that people will accept the one who has the same race with them. They will reject the one who has the difference race with them. Besides that, it is also contrary to the basic principle that all people have the same rights or dignity and are entitled on the same basis.

Racism can happen anywhere and anytime. In developing countries, people can do it. It can be a officials or community members. Racism may arise

not only from differences in skin color. However, also from cultural differences lead to certain limits. A person can be racist because it is influenced by the pattern of character formation from birth, social norms in society and the political, economic and cultural system of a country that tends to be racist. However, the state has a big influence to perpetuate or otherwise eliminate racism.

The forms of racism can be seen from how the construction of ideas is formed for certain reasons and purposes. For example, one study of the psychology of racism in Africa shows that the idea that white people had a special position at that time in the country was formed. Racism is defined as a set of ideas and beliefs that have the potential to cause a person to form prejudice which in turn leads to negative behavior towards certain groups of people. Simply put, wrong ideas and beliefs form bad prejudice then results in negative behavior, namely discrimination.

When an individual or group feels much better than other groups, naturally he will have the perception that he has the right to lead or dominate other people or groups. Prejudice can be formed reciprocally, both for those who feel superior or inferior. In the case of racism for differences in skin color, white individuals can commit acts of racism against blacks and vice versa. Dark skin is often associated with manual labor, whereas whiter skin is often associated with higher social status and is seen as evidence of the purity of a culture. A racist is someone who believes that hereditary characteristics biologically determine

human behavior. The doctrine of racism asserts that blood is a marker of national-ethnic identity.

Racism is not only a matter of skin color. It is about discrimination against other people such as because of language, culture, gender, sexual orientation, religion, socioeconomic status. Generally racist behavior is based on simplification of the world, for example classifying individuals on appearance, judging one group to be superior or inferior to others, and third, assuming that certain traits are inherited from certain groups. The tendency to discriminate against those who are different is almost everywhere. It is the same with bad behavior, because badness will never stop, but humans can suppress it.

In racism the differences that each human being has that are inherent in each human race such as biological differences can determine the achievement of a culture or an individual owned. Most people who are the object of racism are black people. It was clear that they had different skin tones. White people never thought of black people as them. It can happen anywhere. This also happens in countries where most of the population has racial differences.

The African Americans are called Negroes. They are the target of violent acts of racism. It happened since the 18<sup>th</sup> century because African Americans used to be slaves. There were laws there but little change in the social interactions between White people and Black people. The nature of the White people remains. White people are still fighting Black people in America today. They behave unequally towards black people (Fernandes & Alsaed 57).



## B.2. Racial Discrimination

There are a lot of kind people in this world. This variations can be found from skin color, language and others. People is classified into groups based on their background. This type of group is called as a race. As Tischler said through his book Introduction to Sociology. "Race refers to a category of people who are defined as similar because of a number of physical characteristics" (qtd.in Afrigh 3). It can be said that race is the term how to categorize human based on their physical characteristic. Such as their ethnicities and skin colors. He also said, "the term of discrimination, it refers to differential treatment, usually unequal and injurious, according to individual who are assumed to belong to a particular category or group" (qtd.in Afrigh 3). It means racial discrimination can be defined as a treatment of individual or group based on their race. White people treat Black people unfair. White people feel that they are better than Black people. This behavior arises because of the difference in skin color they have.

In America, racial discrimination happened from the 17th century until now. Racial discrimination continues. This situation is getting worse. It affects everyday life. Especially for racial minorities in America. "Being black in the U.S. society means always having to be prepared for anti black actions by whites in most places and at many times of the day, week, month, or year. Being black means living various types of racial discrimination from cradle to grave" (qtd. in Burt et al. 648). This racial discrimination behavior is committed by White

people against Black people. They are criminal and intolerant. They made Black people into objects of oppression and ridicule.

Acts of racial discrimination are experienced by races that have different physical characteristics. They behave differently towards other races. Like what White people do to Black people. According to Williams & Mohammed, racial discrimination is differential treatment of members of other groups. It can be from individual or group (qtd. In Lee et al. 209). From the statement above, Black people who feel acts of racial discrimination. They feel uncomfortable and sad. They are differentiated based on their skin color. In fact, differences in skin color do not distinguish anything even they are all human.

### **B.3. Types of Emotions**

In the process of explaining the psychoanalytic literature has been used. It as a source for the conception of Psychoanalysis. It noticed that literary criticism has used psychoanalysis theory to interpret literature. The literature also exploits and uses psychoanalysis for creative purposes. Psychological criticism is related to literary works. Mainly as an expression, thought and personality structure of individual writers. From the above statement it can be found that psychoanalysis comes from the medical profession. Entering to psychology. It spread to other fields of study and eventually permeated literary studies. It is used as one of the different approaches to literature. The idea of psychoanalysis revolves around the concept that people's actions are determined by their ideas (Hossain 41).

As Adam said, “psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology which was developed by Sigmund Freud in late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Psychoanalysis deals with imaginary, history and creativity and also focuses on the reconstruction of the past and the interpretation of the past to the present” (qtd. in Alfred et al 185). Psychoanalysis can also be described as a theory based on the idea that mental life functions. It is consist of conscious and unconscious levels. Psychoanalysis was a therapeutic method used for medical treatment. However, Freud had proved that psychoanalysis can be used for all human imaginative. One of them is literary work. Movie is a literary work which is a human creativity. In addition, the character as an intrinsic element of the movie will be examined. So, the study will use the psychoanalytic theory to analyze the main character Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie.

Psychoanalysis is not a branch of medicine or psychology. It also helps to understand philosophy and culture. Sigmund Freud was developing his theory of psychoanalysis. He has often related it to art in general and to literature (Hossain 43). Freud also add psychoanalytic literary criticism can focus on four Thing. The first is the author. It will analyze the author and the literary work. The second is the characters. The theory is used to analyze more than one of the characters. It explain about the characters’ behaviour. Third is the audience. The theory is used to explain the appeal of the work for those who read it. The last is text. The theory is used to analyze the role of language and symbolism in the work (qtd. in Hossain 43).

The theory of psychoanalysis is large. The study decided to use types of emotion theory. That has been explained by Dess through her book entitled "Emotion". Through his book, he states that emotions are divided into three parts. They are ,(1) Basic emotions. It is an emotional feeling occurring along two or more dimensions. It such as pleasure vs displeasure and activity vs inactivity. Other basic emotion ideas are; anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, and interest. (2) Self conscious and social emotions. They are emotions such as shame, guilt, envy, empathy, etc. These emotions fully develop later than basic emotions because they depend on cognitive development, such as a sense of self and theory of mind. (3) Refined emotions. It explains a new concept for aspects of emotional experience. It such as higher level awareness. Basic emotions and self-awareness can also be based on an emotional experience that has been experienced.

There are a lot of different types of emotions that influence the way people live and interact with other. Sometimes, the self is overcome by emotions. Make a choice, take an action, and perceive. Everything is influenced by emotions that are experienced at all times. Psychologists try to identify the different types of emotions. Several theories have emerged to categorize and explain the emotions that people feel. According to Cherry (2020) there are six types of basic emotions. They are (1) happiness, (2) sadness, (3) disgust, (4) fear, (5) surprise, and (6) anger. Each basic emotions is elaborated in detail in the following sections:

The first is happiness. "Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state that is characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, gratification, satisfaction, and well-being". Happiness is the basic human emotions. The Second is Sadness. "Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood". It can be concluded that sadness is something that everyone experiences in any situation. In addition, some cause depression.

The third is fear. "Fear is a powerful emotion that can also play an important role in survival. When you face some sort of danger and experience fear, you go through what is known as the fight or flight response". It means that fear is an emotional response to a threat. When feeling afraid, people will act to anticipate a danger that threatens them. This is what is commonly referred to as anxiety. Disgust is number four. "This sense of revulsion can originate from a number of things, including an unpleasant taste, sight, or smell". It can be said that the feeling that arises when someone sees something that makes them "nausea". The fifth is angry. "Anger can be a particularly powerful emotion characterized by feelings of hostility, agitation, frustration, and antagonism towards others. Like fear, anger can play a part in your body's fight or flight response". The sixth is surprise. "Surprise is usually quite brief and is characterized by a physiological startle response following something unexpected". It means an event that occurs suddenly and unexpectedly.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

There are two points that constitute the research methodology described in this chapter three. They are types of research and data organizing. Furthermore, in organizing the data still need to explain several sub-chapters consisting of methods for collecting data, types of data, and data analysis.

#### A. Type of Research

The type of research data is used descriptive qualitative research. Delivering data in a descriptive qualitative manner, this type of research obtains data that is as-is. This research emphasizes the meaning of the results.

#### B. Data Organizing

##### B.1. Method of Collecting Data

These are steps in collecting the data in this study:

##### B.1.1. Watching the Movie

Step one is watching the movie. The movie entitled *12 Years a Slave* (2013) was watched several times to get a deep understanding of the movie and get the elements (Acting, setting, actor, etc) that are related to the study.

##### B.1.2. Reading the Movie Script

Step two is reading the movie script of *12 Years A Slave*. We should reading with understanding that made us know about what the movie tried to tell. We had to read over and over.

#### B.1.3. Identifying the Data

After watching the movie several times, identifying is conducted to find the parts of the movie which were going to be analyzed. Taking notes of important parts, underlying, giving codes, and highlighting some parts of the object. It could be sentences, prologues, narrations, dialogues, and descriptions related to the topic.

#### B.1.4. Classifying the Data

Next step is classifying the data. It is part to selecting the data related to the problem of the study deals with a table called the appendix. The table was provided from comments, references, data, and comments.

#### B.1.5. Reducing the Data

The last is reducing the data. It begins from big number to the smaller one. It is used for relating the data to answer problems. It will be discussed in Chapter 4 as the findings of this study.

### **B.2. Types of the Data**

In this point is consist two main sources. They are primary data and secondary data. The point of the content are as main source and as the supporting data of the primary data.

#### 1. Primary data.

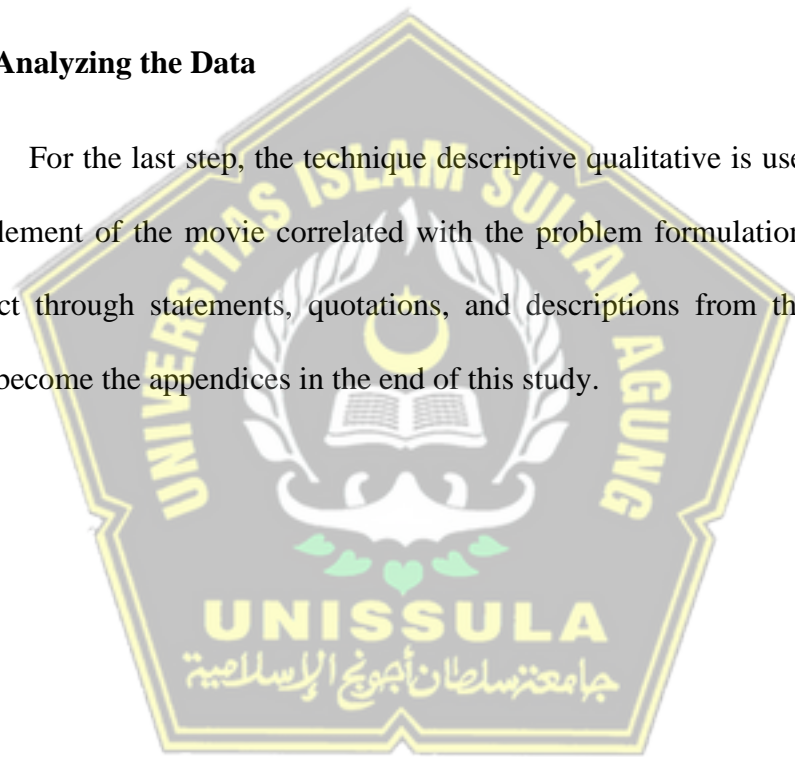
Movie entitled *12 Years A Slave* movie is the main source took from movie. The researcher has been collected these metadata from the scripts of the film.

## 2. Secondary data.

Secondary data are the supporting data. It taken from journals, articles, thesis, essays, websites, etc. The data can also help the researcher in analyzing the main issue.

### **B.3. Analyzing the Data**

For the last step, the technique descriptive qualitative is used to describe the element of the movie correlated with the problem formulation in this final project through statements, quotations, and descriptions from the scripts and then become the appendices in the end of this study.





## BAB IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. **The Forms of Racial Discrimination Experienced the Main Character in the *12 Years A Slave Movie***

America is a country with a majority white population. In America there are also many immigrants from various countries with different cultural races. One of the races will discuss here is African-American race. African American this means African people living in America who are mostly black. In America the majority of skin color is white. Historically, these African-Americans are forcibly take from their country to be employed as slaves. They receive bad treatment from white people. "Being black in the U.S. society means always having to be prepared for anti black actions by whites in most places and at many times of the day, week, month, or year. Being black means living various types of racial discrimination from cradle to grave" (qtd. in Burt et al. 648). It can conclude that racial discrimination is the unfair treatment by White people towards Black people. They think Black people are slaves. They feel that they are better than other races. This happen because of the racial differences they have. In *12 Years a Slave* movie, there is a part which can be the depiction of this situation.

Burch : Yah no free man. And yah ain't from Saratoga. Yah from Georgia.

Burch : Yah ain't a free man. Yah nuthin' but a Georgia runaway.

Burch : Yah a runaway nigger from Georgia. (00:13:46 - 00:14:08)

Burch is White people. He will sell Solomon to the master. Solomon receives bad treatment from him. Burch thinks that Solomon is from Georgia. In fact, Solomon is from Saratoga, New York. Solomon is suspected of being a resident of Georgia because of his skin color. In the reality, Saratoga residents are mostly white. Burch judges Solomon. He refers to Solomon as a "nigger" slave from Georgia. In fact, not all residents of Saratoga are white. However, because Solomon's skin is black he is kidnapped and made a slave. This happens because of the difference in skin color they have. The following is a part that can be the depiction of this situation.

Clemens Ray : If you want to survive, do and say as little as possible. Tell no one who you really are and tell no one that you can read and write.

Clemens Ray : Unless you want to be a dead nigger. (00:21:35 - 00:21:50)

Clement is Salomon's friend. He is a slave. They are chatting on the ship while on the way to be sold to their master. Clement notifies Salomon and the others slave. If they want to stay alive and safe. They cannot tell someone they can read and write. White people thinks Black people cannot write and read. White people treat Black people badly. Stupid is a nickname of White people for Black people. They cannot read

or write. They are only slaves. They can only remain silent and cannot tell anyone that they can read and write. If they do, they are in danger of being killed. In fact, Black people are not necessarily slaves. Many Black people, they can read and write. They also are educated. Black American have the same rights as white people. Education is the right of every race. Tischler explain about discrimination as follow: "The term of discrimination, it refers to differential treatment, usually unequal and injurious, according to individual who are assumed to belong to a particular category or group" (qtd.in Afrigh 3). It can be seen that discrimination refers to different treatment, and harm. A race will feel itself better than other races. Finally they can treat the race as they want. This is reflected in what is done by White people to Black people who are tell in this film.

Mistress Epps : Where yah from, Platt?

Solomon : I have told you.

Mistress Epps : Tell me again.

Solomon : Washington.

Mistress Epps : Who were yah Master?

Solomon : Master name of Freeman.

Mistress Epps : Was he a learned man?

Solomon : I suppose so.

Mistress Epps : He learn yah ta read?

Solomon : A word here or there, but I have no understanding of the written text.

Mistress Epps : Don't trouble yer self with it. Same as the rest, Master bought yah to work. Tha's all. And any more'll earn yah a hun'ed lashes. (01:02:48 - 01:03:20)

Mistress Epps asks Solomon to deliver the letter. Before he left. Mistress Epps asks Solomon about his master. He feels nervous when he answers. He is been trying to tell the truth. However, Mistress Epps emphasizes that slaves do not need to be able to read and write. They only need to work for their master. White people treats Black people as a slave. Eventhough black people is a freeman. White people do not care, because skin color determines an action. Mistress Epps assumes that Solomon cannot read and write. In fact, he is educated. Black people are only pay to be slaves. If they cannot serve properly they will get flogged. Besides, White people also claim Black people as their property. They can treat Black people as they want. The following is also a part that can be the depiction of this situation.

Treach : Two hundred forty pounds for Bob.

Epps : What yah got for James?

Treach : Two hundred ninety five pounds.

Epps : Tha's real good, boy. Tha's real good.

Treach : One hundred eighty two pounds for Platt.

- Treach : One hundred eighty two.
- Epps : How much can even an average nigger pick a day?
- Treach : Two hundred pounds.
- Epss : Take them out, take the whip. (00:28:48 - 01:29:29)

In this scene, all the slaves are gathered to weigh their crop. Solomon get less than average results. Every slave who produce a small amount of cotton would be punished. The master treats Black people unfairly. Epps punishes Solomon by whipping him. It is intend so that he is afraid and tomorrow will work even better. Slaves are not paid a salary. They will be punish if the results are not as average. White people treats black people unfairly and also inhumanely. White people treats Black people like animals. According to Williams & Mohammed, racial discrimination is differential treatment of members of other groups. It can be from individual or group (qtd. In Lee et al. 209). From the statement above, Black people who feel acts of racial discrimination. They feel uncomfortable and sad. They are differentiated based on their skin color.

Epps : Well, boy, I understand I've got learned nigger that writes letters and tries to get white fellows to mail me.

Epps : Well, Armsby told me today the devil was among my niggers. That I had one that needed close watching or he would run away. When I axed him why, he said you come over to him and waked him up in the middle of the night and wanted him to carry a letter to Marksville. What have yah got to say to that ?

Solomon : All I have to say, master, is all that need be said. There is no truth in it.

Epps : You say.

Solomon : How could I write a letter without ink or paper? There is nobody I want to write to 'cause I had not got any friends living as I know of. That Armsby is a lying drunken fellow. You know this, just as you know that I am constant in truth. Now, master, I can see what that Armsby is after, plain enough. Did not he want you to hire him for an overseer? (01:34:29 - 01:37:00)

Solomon tries to run away but he does not know what to do. Then come the White man who offer to help him. Finally, Solomon asks the White man for help to deliver his letter to his friend. It turns out that the white man trappes Solomon. He just take the opportunity for Epps to make himself the overseer. Epps comes and scolds Solomon. Solomon tries to save himself. He will be lying if he does not send the letter, because he can not write and read. White people consider Black people to be uneducated. They are born slaves and they are fools.

## **B. The Types of Emotions Experienced by The Main Character From Psychoanalytic Review As Reflected in *12 Years A Slave* Movie**

There are many different types of emotions. Sometimes, the self is overcome by emotions. Make a choice, take an action, and perceive. Everything is influenced by emotions that are experienced at all times. This study will

discuss six types of basic emotions. They are happiness, sadness, disgust, fear, surprise, and anger. Each basic emotions is elaborated in detail in the following sections.

### **B.1 Happiness**

Happiness is type of emotion that makes people smile. Happiness tends to be the thing most people look forward to. Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state. It is usually characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, contentment, and well-being (Cherry 2020). It can be said happiness is a pleasant emotional. People's lives will feel calm when their hearts are happy. Here is a part which can be the depiction of this situation.

Solomon : I apologize for my appearance. I have had a difficult time of things these past many years.

Solomon : Alonzo... Margaret, yes? You do not recognize me, do you? Do you...do you even remember the last time we saw each other? I put you on a carriage with your mother... (02:05:10 - 02:06:05)

This scene, tells about Solomon's return to his family. After 12 years of being sold into slavery. He is touched and happy to see his family again. His children are all grown up. Even his daughter is married and has a child. He is very happy to see them. Then he hugs his family tightly. Solomon happy to be reunited with his family, after trying for a long time to escape from slavery he is finally free. In another scene also describes how Solomon feels happy.

Solomon : Mr. Parker?

Sheriff : That man received a letter compiling many accusations.  
You look me in the eye and on your life answer me truthfully: have you any other name than Platt?

Solomon : Solomon Northup is my name.

Epps : Sheriff...

Sheriff : Have you a family?

EPPS : What's all this?. It's official business. My nigger, my business.

Sheriff : Your business waits.

Solomon : I have a wife and two children.

Sheriff : What were your children's names?

Solomon : Margaret and Alonzo.

Sheriff : And your wife's name before her marriage?

Solomon : Anne Hampton. I am who I say. (02:00:50 - 02:02:25)

This dialogue tells when Solomon was hoeing with his friends in the fields. Then come Sheriff calling Solomon. He looks for Solomon and asks him a few questions. The question is aimed to find out whether Solomon is a freeman or a slave. When Sheriff points to a man standing there. Solomon recognized him. Solomon is surprised by his arrival. Solomon recognizes him very well. The man is Solomon's friend who had come to help him. Solomon come hastily and approaches him. There is also a part of this movie that depicts this situation.



Epps : Nah... You will unhand 'em. Platt is my nigger!

Parker : He is Solomon Northup.

Epps : You say...

Parker : He belong

Epps : You say! You come here, unfamiliar to me, and make claims.

Sheriff : Not claims. I have no doubts. This is Solomon Northup, a resident of Saratoga Springs, NY.

Epps : To hell with that! My nigger, and I'll fight you for 'em!

Parker : As is your right. As it will be my pleasure to bankrupt you in the courts. Your decisions to no man. (02:02:25 - 02:03:08)

Parker is Solomon's friend. He comes with a free letter for Solomon. Epps still does not believe that Solomon is a freeman. He still maintained that Solomon is his slave. He will fight anyone who has taken his slave. He does not want Solomon to be take back to his family. Meanwhile, Solomon is happy because he will soon meet with his family. He is impatient and immediately get into the horse carriage with Parker. Another scene also depicts that Salomon is happy because white people appreciate his talent.

Brown : Forty-three dollars. All to you.

Solomon : That...it's far more than my wages amount to.

Brown : Consider the remainder an advance from the circus. I cannot tell you...I honestly wish you had seen the expression of our director when I described your abilities. He was fairly overcome with excitement.

Hamilton : You should have invited him to sup with us.

Brown : I did. I did, but so many preparations before the company is to depart.

Solomon : Gentlemen—

Brown : Tomorrow we shall prepare for our Washington debut. But tonight, our thoughts are with the great man for whom this city prepared solemn memorial. He has passed from the praise of men to receive the plaudit of his heavenly father. A fine man has passed. Let us remember him with a drink.

Hamilton : Cheers.

In that part, Solomon, Hamilton and Brown are drinking in the hotel's bar. They are talking about their planned circus show. Brown talks about the hefty salary that would be given to Solomon. Solomon is pleased that his talent had been recognized by the White people. White people are proud of Solomon's talent. Even the Whites invite

Solomon to work with them. Turns out it is just a white man's charade to trick Solomon. In fact Solomon will be sold as a slave not a circus performer.

## B.2 Sadness

Sadness is something that all people experience. It can be said that it is a bad situation that people want to.. Sadness can be expressed in crying and dampened mood. “Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood” .There is a part of this movie that depicts the insistence of White people against Black people.

Burch : Well, my boy, how yah feel now?

Solomon : I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me

Burch : Yah not any—

Solomon : And I promise you - I promise - upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.

Burch : Resolve this. Produce your papers. (00:13:14 – 00:13:36)

Solomon feels sad. When he is accused of being a slave by White people. In fact, he is a free man. In Saratoga the majority of the population is white. Whereas black residents are usually found from Georgia. Solomon is black "nigger". So Burch does not believe he is from Saratoga. Solomon tries to tell Burch that he is from Saratoga, New York. In fact, he also has free paper. Unfortunately, Burch does not believe him. Solomon tries to find a paper to show to Burch. However, the letters had apparently been taken when he is kidnapped. He is put in a dark room like a prison. The view that White people has is that if a person is black. It means he is from a Negro, whereas in fact Solomon is from Saratoga. There is a part of this film that depicts Solomon's sadness to be separated from his family.

Solomon : The crew is fairly small. If it were well planned, I believe they could be strong armed.

Clemens Ray : Three can't stand against a whole crew. The rest here are niggers, born and bred slaves. Niggers ain't got the stomach for a fight, not a damn one.

Robert : All I know, we get where we travelling we'll wish we'd died trying.

Clemens Ray : Survival is not about certain death, it is about keeping your head down.

Solomon : Days ago I was with my family, in my home. Now you tell me all is lost. "Tell no one who I really am" if I want to survive. I don't want to survive, I want to live  
(00:22:16 – 00:23:11)

While on board Robert, Solomon, and Clemens are chatting. They plan to fight the White people. Unfortunately, their crew is few. They will be made slaves. They are brought by steamboat to New Orleans. One of their crew tries to escape. Finally he is killed by a White person. If there are slaves who oppose and try to get out. Then the master will whip or kill them on the spot. Solomon is helpless. He imagines a few days ago. He is still with his family. Now he is gone a long way. He does not know if he can come back one day. He feels very sad about the fate that had come to him. The film also depicts Solomon's suffering when he is away from his children.

Solomon : Eliza. Eliza, stop!

Solomon : Stop it! Stop!

Eliza : It's all I have to keep my loss present.

Solomon : You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will drown in it.

Eliza : Have you stopped crying for your children? You make no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?

Solomon : ...They are as my flesh... (00:39:52 – 00:40:25)

Eliza is Solomon's friend. She is one of Mr Ford's slaves. She is sad because she had to part with his children. All day long she cries. Solomon could not bear it and stopped her. Eventually they get into a fight. Eliza thinks Solomon had forgotten his children. Though Solomon feels sad and lost his children. Furthermore, in the movie, it is clearly portrayed how cruel white people have separated parents from their children.

Then they make black people slaves. Their happiness is snatched away by sadness. In the next dialogue, Solomon explains that he survived. He does not want to give into despair. He will hold on until there is a chance to be free.

Eliza : Then who is distressed? Do I upset the Mistress and the Master? Do you care less for my loss than their well being?

Solomon : Master Ford is a decent man.

Eliza : He is a slaver.

Solomon : Under the circumstances—

Eliza : Under the circumstances he is a slaver! Christian only in his proclamations. Separated me from my precious babies for lack of a few dollars. But you truckle at his boot—

Solomon : No...

Eliza : You luxuriate in his favor.

Solomon : I survive. I will not fall into despair. Woeful and crushed; melancholy is the yolk I see most. I will offer up my talents to Master Ford. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune.

Solomon survives. He does not give into despair. He is just waiting for the right time. A time where he can get a chance to be free. In the scene 00:39:52 – 00:40:48 it can observe that Black people experience sadness. They are separated from their

families. They suffer a lot. White people sold them into slavery. However, Solomon does not give up. He survives. He believes that one day there will be a chance for him to be free. Even he can live normally like before.

### B.3 Disgust

Disgust can be expressed by body language, physical reactions, and facial expressions. “This sense of revulsion can originate from a number of things, including an unpleasant taste, sight, or smell” (Cherry 2020). There is a part of this film that depicts the situation.

Tibeats : Didn't I tell yah last night to get a keg of nails of Chapin?

Solomon : And so I did; and Chapin said he would get another size for you, if you wanted them when he came back from the field.

Tibeats : Goddamn yah! I thought yah knowedsomethin'!

Solomon : I did as instructed. If there's something wrong, then its wrong with your instructions.

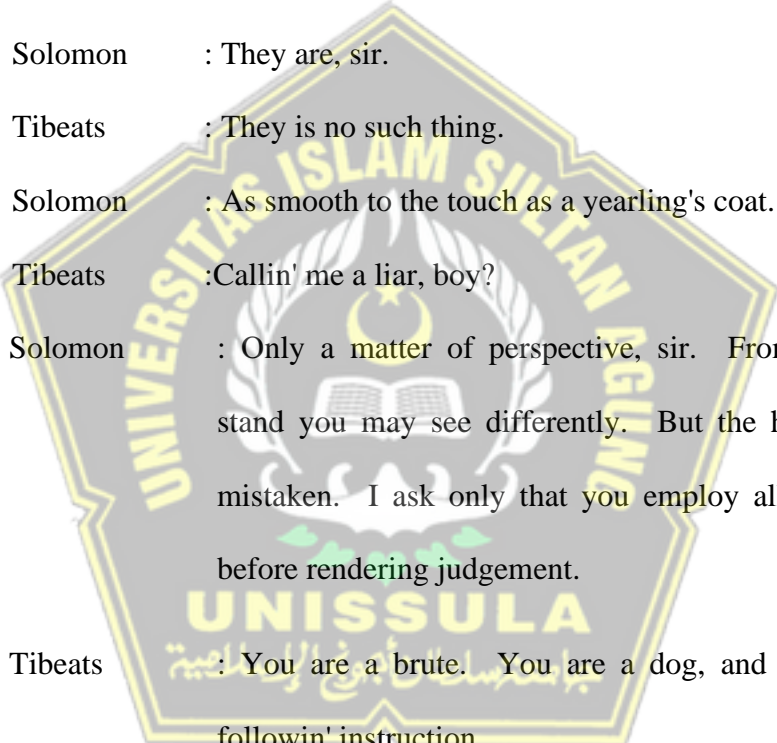
Tibeats : Yah black bastard! Yah goddman black bastard!  
(00:45:47 – 00:46:11)

At that time, Solomon is building a wooden house which require a lot of nails. Tibeats asks Solomon to take the nails from Chapin. However, Chapin does not give it.

He does not have nails that size. Then Tibcats is annoyed and refused to accept the reason. Then he get angry. He says harshly in a high tone to Solomon. He is disgusted by Solomon. He also mocked his skin color.

#### **B.4 Fear**

In this film there is emotion of fear. Fear is an emotional response to a threat. The following is a passage that can illustrate the situation.



Tibcats : Make them boards flush.

Solomon : They are, sir.

Tibcats : They is no such thing.

Solomon : As smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.

Tibcats : Callin' me a liar, boy?

Solomon : Only a matter of perspective, sir. From where you stand you may see differently. But the hands are not mistaken. I ask only that you employ all your senses before rendering judgement.

Tibcats : You are a brute. You are a dog, and no better for followin' instruction.

Solomon : I'll do as ordered, sir. (00:42:35 – 00:43:15)

Tibcats asks Solomon to smooth the boards. It will be used to build a house. Solomon has done it according to orders. When Tibcats sae it. He is not satisfied. He thinks the board is still rough. Tibcats is angry because Solomon. He thinks Solomon is a liar. Solomon is afraid of what Tibcats says. He tries to explain again. It is just a



matter of different points of view. Tibbeats become angry and insults Solomon by calling him an animal. There is also a part of this movie that depicts this situation.

Epps : Pats...! Patsey!

Solomon : Do not look in his direction. Continue on.

Epps :Patsey...!

Solomon : Found her, Master, and brought her back just as instructed. EPPS What'd you jus now tell her? What'd you say to Pats?

Solomon : No words were spoken. None of consequence.

Epps : Lie! Damned liar! Saw you talkin' with 'er. Tell me!

Solomon : I cannot speak of what did not occur. (01:10:04 – 01:10:38)

Epps asks Solomon to find Patsey. After finding her. Solomon asks Patsey to leave. He is afraid Patsey will get into trouble. At that time, Epps is furious because he feels neglected by Patsey. Then Epps accuses Solomon of lying to him. Epps thinks Solomon incited Patsey not to meet him. In fact, Solomon only forbids Patsey to meet Epps because it will cause problems. Finally, Solomon is chased by Epps. Epps forces him to chart the truth. Solomon is scared and ran until he fell. There is a part of this film that describe the situation.

Patroller (aggressively) : Boy, where are you going?

Solomon (almost tripping over his words) : To the store, Sir, to Bartholomew's. I was sent there by Mistress Epps.

Patroller : Get there and get there quick.

In that scene, Solomon asks by Mistress Epps to deliver a letter. Solomon passes through the forest in a hurry. There Solomon see a group of patrol officers. They are preparing for the lynching of two young men (Black people). They are looking each other. Suddenly the sniffer dogs start barking and the patrolmen turn to Solomon. Salomon's entire body shook with anticipation. Solomon is frightened. Then the officer grabb Solomon by the neck and kick him hard. After Solomon informs him that he is ordered by the White man to send a letter. Then Solomon is released.

## **B.5 Surprise**

Surprise is the feeling that arises when something unexpected happens. It can be Positive or negative. Surprised can expressed by facial expressions, physical responses, and verbal reactions. "Surprise is usually quite brief and is characterized by a physiological startle response following something unexpected". There is part in the movie which depicts how Solomon is surprised when his name change to Platt.

Freeman : You fit the description given. Why didn't you answer when called?

Solomon : My name is not Platt. My name is...

Freeman : Your name is Platt, and I will teach you your name so that you don't forget. (00:28:17 – 00:28:38)

In this part Solomon is surprised because his name is changed to Platt. Initially he does not know if his name is changed to Platt. He is called he remained seated. However, Freeman saw it and scolded him. He said his name was Platt. Solomon had to remember the name he is giving.

## **B.6 Anger**

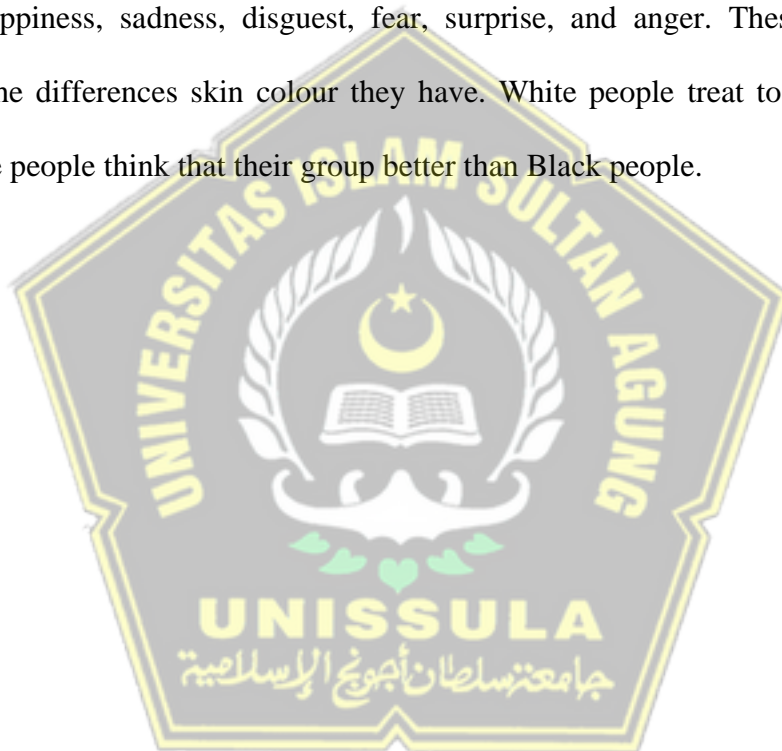
Anger is an emotion characterized by opposition to someone or feelings after being mistreated. Anger helps us understand that we have been wronged and gives us the impetus to act or improve things. “Anger can be a particularly powerful emotion characterized by feelings of hostility, agitation, frustration, and antagonism towards others. Like fear, anger can play a part in your body's fight or flight response” (Cherry 2020). There is part in the movie which depicts Solomon’s angry when Epps whip his friend.

Solomon : Thou devil! Sooner or later, somewhere in the course of eternal justice thou shalt answer for this sin!

Epps : No sin! There is no sin! A man does how he pleases with his property. At the moment, Platt, I am of great pleasure. You be goddamn careful I don't come to wantin' to lightenin' my mood no further. (01:52:06 – 01:52:27)

In this situation, Epps punishes Patsey with his whip. Whereas Patsey only goes to ask Mrs. Shaw for soap. However, Epps panics thinking Patsey is missing. Finally, Epps strips Patsey. Then whip her. Until her body is bleeding and injured. Patsey is agitated and dying. Solomon could not bear to see it. Salomon is angry with Epps. He tries to stop Epps and reminds him of sin. However, Epps is not afraid of sin. He thinks Patsey is his property. So he can treat his at will.

There are several type as mentioned above that cause emotion main character. They are happiness, sadness, disgust, fear, surprise, and anger. These types arise because of the differences skin colour they have. White people treat to Black people unfair. White people think that their group better than Black people.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

In America, racism happened many years until this present day. Racism has always existed in America and it always will be. This study found that racism arises because of the different physical characteristics they have. One of them is physical characteristics. They have white and black skin color. White people think they are better than Black people. They can treat Black people as they want. Even White people assume that their group is educated while Black people do not. In *12 Years A Slave* movie depicted racial discrimination against White people to Black people. This discrimination arises because of the different skin colors they have. This movie tells of slavery experienced by Black people. Solomon is a slave who is victims of white people. He sold and made slaves. He gets inappropriate behavior because of the color of his skin. All black people are considered slaves. White people behave badly towards Black people. Solomon was bought to work all day without pay. White people treat him like their property. However, Solomon is patient in the face of this calamity. In his silence, he is always looking for ways to escape from that place. During 12 years he worked. He worked for 3 masters. He works from place to place. He always tries to run away. Besides, he also writes letters asking for help. In the end, one of his master's friends helps him. One day Solomon's friend comes with a free letter. He also bring him

home. During 12 years, he left home and eventually returned to gather with his family again.

The question of number 2 can be summarized that Solomon has experienced with the emotional state when he was kidnapped and then made a slave, tortured, and abused. This happens because of the difference in skin color he has, he does not have a skin color like the people around him. In this film, Solomon as the main character has the basic types of emotions that an individual has are happiness, sadness, fear, disgust, anger, surprise. These emotional types happened when Solomon was forced to be a slave. For example, Solomon felt sad. When he was accused of being a slave by White people. In fact, he was a free man.

## **B. Suggestion**

After analyzing *12 Years A Slave* movie produced by Steve McQueen in 2013. This study found six types of emotions. This study suggests the readers get further information and knowledge about the condition of black people in America. There are many issues that can be discussed dealing with this movie. The next researchers who are interested to analyze *12 Years A Slave* movie. They can explore another topic. For example an analysis the struggles from the main character to be a free man. Meanwhile, the author focuses on what emotions the main character experiences.

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## APPENDICES

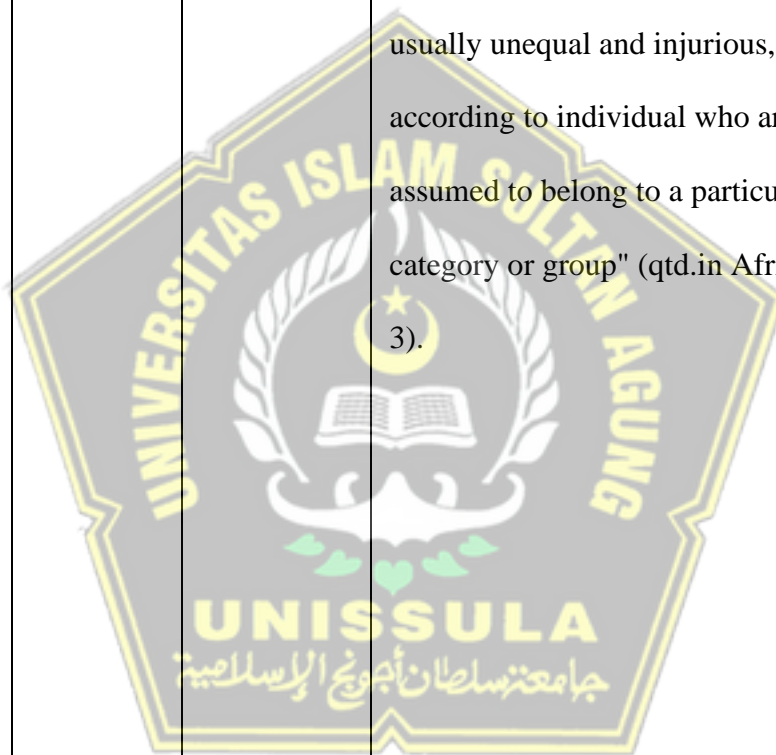
### PSYCHO-ANALYSIS REVIEW OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S EMOTIONS AS SEEN IN THE *12 YEARS A SLAVE* MOVIE

#### 1. The Racial Discrimination Experienced By The Main Character in *12 Years A Slave* Movie

No.	Data	Form of Data	Minutes	Type / Answering Problem Formulation	Reference	Comment
1.	<p>BURCH (CONT'D) : Yah no free man. And yah ain't from Saratoga. Yah from Georgia.</p> <p>BURCH (CONT'D) : Yah ain't a free man. Yah</p>	Dialogue	00:13:46 - 00:14:08	1	<p>“Being black in the U.S. society means always having to be prepared for anti black actions by whites in most places and at many times of the day, week, month, or year. Being black means living</p>	<p>Solomon received bad treatment from White people. Burch (White people) thought that Solomon came from Georgia. In fact, Solomon is from Saratoga, New York. Solomon was suspected of being a resident of</p>

	nuthin' but a Georgia runaway.  BURCH (CONT'D) : Yah a runaway nigger from Georgia.				various types of racial discrimination from cradle to grave” (qtd. in Burt et al. 648).	Georgia because of his black skin color. Meanwhile, the residents of Saratoga are mostly white. Burch judges Solomon. He called Solomon a slave "nigger" from Georgia.
2.	CLEMENS RAY : If you want to survive, do and say as little as possible.  Tell no one who you really are and tell no one that you can read and write.  CLEMENS RAY (CONT'D) (slowly) :  Unless you want to be a dead nigger.	Dialogue	00:21:35 -  00:21:50	1	“Being black in the U.S. society means always having to be prepared for anti black actions by whites in most places and at many times of the day, week, month, or year. Being black means living various types of racial discrimination from cradle to grave” (qtd. in Burt et al. 648).	Clement is Salomon's friend. He's a slave. They are chatting on the ship while on the way to be sold to their master. Clement notified Salomon and the others slave. If they want to stay alive and safe. They cannot tell someone they can read and write. White people treat Black people badly. Stupid is a nickname for Black people. They cannot read or write. They are

						only slaves.
3.	<p>MISTRESS EPPS : Where yah from, Platt?</p> <p>SOLOMON I have told you.</p> <p>MISTRESS EPPS : Tell me again.</p> <p>SOLOMON : Washington.</p> <p>MISTRESS EPPS : Who were yah Master?</p> <p>SOLOMON : Master name of Freeman.</p> <p>MISTRESS EPPS : Was he a learned man?</p>	Dialogue	01:02:48 - 01:03:20	1	<p>"The term of discrimination, it refers to differential treatment, usually unequal and injurious, according to individual who are assumed to belong to a particular category or group" (qtd.in Afrigh 3).</p>	<p>Mistress Epps asked Solomon to deliver the letter. Before he left. Mistress Epps asked Solomon about his master. He felt nervous when he answered. He is been trying to tell the truth. However, Mistress Epps emphasized that slaves did not need to be able to read and write. They only need to work for their master. White people treats Black people as only a slave. Even though black people was a freeman. White people do not care. Because skin color determines an action.</p>



SOLOMON : I suppose  
so.

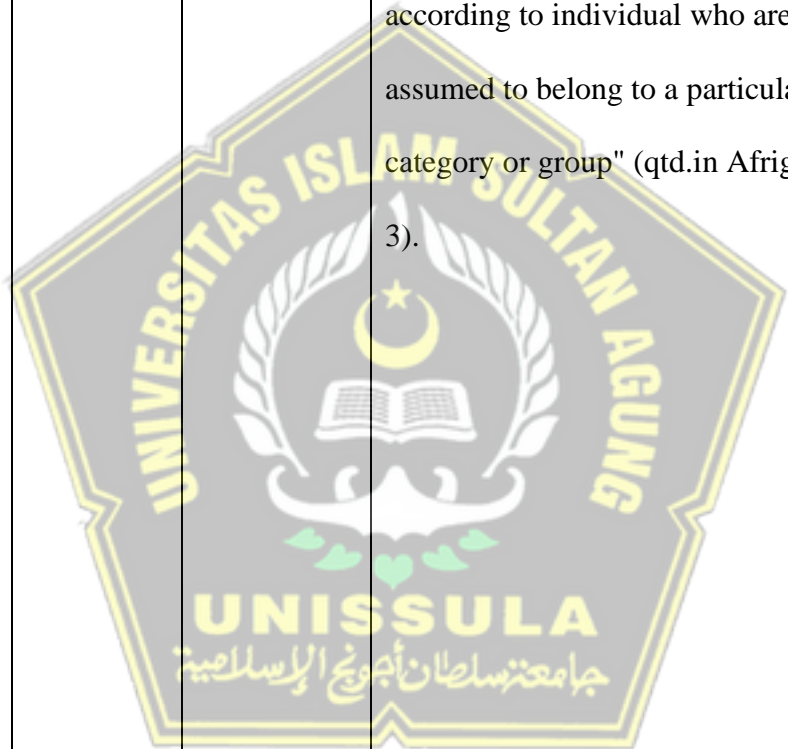
MISTRESS EPPS : He  
learn yah ta read?

SOLOMON : A word here  
or there, but I have no  
understanding of the  
written text.

MISTRESS EPPS : Don't  
trouble yer self with it.  
Same as the rest, Master  
bought yah to work. Tha's  
all. And any more'll earn  
yah a hun'red lashes.



4.	<p>TREACH : Two hundred forty pounds for Bob.</p> <p>EPPS : What yah got for James?</p> <p>TREACH : Two hundred ninety five pounds.</p> <p>EPPS : Tha's real good, boy. Tha's real good.</p> <p>TREACH : One hundred eighty two pounds for Platt.</p> <p>TREACH : One hundred</p>	Dialogue	00:28:48 - 01:29:29	1	<p>"The term of discrimination, it refers to differential treatment, usually unequal and injurious, according to individual who are assumed to belong to a particular category or group" (qtd.in Afrigh 3).</p>	<p>In this scene, all the slaves were gathered to weigh their crop. Solomon got less than average results. Every slave who produced a small amount of cotton would be punished. The master (White people) treated Black people unfairly. Epps punished Solomon by whipping him. It is intended so that he is afraid and tomorrow will work even better. Slaves were not paid a salary. They will be punished if the results are not as average.</p>
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	<p>eighty two.</p> <p>EPPS : How much can even an average nigger pick a day?</p> <p>TREACH : Two hundred pounds.</p> <p>EPSS : Take them out, take the whip.</p>					
5.	<p>EPPS : Well, boy, I understand I've got learned nigger that writes letters and tries to get white fellows to mail me.</p> <p>EPPS : Well, Armsy told</p>	Dialogue	01:34:29 - 01:37:00	1	<p>Racial discrimination is differential treatment of members of other groups. It can be from individual or group. (qtd. In Lee et al. 209).</p>	<p>Solomon tried to run away but he did not know what to do. Then came the White man who offered to help him. Finally Solomon asked the White man for help to deliver his letter to his friend. It turned out that the white man</p>

me today the devil was among my niggers. That I had one that needed close watching or he would run away. When I axed him why, he said you come over to him and waked him up in the middle of the night and wanted him to carry a letter to Marksville. What have yah got to say to that ?

SOLOMON : All I have to say, master, is all that need be said. There is no truth



trapped Solomon. He just took the opportunity for Epps to make himself the overseer. Epps comes and scolds Solomon. To save himself, Solomon would be lying if he did not send the letter, because he could not write and read. White people consider Black people to be uneducated. They are born slaves and they are fools.

in it.

EPSS : You say.

SOLOMON : How could I write a letter without ink or paper? There is nobody I want to write to 'cause I had not got any friends living as I know of. That Armsby is a lying drunken fellow. You know this, just as you know that I am constant in truth. Now, master, I can see what that Armsby is after, plain enough. Did not he want





you to hire him for an overseer?					
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**2. The Type of Emotions Experienced by The Main Character From Psychoanalytic Review As Seen in The *12 Years A Slave* Movie**

No.	Data	Form of Data	Minutes	Type / Answering Problem Formulation	Reference	Comment
1.	SOLOMON : I apologize for my appearance. I have had a difficult time of things these past many years.	Dialogue	02:05:10 - 02:06:05	2	"Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state that is characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, gratification, satisfaction, and well-being"	This scene, tells about Solomon's return to his family. After 12 years of being sold into slavery. He was touched and happy to see his family again. Her children are all grown up.

	SOLOMON (CONT'D) : Alonzo... Margaret, yes? You do not recognize me, do you? Do you...do you even remember the last time we saw each other? I put you on a carriage with your mother...				(Cherry 2020).	Even his daughter is married and has a child. He was very happy to see them. Then he hugged his family tightly.
2.	SHERIFF : Platt...? Where is the boy called Platt?  SOLOMON : ...Sir...  SHERIFF : Your name is Platt, is it?  SOLOMON : Yes, sir.	Dialogue	02:00:50 -  02:02:25	2	"Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state that is characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, gratification, satisfaction, and well-being"  (Cherry 2020).	This dialogue tells when Solomon was hoeing with his friends in the fields. Then came Sheriff calling Solomon. He looked for Solomon and asked him a few questions. The question was aimed to find out whether Solomon was a freeman or a slave. When Sheriff pointed to a man standing at

<p>SHERIFF : Do you know that man?</p>						
<p>SOLOMON : Mr. Parker...?</p>						
<p>SHERIFF : Say again?</p>						
<p>SOLOMON : Mr. Parker?</p>						
<p>SHERIFF : That man received a letter compiling many accusations. You look me in the eye and on your life answer me truthfully: have you any other name than Platt?</p>						
<p>SOLOMON : Solomon</p>						



Northup is my name.

EPPS : Sheriff...

SHERIFF : Have you a family? EPPS What's all this?. It's official business.

EPPS : My nigger, my business. SHERIFF: Your business waits.

SOLOMON : I have a wife and two children.

SHERIFF : What were your children's names?

SOLOMON : Margaret and Alonzo.

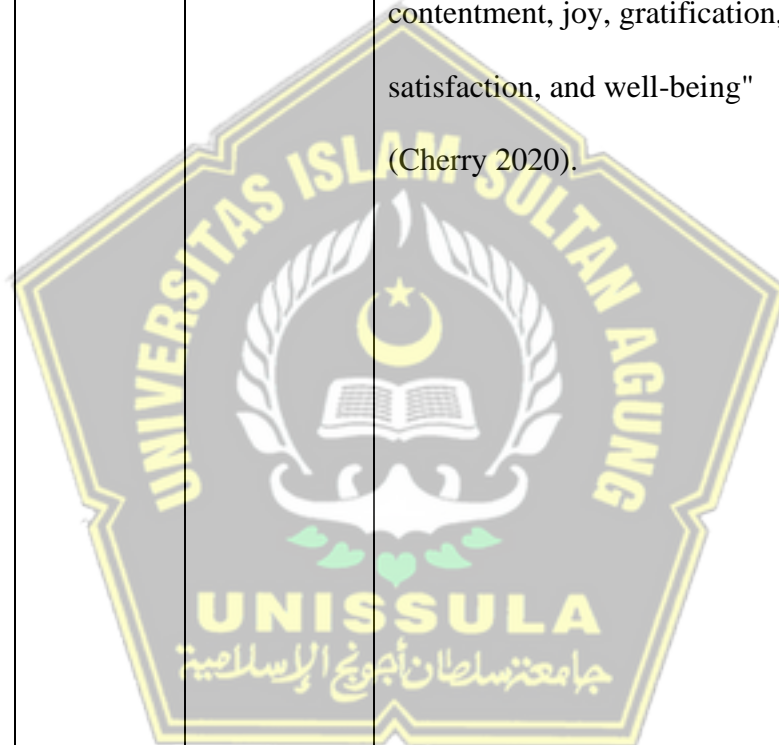


	<p>SHERIFF : And your wife's name before her marriage?</p> <p>SOLOMON : Anne Hampton. I am who I say.</p>					
3.	<p>EPPS : Nah... You will unhand 'em. Platt is my nigger!</p> <p>PARKER : He is Solomon Northup.</p> <p>EPPS : You say...</p> <p>PARKER : He belongs to no man.</p> <p>EPPS : You say! You</p>	Dialogue	02:02:25 - 02:03:08	2	<p>"Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state that is characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, gratification, satisfaction, and well-being" (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>When Parker (Solomon's friend) comes with a free letter for Solomon. Epps still did not believe that Solomon was a freeman. He still maintained that Solomon was his slave. He will fight anyone who has taken his slave. He did not want Solomon to be taken back to his family. Meanwhile, Solomon was happy. Because he will soon meet with his family. He was impatient and</p>

<p>come here, unfamiliar to me, and make claims.</p> <p>SHERIFF : Not claims. I have no doubts. This is Solomon Northup, a resident of Saratoga Springs, NY.</p> <p>EPPS : To hell with that! My nigger, and I'll fight you for 'em!</p> <p>PARKER : As is your right. As it will be my pleasure to bankrupt you in the courts. Your decision.</p>					<p>immediately got into the horse carriage with Parker.</p>
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4.	<p>BROWN : Forty-three dollars. All to you.</p> <p>SOLOMON : That...it's far more than my wages amount to.</p> <p>BROWN : Consider the remainder an advance from the circus. I cannot tell you...I honestly wish you had seen the expression of our director when I described your abilities. He was fairly overcome with excitement.</p> <p>HAMILTON : You should</p>	Dialogue	00:10:30 – 00:10:42	2	<p>"Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state that is characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, gratification, satisfaction, and well-being" (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>Solomon, Hamilton and Brown are among several parties drinking in the hotel's bar. They were talking about their planned circus show. Brown talked about the hefty salary that would be given to Solomon. They are proud of Solomon's talent. Solomon was pleased that his talent had been recognized by the white people. Even the Whites invited Solomon to work with them.</p>
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have invited him to sup  
with us.

BROWN : I did. I did, but  
so many preparations  
before the company is to  
depart.

SOLOMON :  
Gentlemen—

BROWN : Tomorrow we  
shall prepare for our  
Washington debut. But  
tonight, our thoughts are  
with the great man for  
whom this city prepared  
solemn memorial. He has





	<p>passed from the praise of men to receive the plaudit of his heavenly father. A fine man has passed. Let us remember him with a drink.</p> <p>HAMILTON : Cheers.</p>					
5.	<p>BURCH : Well, my boy, how yah feel now?</p> <p>SOLOMON : I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and children who are</p>	Dialogue	00:13:14 – 00:13:36	2	<p>“Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>Solomon felt sad. When he was accused of being a slave by White people. In fact, he was a free man. In Saratoga the majority of the population is white. Whereas black residents are usually found from Georgia. Solomon is black "nigger". So Burch does not believe he was</p>

	<p>equally free. I have papers.</p> <p>You have no right whatsoever to detain me</p> <p>BURCH : Yah not any—</p> <p>SOLOMON : And I promise you - I promise - upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.</p> <p>BURCH : Resolve this. Produce your papers.</p>					<p>from Saratoga. Solomon tried to told Burch that he was from Saratoga, New York. In fact, he also has free paper. Unfortunately, Burch did not believe him. Solomon tried to find a paper to show to Burch. However, the letters had apparently been taken when he was kidnapped. And he was put in a dark room like a prison.</p>
6.	<p>SOLOMON : The crew is fairly small. If it were well planned, I believe they could be strong</p>	Dialogue	00:22:16 – 00:23:11	2	<p>“Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of</p>	<p>While on board Robert, Solomon, and Clemens are chatting. They planned to fight the White people. Unfortunately, their crew is few. They will be made</p>

<p>armed.</p> <p>CLEMENS RAY : Three can't stand against a whole crew. The rest here are niggers, born and bred slaves. Niggers ain't got the stomach for a fight, not a damn one.</p> <p>ROBERT : All I know, we get where we travelling we'll wish we'd died trying.</p> <p>CLEMENS RAY : Survival is not about certain death, it is about</p>				<p>disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>slaves. They were brought by steamboat to New Orleans. One of their crew tried to escape. Finally he was killed by a White people. If there are slaves who oppose and try to get out. Then the master (White man) would whip or kill them on the spot. Solomon was helpless. He imagined a few days ago he was still with his family. Now he was gone a long way. He did not know if he could come back one day. He felt very sad about the fate that had come to him.</p>
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	<p>keeping your head down.</p> <p>SOLOMON : Days ago I was with my family, in my home. Now you tell me all is lost. “Tell no one who I really am” if I want to survive. I don’t want to survive, I want to live</p>					
7.	<p>SOLOMON : Eliza. Eliza, stop!</p> <p>SOLOMON (CONT'D) : Stop it! Stop!</p> <p>ELIZA : It’s all I have to keeps my loss present.</p>	Dialogue	00:39:52 – 00:40:25	2	<p>“Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>Eliza is one of Mr Ford's slaves. She was Solomon's friend. She was sad because she had to be separated from her children. All day she cried. Solomon couldn't stand it and stopped her. Eventually they got into a fight. Eliza thought Solomon had forgotten</p>

	<p>SOLOMON : You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will drown in it.</p> <p>ELIZA : Have you stopped crying for your children? You make no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?</p> <p>SOLOMON : ...They are as my flesh...</p>					<p>his children. Though Solomon felt sad and lost his children.</p>
8.	<p>ELIZA : Then who is distressed? Do I upset the Mistress and the Master? Do you care less for my</p>	Dialogue	00:40:25 – 00:40:48	2	<p>“Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of</p>	<p>In this situation, Solomon would not give up. He will survive. He distanced himself from despair. He was just waiting for the right time for a chance</p>

<p>loss than their well being?</p> <p>SOLOMON : Master Ford is a decent man.</p> <p>ELIZA : He is a slaver.</p> <p>SOLOMON : Under the circumstances—</p> <p>ELIZA : Under the circumstances he is a slaver! Christian only in his proclamations.</p> <p>Separated me from my precious babies for lack of a few dollars. But you truckle at his boot—</p>				<p>disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>to be free.</p>
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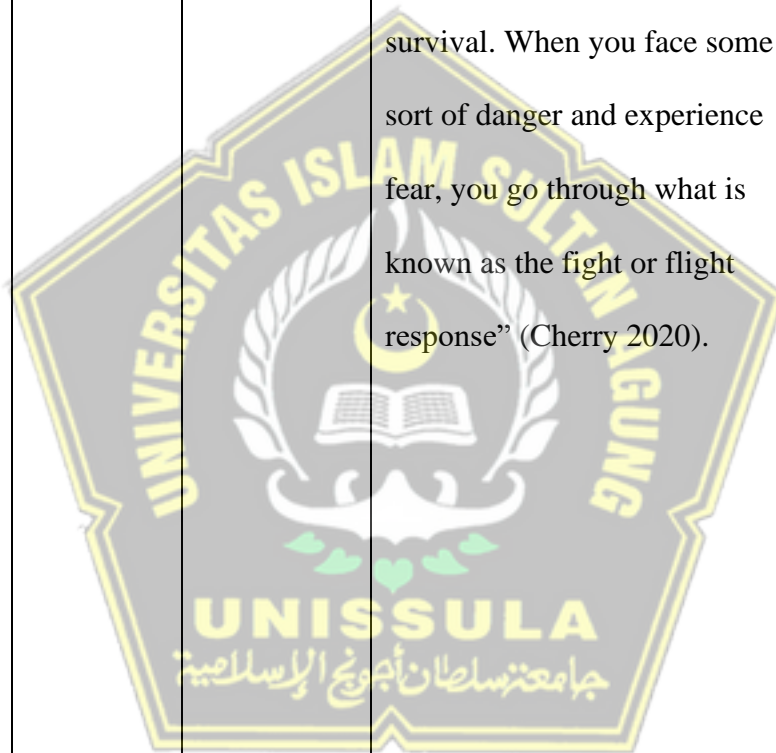



	<p>SOLOMON : No...</p> <p>ELIZA : You luxuriate in his favor.</p> <p>SOLOMON: I survive. I will not fall into despair. Woeful and crushed; melancholy is the yolk I see most. I will offer up my talents to Master Ford. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune.</p>					
9.	<p>TIBEATS : Didn't I tell yah last night to get a keg of nails of Chapin?</p> <p>SOLOMON : And so I</p>	Dialogue	00:45:47 – 00:46:11	2	<p>“This sense of revulsion can originate from a number of things, including an unpleasant taste, sight, or smell” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>At that time Solomon was building a wooden house which required a lot of nails. Tibeats asked Solomon to take the nails from Chapin. However,</p>

<p>did; and Chapin said he would get another size for you, if you wanted them when he came back from the field.</p> <p>TIBEATS : Goddamn yah! I thought yah knowed somethin'!</p> <p>SOLOMON : I did as instructed. If there's something wrong, then its wrong with your instructions.</p> <p>TIBEATS : Yah black bastard! Yah goddman</p>		<p>Chapin did not give it. He does not have nails that size. Then Tibeats was annoyed and refused to accept the reason. Then he got angry. He said harshly in a high tone to Solomon. He was also disgusted by Solomon. He also mocked his skin color.</p>
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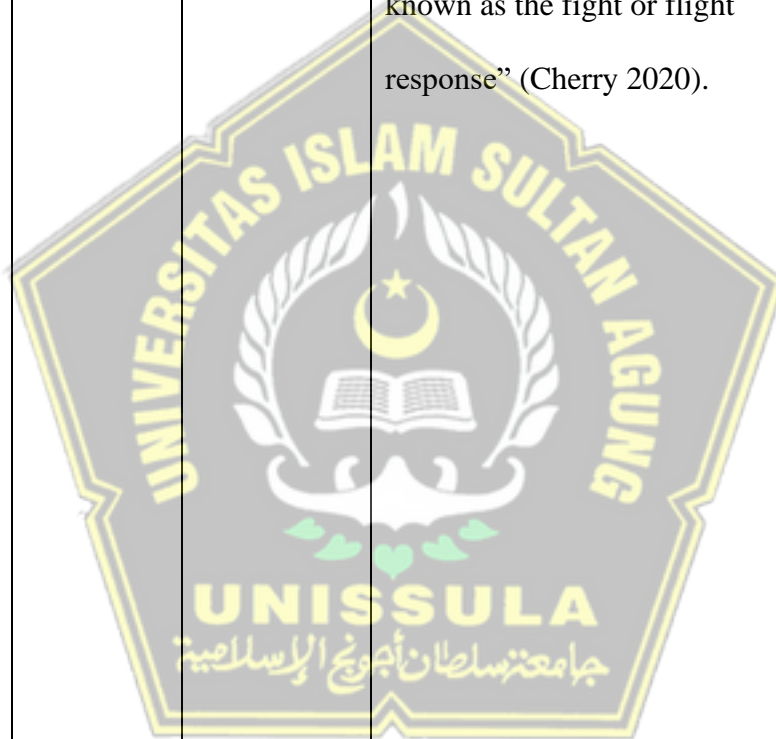


	black bastard!					
10.	<p>TIBEATS : Make them boards flush.</p> <p>SOLOMON : They are, sir.</p> <p>TIBEATS : They is no such thing.</p> <p>SOLOMON : As smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.</p> <p>TIBEATS : Callin' me a liar, boy?</p> <p>SOLOMON : Only a matter of perspective, sir.</p>	Dialogue	00:42:35 – 00:43:15	2	<p>“Fear is a powerful emotion that can also play an important role in survival. When you face some sort of danger and experience fear, you go through what is known as the fight or flight response” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>Tibeats asked Solomon to smooth the boards. It will be used to build a house. Solomon has done it according to orders. But when Tibeats saw it. He was not satisfied. He thought the board was still rough. Tibeats was angry because Solomon thought he was a liar. Solomon was afraid of what Tibeats said. He tried to explain again. It is just a matter of different points of view. Tibeats became angry and insulted Solomon by calling him an animal.</p>



	<p>From where you stand you may see differently. But the hands are not mistaken. I ask only that you employ all your senses before rendering judgement.</p> <p>TIBEATS : You are a brute. You are a dog, and no better for followin' instruction.</p> <p>SOLOMON : I'll do as ordered, sir.</p>					
11.	<p>EPPS : Pats...! Patsey!</p> <p>SOLOMON : Do not look</p>	Dialogue	01:10:04 – 01:10:38	2	<p>“Fear is a powerful emotion that can also play an important role in</p>	<p>Epps asked Solomon to find Patsey. After finding her. Solomon asked</p>

<p>in his direction. Continue on.</p> <p>EPPS : Patsey...!</p> <p>SOLOMON : Found her, Master, and brought her back just as instructed.</p> <p>EPPS What'd you jus now tell her? What'd you say to Pats?</p> <p>SOLOMON : No words were spoken. None of consequence.</p> <p>EPPS : Lie! Damned liar!</p>				<p>survival. When you face some sort of danger and experience fear, you go through what is known as the fight or flight response” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>Patsey to leave. He was afraid Patsey would get into trouble. At that time Epps was furious because he felt neglected by Patsey. Then Epps accused Solomon of lying to him. Epps thought Solomon incited Patsey not to meet him. In fact, Solomon only forbids Patsey to meet Epps. Because it will cause problems. Finally, Solomon was chased by Epps. Epps forces him to chart the truth. Solomon was scared and ran until he fell.</p>
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	<p>Saw you talkin' with 'er.</p> <p>Tell me!</p> <p>SOLOMON : I cannot speak of what did not occur.</p>					
12.	<p>PATROLLER (aggressively) : Boy, where are you going?</p> <p>SOLOMON : (almost tripping over his words) : To the store, Sir, to Bartholomew's. I was sent there by Mistress Epps.</p> <p>PATROLLER : Get there</p>	Dialogue	00:40:25 – 00:40:48	2	<p>“Fear is a powerful emotion that can also play an important role in survival. When you face some sort of danger and experience fear, you go through what is known as the fight or flight response” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>Solomon was asked by Mistress Epps to deliver a letter. Solomon passed through the forest in a hurry. There Solomon saw a group of patrol officers, preparing for the lynching of two young men (black people).</p>

	and get there quick.					
13.	<p>FREEMAN (CONT'D) : You fit the description given. Why didn't you answer when called?</p> <p>SOLOMON : My name is not Platt. My name is...</p> <p>FREEMAN : Your name is Platt, and I will teach you your name so that you don't forget.</p>	Dialogue	00:28:17 – 00:28:38	2	<p>“Surprise is usually quite brief and is characterized by a physiological startle response following something unexpected” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>In this part Solomon was surprised because his name is changed to Platt. Initially he did not know if his name was changed to Platt. So, when he was called he remained seated. However Freeman saw it and scolded him. He said his name was Platt. And Solomon had to remember the name he was giving.</p>
14.	<p>SOLOMON : Thou devil! Sooner or later, somewhere in the course of eternal justice thou shalt</p>	Dialogue	01:52:06 – 01:52:27	2	<p>“Anger can be a particularly powerful emotion characterized by feelings of hostility, agitation, frustration, and antagonism</p>	<p>In this situation, Epps punished Patsey with his whip. Whereas Patsey only went to ask Mrs. Shaw for soap. However, Epps panics thinking Patsey</p>

<p>answer for this sin!</p> <p>EPPS : No sin! There is no sin! A man does how he pleases with his property. At the moment, Platt, I am of great pleasure. You be goddamn careful I don't come to wantin' to lightenin' my mood no further.</p>				<p>towards others. Like fear, anger can play a part in your body's fight or flight response” (Cherry 2020).</p>	<p>is missing. Finally, Epps strips Patsey. Then whip her. Until her body is bleeding and injured. Patsey is agitated and dying. Solomon could not bear to see it. Salomon was angry with Epps. He tried to stop Epps and remind him of sin. However, Epps was not afraid of sin. He thought Patsey is his property. So he could treat his at will.</p>
--	--	--	--	---	---









FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

12 YEARS A SLAVE





*Screenplay by*

John Ridley





**12** YEARS A SLAVE

## BEST ADAPTED SCREENPLAY

*Screenplay by*

John Ridley

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CARD: 1841

FADE IN:

1 INT. TOWNHOUSE/STUDY - DAY 1

-EARLY APRIL, 1841-

We are close on a PAIR OF BLACK HANDS as they open A FINELY WRAPPED PACKET OF VIOLIN STRINGS.

WE CUT TO the hands stringing a VIOLIN. It's not a high end piece, but it is quite nice.

WE CUT TO a wide shot of the study. Sitting in a chair with violin in hand is SOLOMON NORTHUP; a man in his late twenties. Everything about Solomon, his mien and manner, is distinguished. But he, too, seems a hardy individual. Someone who has known manual labor in his time.

Solomon begins to lightly play his violin, as if testing the strings, their tuning. Satisfied, Solomon begins to play vigorously. As he does, we make a HARD CUT TO:

2 INT. HOUSE/LIVING ROOM - EVENING 2

We come in on a lively affair. A dinner party is being thrown within the confines of a fairly stately house. In attendance are EIGHT COUPLES. All are WHITE and all are FAIRLY YOUNG, in their early twenties. The men and women are dressed in very fine attire. We should get the sense that for the most part they are people of means.

The furniture has been set aside in the living room. At the moment the couples are engaged in the dancing of a REEL.

The music they are dancing to is being played by Solomon, having cut directly from the tune he was previously playing. He plays with a light determination, and in no way seems possessed with empty servitude.

Solomon concludes the reel, and the dancers break into enthusiastic applause, which is followed by personal thanks and congratulations from all. It should be clear that despite their respective races there is much admiration and appreciation for Solomon's abilities.

3

INT. NORTHUP HOUSE/BEDROOM - MORNING

3

It is a Saturday morning. Clad in her finest attire is ANNE; Solomon's wife, a few years younger than he. We see also the Northup children: MARGARET who is eight, and ALONZO who is five. They are handsome, and well groomed kids. Anne straightens up the children. She finishes,

(CONTINUED)





3 CONTINUED:

3

she rises up and stands behind them, almost as if preparing to pose for a portrait.

They all wait a moment, then Solomon enters the foyer. He stands and looks admiringly at his family. ADMIRINGLY stressed. It isn't that he doesn't have love for them, he does as well. But in the moment, he truly admires his greatest accomplishment: a family that is healthy and well and provided for. He goes to his children, and hands each a coin, then goes to Anne. Gives her a kiss on the cheek. The children giggle at the sight.

4 EXT. STREET - DAY

4

Solomon and his family are out walking along the streets and groves of Saratoga.

The streets are well populated this morning with many people out strolling. Most are WHITE, but there are BLACKS as well. They are FREED BLACKS who mingle fairly easily - though not always completely - with the whites. We see, too, a few BLACK SLAVES who travel with their WHITE MASTERS. These pairings are largely from the south and - despite the fact the blacks are slaves - they are not physically downtrodden, not field hands. They are well dressed and "leading apparently an easy life" - comparatively speaking - as they trail their masters.

As they walk, Solomon and his family arrive to an intersection well-worn and muddied from horse and cart traffic. Solomon and his children easily jump across the muck. Anne stands at the lip of the puddle, calls for Solomon to help her across.

ANNE

Solomon...

Solomon, turning back to his wife with a broad smile waving her forward:

SOLOMON

Come, Anne. Jump.

The children, now smiling as well, egg their mother on.

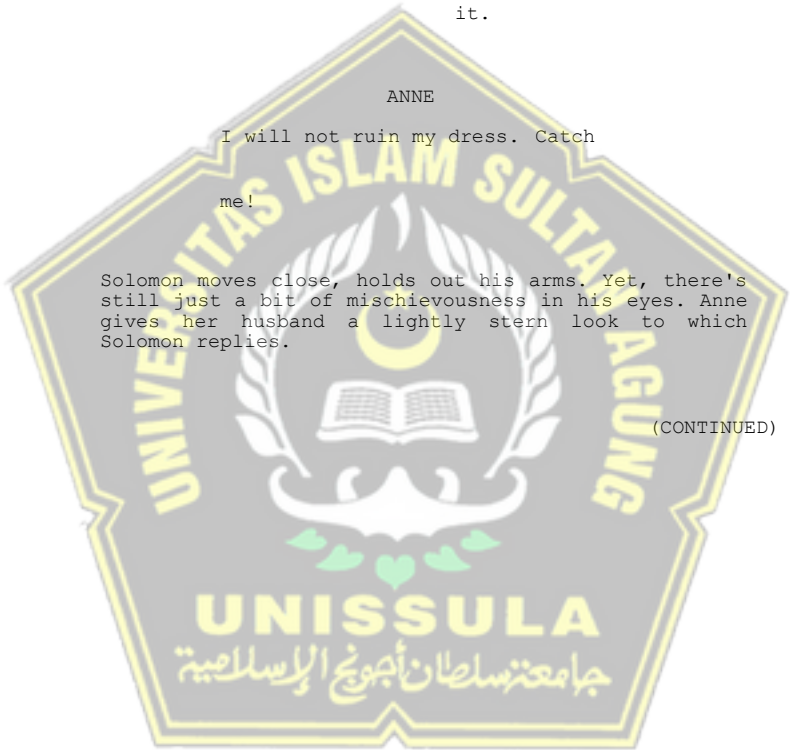
ALONZO  
Jump.  
You can make it.

MARGARET  
I've done it. You can make  
it.

ANNE  
I will not ruin my dress. Catch  
me!

Solomon moves close, holds out his arms. Yet, there's still just a bit of mischievousness in his eyes. Anne gives her husband a lightly stern look to which Solomon replies.

(CONTINUED)



4 CONTINUED:

4

SOLOMON

I will catch you, Anne.

(beat)

I will.

Again, lightly stern:

ANNE

You will.

And with that Anne takes the leap. Solomon catches her, swings her around grandly and sets her down lightly to the delighted applause of the children. That done, Solomon takes Anne's hand and leads her on.

As Solomon and his family make their way, among the slaves on the street, we see one in particular; JASPER. As he trails his MASTER he can't help but note Solomon and his family as they enter A STORE. His intrigue of this most handsome and harmonious group should be obvious.

With his Master occupied, Jasper moves slyly toward the STORE. Frozen on the spot, Jasper looks on admiringly. Suddenly a voice barks out-

A VOICE (O.S.)

Jasper! Come on!

5

INT. STORE - LATER

5

We are inside the store of MR. CEPHAS PARKER; a white man and a supplier of general goods. Solomon greets him with:

SOLOMON

Mr. Parker.

PARKER

Mr. Northup. Mrs. Northup.

With money in hand the Northup children move quickly about the store looking for items to purchase.



5 CONTINUED:

5

Anne looks over some silks and fabrics. Parker suggests to Solomon:

PARKER (CONT'D)

A new cravat, Solomon? Pure silk  
by way of the French.

SOLOMON

We are in need of a fresh carry  
all for the Mrs's travels.

PARKER

A year's passed? Off to Sandy  
Hill?

ANNE

I am.

Using a long pole, Mr. Parker fetches down a CARRY  
ALL from an upper shelf.

PARKER

Something to suit your style,  
but sturdy enough for the forty  
miles round trip.

Handing the Bag to Anne, she is immediately taken by it.

ANNE

It's beautiful.

SOLOMON

(cautiously)

At what price?

ANNE

We will take it. Children, come  
see what your father has just  
purchased for me.

As the children run over - chattering excitedly about  
the new gift - they RUN PAST JASPER who has quietly  
entered the store.

At the checkout counter sits a portrait of WILLIAM HENRY  
HARRISON, the edges draped in black crepe. Before the book  
sits a LEDGER. Mr. Parker asks of Solomon:

PARKER

If you would sign our condolence  
book. My hope is to find a way to  
forward it to the Widow Harrison.  
Sad days for the nation.

SOLOMON

Yes, certainly. Poor Mrs. Harris  
and her children. I hope  
brighter times ahead.

(CONTINUED)

5 CONTINUED: (2)

5

Jasper looks scared, timid. It's as though he'd like to engage, but is unsure of as to how. Noting Jasper, Parker says:

PARKER

A moment, sir, and you will be  
assisted.

SOLOMON

If we could discuss the price...





(CONTINUED)



5 CONTINUED: (3)

5

PARKER

Forgive me, Mrs. Northup. A

customer waits. Welcome, sir.

To Jasper, with good nature:

SOLOMON

Shop well, but mind your wallet.

PARKER

Ignore the gentleman's nonsense.  
Now, may I interest you in a new  
cravat? Pure silk by way of the--

Before Parker can finish, the door opens. It's Jasper's  
Master, FITZGERALD. He's stern, clearly displeased.

FITZGERALD

Jasper!

(to Parker)

My regrets for the intrusion.

SOLOMON

No intrusion.

Fitzgerald looks to Solomon. It is a cold glare as  
though he wasn't speaking to, and has no interest in  
a response from a black man. Looking back to Parker:

FITZGERALD

Good day, sir.

Anne, busy in the kitchen, puts the final touches to the meal, which is just about to begin. Solomon, in the meanwhile, sits at the head of the table reading from a NEWSPAPER. He reads to his children solemn news of the funeral arrangements for the recently deceased President Harrison.

SOLOMON

"Thus has passed away from earth  
our late President."

Solomon starts from the top of the article.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

"During the morning, from sunrise,  
the heavy bells had been pealing  
forth their slow and solemn toll  
while the minute guns announced  
that soon the grave would receive  
its trust. Our city as well as  
our entire nation has been called  
to weep over the fall of a great  
and good man. One who was by the  
wishes of a large majority of our

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

people raised to fill the highest  
place of trust within their gift.  
William Henry Harrison."

A long moment of quiet, the family continuing to eat.

Then, from Margaret:

MARGARET

Will you read it again?

ANNE

Not just now, darling.

Anne enters the dining room and places a large chicken  
at the center of the table. As she takes a seat, all  
heads are bowed.

MARGARET

For food that stays our hunger,  
For rest that brings us ease,  
For homes where memories linger,  
We give our thanks for these.

ALL

Amen.

SOLOMON

Margaret, that was wonderful.

MARGARET

Thank you, Papa.

SOLOMON

Alonzo, do you have something to  
say?

ALONZO

Yes, I helped Momma make this.

ANNE

Yes, and you were such a good help.  
Especially making the gravy.

MARGARET

Papa, I would very much like to  
learn how to play the violin.  
Could you teach me?

ALONZO

Me too!

MARGARET

Yes, but I asked Papa first.

SOLOMON

Both of you, calm down. We will  
have our first lesson after this  
wonderful dinner. And on that  
note, let's start eating.

(CONTINUED)

The family all tuck in to their meal. The scene is one of warmth and happiness.



7 INT. NORTHUP HOUSE - NIGHT

7

Solomon and Anne have fun and difficulty putting the unruly children to bed. They are tucked in, and each given a kiss good night. As Margaret lays down to sleep, Anne blows out the candle darkening the room. Silhouetted in the doorway, Solomon takes Anne in his arms, holds her tightly as they both luxuriate in the simple, beautiful gift that is their children.

7A INT. NORTHUP HOUSE - NIGHT

7A \*

Now alone together, we see Anne and Solomon wrapped in each other's arms. Beyond being physically close, emotionally close, they are just so very comfortable with one another. They are the very representation of a couple who are made for each other.

They look at each other for a prolonged time.

SOLOMON

(comically forlorn)

Three weeks. Two days.

ANNE

It is the custom. I wonder what  
you'll do without me?

SOLOMON

I won't stay idle.

SOLOMON's eyes lower.

ANNE

Darling, it's good money.

SOLOMON

If only I didn't have to share  
your cooking with other people.

ANNE holds his gaze.

ANNE

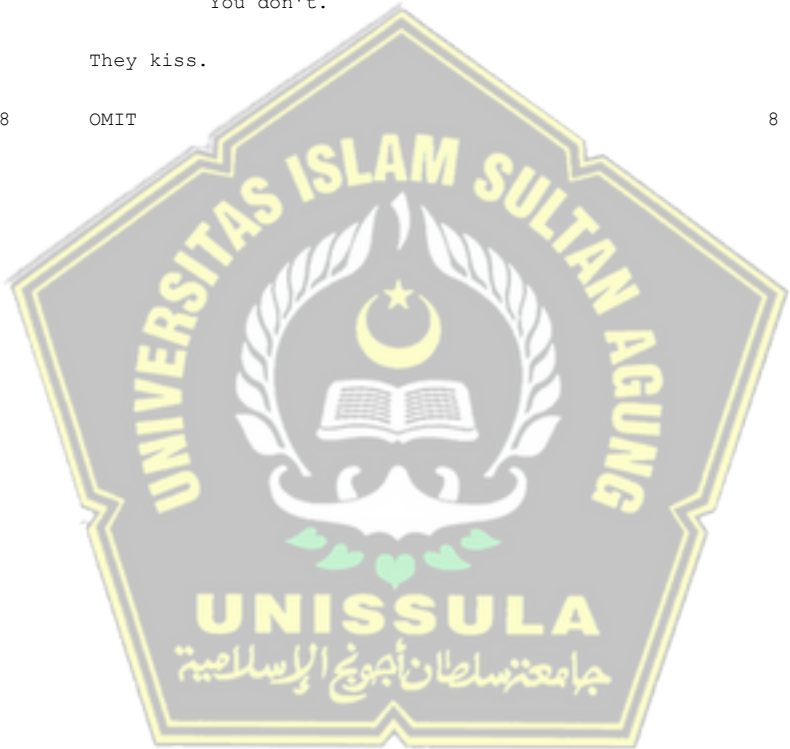
You don't.

They kiss.

8

OMIT

8



9 EXT. NORTHUP HOUSE - MORNING

9

We are just outside the Northup house. A CARRIAGE waits with a DRIVER. Anne and the children are dressed for travel - Anne sporting HER NEW CARRY ALL. The Driver loads bags into the carriage.

For her parting gift, Anne gives her husband a kiss.

SOLOMON

Travel safely.

ANNE

Stay safely.

Anne and the children loaded up, the Driver chides the horse and the carriage heads off. Solomon waves a hearty good bye to his wife and children.

10 EXT. PARK - DAY

10

Solomon is now out for a stroll. He passes two men - two in particular - who stand outside conversing with MR. MOON himself: MERRILL BROWN and ABRAM HAMILTON. Brown is about 40, with a countenance indicating shrewdness and intelligence. Hamilton is closer to 25, a man of fair complexion and light eyes. Both are finely, if perhaps a bit garishly, dressed. Hamilton, as Solomon describes him, slightly effeminate.

Moon, spotting Solomon:

MR. MOON

Call the Devil's name... There he is now. Mr. Northup...! I have two gentlemen who should make your acquaintance. Messrs. Brown and Hamilton.



BROWN

Sir.

MR. MOON

Mr. Northup, these two gentlemen were inquiring about distinguished individuals, and I was just this very moment telling them that Solomon Northup is an expert player on the violin.

HAMILTON

He was indeed.

SOLOMON

Mr. Moon is being overly gracious.

(CONTINUED)



10 CONTINUED:

10

BROWN

Taking into consideration his graciousness and your modesty, may we trouble you for a moment of your time to converse, sir?

11 EXT. PARK/PAVILION - LATER

11

We make a jump to a green space. Solomon, Brown and Hamilton are sitting at a bench.

SOLOMON

A circus?

HAMILTON

That is our usual employee. The company currently in the city of Washington.

BROWN

Circus too constricting a word to describe the talented and merry band with which we travel. It is a spectacle unlike most have ever witnessed. Creatures from the darkest Africa as yet unseen by civilized man. Acrobats from the Orient able to contort themselves in the most confounding manners.

HAMILTON

And I myself in aide of Mr. Brown; an internationally renowned practitioner in the art of prestidigitation.

BROWN

We are on our way thither to  
rejoin the company having left  
for a short time to make a small  
profit from our own exhibitions.

HAMILTON

The reason for our inquiry with

Mr. Moon...

BROWN

Yes. We had just a devil of a  
time in procuring music for our

(MORE)



11 CONTINUED:

11

BROWN (CONT'D)

entertainments. Men of true  
talent seemingly in short supply.

SOLOMON

Thank you sir...

BROWN

If we could persuade you to  
accompany us as far as New York...

We would give you one dollar for  
each day's service and three  
dollars for every night played  
at our performances. In addition  
we would provide sufficient pay  
for the expenses of your return  
from New York here to Saratoga.

SOLOMON

You understand this is all very  
sudden.

HAMILTON

Consider it an opportunity to  
see the country--

SOLOMON

It's intriguing...

HAMILTON

If there is any way in which you  
would give consideration to the  
offer...

Solomon gives the whole deal one last consideration.

SOLOMON

The payment offered is enticement enough, as is my desire to visit the metropolis.

HAMILTON

We are delighted, sir. So delighted. Though we would add that our travel plans--

BROWN

We would like to depart with haste.



(CONTINUED)

11 CONTINUED: (2)

11

SOLOMON

As luck would have it, my wife and children are traveling. I will write her of our plans.

BROWN

Excellent! I would beg you collect yourself, then we may proceed.

12 INT. NORTHUP HOUSE/BEDROOM - LATER

12

Back in his house, we see Solomon packing: putting some clothes in a travel case, and collecting his violin as well.

13 INT. NORTHUP HOUSE/STUDY - LATER

13

Solomon sits down to write a letter; pen poised over paper with already a few lines written. But Solomon thinks better of it. WITH LITTLE THOUGHT HE TEARS THE PAPER AND SETS IT ASIDE. WE SHOULD GET THE SENSE THAT THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF BEING ABLE TO COMMUNICATE BY LETTER IS LOST ON SOLOMON. THIS FACT WILL HAVE GREAT WEIGHT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

14 EXT. SOLOMON'S HOUSE/INT. COVERED CARRIAGE - LATER

14

Solomon enters the buggy, carpet bag in hand. Brown and Hamilton are waiting. They ride in a covered carriage led by a pair of "noble" horses.

HAMILTON

No letter to post?

SOLOMON

No need. My return will coincide  
with my family's.

BROWN

We're off then.

15 INT. PUB - EVENING

15

-MID TO LATE APRIL, 1841-

We find ourselves in a roadside pub. It serves the purpose of drinking and diversion, and little more. As Solomon plays his violin, Brown and Hamilton perform a decent, paired magic routine before a SPARSE AUDIENCE NOT OF "SELECT CHARACTER."



16 INT. PUB - LATER

16

After the show, the pub now fairly empty, Solomon, Hamilton and Brown sit down to eat. Hamilton and Brown drink, but again Solomon abstains. Though Solomon remains cool, Hamilton and Brown put up a great show of being disappointed as Hamilton counts out what little money was collected.

HAMILTON

Not an additional tip from a one of them. They expect to be entertained for nothing.

BROWN

And not satisfied a bit despite giving them more than what they paid for.

SOLOMON

It's the national mood. There's too much grief to make room for frivolity.

HAMILTON

My sincerest apologies, Solomon. You were promised opportunity, and you were given none.

BROWN

The opportunity is with the circus. A two man show poorly promoted, what were we to expect? But the circus bills itself.

HAMILTON



True.

BROWN

I have told you of the circus with  
which we are connected. Creatures  
from the darkest of Africa.  
Acrobats from the Orient who--

SOLOMON

You have described it, yes.

BROWN

Yes. We need to return  
immediately to Washington.  
Solomon...I believe us familiar  
enough now, but forgive me if I am  
bold...would you consider making  
the trip with us?

Solomon gives a bit of a laugh at the idea.



(CONTINUED)

HAMILTON

Entertaining at pubs and inns has  
it's place, but a man of your  
skills deserves better.

BROWN

Hear, hear.

HAMILTON

And more importantly you would  
build your own name and  
following. The circus tends to  
attract those with the highest of  
reputations. An introduction here  
and there could amount to a  
lifetime of reward. Now would be  
the time. With your family away,  
an opportunity presents itself.

BROWN

Said as fellow artists as well  
as businessmen. Well worth the  
effort at least.

SOLOMON

You present a flattering  
representation. As my family will  
be traveling back shortly, perhaps  
I might commit only to one trial  
engagement.

HAMILTON

Oh, very good, sir. Very good. I  
cannot recall being so excited.

BROWN

There is a practical concern. If you are to continue on with us you should obtain your free papers.

SOLOMON

Not necessary.

BROWN

Here in New York, no. But we will be entering slave states and as a matter of precaution... It's to all our benefit we should not have to come to account for your well being.

HAMILTON

Six shillings worth of effort could well save much trouble later.

(CONTINUED)



BROWN

We'll go to the Customs House in the morning, then travel on. Good business all around.



17 OMIT 17

18 EXT. WASHINGTON - DAY 18

The city is a swarm of people. At the moment the populace is displaying both sorrow and anticipation. Sorrow for the loss of the President. Many are dressed in black, and black crepe hangs nearly everywhere. Black armbands are frequently seen, and the occasional American Flag hung at half mast. As well, there are portraits of Harrison at varying locations.

Having arrived in Washington, Solomon, Hamilton and Brown RIDE ONWARD IN THEIR CARRIAGE.

19 INT. GADSBY HOTEL/DINNING ROOM - EVENING 19

A decent though crowded, boisterous and smoke-filled joint. Very lively. Solomon, Hamilton and Brown are among several parties drinking in the hotel's bar. As with seemingly everywhere in the city black crepes accessorize the background. Brown counts out \$43.00 IN COIN on the tabletop. Solomon is astonished by the amount.

BROWN

Forty-three dollars. All to you.

**UNISSULA**

SOLOMON

جامعنا صان بجنوب الإسلاميه  
That...it's far more than my  
wages amount to.

BROWN

Consider the remainder an advance from the circus. I cannot tell you...I honestly wish you had seen the expression of our director when I described your abilities. He was fairly overcome with excitement.

HAMILTON

You should have invited him to  
sup with us.

BROWN

I did. I did, but so many  
preparations before the company  
is to depart.

SOLOMON

Gentlemen--

BROWN

Tomorrow we shall prepare for our  
Washington debut. But tonight, our  
thoughts are with the great man

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



BROWN (CONT'D)

for whom this city prepared  
solemn memorial. He has passed  
from the praise of men to receive  
the plaudit of his heavenly  
father. A fine man has passed.  
Let us remember him with a drink.





(CONTINUED)



19 CONTINUED: (2)

19

Both Hamilton and Brown hold up their tankards to drink.  
Solomon, a bit reluctantly, does the same.

HAMILTON

Cheers.

BROWN

Another. Our departed President  
deserves all the salutation we  
can imbibe.

Hamilton and Brown drink again, and Solomon does as well.

20 OMIT

20

21 OMIT

21

22 EXT. ALLEY - LATER

22

WE MAKE A HARD CUT to Solomon outside of the Pub, in an  
alley, with Brown and Hamilton in silhouette, back-lit  
by the street lights. He is violently ill, hunched over  
and retching horribly.

HAMILTON

That's all right Solomon. No

shame in it. No shame at all.

A23 INT. GADSBY HOTEL - STAIRCASE A23

Hamilton and Brown help Solomon to lumber up the spiral staircase, passing the occasional bemused guest.

23 INT. GADSBY HOTEL/SOLOMON'S ROOM - NIGHT 23

Hamilton is placing a spittoon near Solomon's bed, where a prone and reeling Solomon lays. Hamilton sits on the bed. As he strokes Solomon's sweaty face, Hamilton speaks sweetly.

HAMILTON

I'm afraid that Brown and I haven't brought you much luck. But rough waters bring smooth sailing. Eventually they do.

SOLOMON

....So...so sorry...

HAMILTON

Shhh. We won't hear it. We won't.

BROWN

Let him sleep.

HAMILTON

Hmm. A good night's sleep. And tomorrow...tomorrow you will feel as well and refreshed as though the earth were new again.

Hamilton lingers a bit too long and a bit too close to Solomon for Brown's taste. With more than a bit of signification:

BROWN

Hamilton! Nothing more we can do for him.

HAMILTON

Such is the pity.

Displaying an odd sort of disappointment, Hamilton slinks away from the bed. He crosses to, and BLOWS OUT A CANDLE. The room goes dark with a blackness more than night. Brown and Hamilton exit. Solomon lays in the dark and moans. His sounds becoming MORE AND MORE DISTRESSED.

24

INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - DAWN

24

(CONTINUED)



24 CONTINUED:

24

Solomon stirs, then slowly awakes to his new circumstances. He finds himself in a nearly lightless room about twelve feet square with walls of solid masonry. There is a thick and well-locked door, a small window covered with iron bars and a shutter. The only furniture is a wood stool and an old fashioned, dirty box stove. As Solomon rises he sees that his HANDS are CUFFED - the chain running to a bolt in the ground - and his LEGS IN IRONS. At first Solomon is incredulous. But that emotion is replaced first by fury and then panic. He begins to pull on the chains, fight against them. He does so with increasing desperation. Solomon flails about, the sounds of the steel chains whipping and beating against the masonry. He grunts and screams without regard as the cuffs and irons bite into his flesh, but he cannot pull himself free.

After several minutes of intense effort, Solomon tires, slows, then finally he collapses. And in this collapsed state he remains.

25 INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - MORNING

25

Solomon again awakens. He hears sounds beyond the door...footsteps. Eventually the door opens. Enter JAMES BURCH - who runs the slave pen - and EBENEZER RADBURN who works as a turnkey and overseer.

As the door opens, this is the first light to seep into the otherwise near-black room. The shine is painful to Solomon's eyes. With no salutation whatsoever, Burch asks:

BURCH

Well, my boy, how yah feel now?

Solomon rises up as best he can. With all the resolve he can put together he states what he considers to be fact:

SOLOMON

I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New

York. The residence also of my wife and children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me--

BURCH

Yah not any--

SOLOMON

And I promise you - I promise - upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.

BURCH

Resolve this. Produce your papers.

(CONTINUED)



25 CONTINUED:

25

With confidence Solomon goes to the pocket of his trousers. He searches one, then the other, but they are empty. He feels quickly about himself, but clearly his papers have been lifted. Solomon's confidence shifts, but to resolve rather than fear. Papers or none, he will not be easily cowed. Still, Burch asserts:

BURCH (CONT'D)

Yah no free man. And yah ain't

from Saratoga. Yah from Georgia.

A moment. Not a word spoken among the trio, but Solomon and Burch do some serious eye fucking, neither man yielding. Burch says again:

BURCH (CONT'D)

Yah ain't a free man. Yah nuthin'  
but a Georgia runaway.

Burch waits for Solomon to acquiesce. Solomon does not in any way. Both men exchange a long and daring stare. The two are clearly at an intellectual stand off. Burch, leans to Radburn, SAYS SOMETHING WHICH WE CANNOT DISTINGUISH.

Radburn walks off-camera and returns with a pair of "instruments:" a PADDLE - the flattened portion, which is about the size in circumference of two open hands, and bored with a small auger in numerous places. He also carries a WHIP. A cat-o-nine tails; a large rope of many strands. The strands unraveled and a knot tied at the extremity of each. Burch says again:

BURCH (CONT'D)

Yah a runaway nigger from Georgia.

Solomon stands with a quiet stoicism. He will say nothing of the kind.

As that is the case, Solomon is seized by both men. He is pulled over the bench, face downward, shirt still on his back. Radburn then STEPS ON HIS CHAINS, holding Solomon down in a bent position.

With no preamble, Burch begins to beat Solomon about the back with the paddle. Burch strikes him wordlessly - no taunting, no sneering. Solomon screaming against each blow. His back immediately SWELLING WITH WELTS AND BRUISES.

This beating continues on and on and on until quite literally Burch WEARS HIMSELF OUT with the effort. Dripping in sweat and panting:



BURCH (CONT'D)

Yah still insist yah a free man?

SOLOMON

...I...I insist...

Burch regrets hearing this. Not from sympathy, but rather because he's nearly too tired to go back to beating Solomon. Yet, as if returning to work, Burch returns to pummeling Solomon. Burch punctuates the blows with:

BURCH

Yah a slave. Yah a Georgia slave!

Burch continues to strike, and strike... This time until the paddle SNAPS IN HALF. Burch then GRABS THE WHIP. Hardly missing a stroke, he whips Solomon relentlessly, the flails cutting into Solomon's back. Again, Burch's arm tires before Solomon "breaks."

BURCH (CONT'D)

Are yah slave?

SOLOMON

...No...

Burch goes back to whipping and whipping, and whipping... SOLOMON'S BACK IS NOW TORN OPEN WITH LACERATIONS AND OOZING WITH BLOOD. Finally Burch can whip no more. He pours sweat and sucks air, leaving himself just enough energy to take up his instruments and EXIT. Radburn lingers for a moment. He takes the irons off Solomon's legs. Opens the window some. As he makes these gestures, in a patronizing and confidential manner, one wrought with poor sincerity::



RADBURN

I seen a good many of the black  
kind just where yah're. Sick.  
Make me sick. Often times the  
situation was resolved, and I  
think; what was all the beatin'  
and abuse for? Things end as they  
should, and the violence was for  
naught. So why cause trouble when  
they ain't no cause for it? Be of  
a cooperative nature, and things  
don't need be particularly  
unpleasant.

(beat)

Or, yah can carry on like yah  
been, and I fear yah won't live  
to see Sunday next.

With that thought, Radburn exits. Solomon rests. But to  
rest seems like giving in to defeat. He begins pulling

(CONTINUED)



25 CONTINUED: (3)

25

on his chains. But for all his struggling, the chain loosens none. Solomon calls out:

SOLOMON

Help me! Someone help me!

If anyone at all hears him, they do not respond. Solomon continues his plaintive cry for assistance.

26 EXT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - CONTINUOUS

26

Beginning with a TIGHT SHOT on the shuttered, barred window of Burch's dungeon - Solomon's cries barely eking beyond the space - THE CAMERA PULLS BACK from the building, onto the city until clearly visible is the Nation's capital. It's icon's of freedom - the WHITE HOUSE, the CAPITOL BUILDING - fairly mocking Solomon's captivity. Simultaneously, barren at the early hour and cluttered with litter and the remains of previous day's procession, the city is a bleak and forboding sight.

27 INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - DAY

27

IT IS DAY NOW. The door to the yard is thrown open. The harsh white light floods all over Solomon.

28 OMITTED

28



(CONTINUED)

1/24/13

FINAL SHOOTING SCRIPT

20.

28 CONTINUED:

28

29 MOVED TO SC. A32

29



30 EXT. BURCH'S DUNGEON/YARD - DAY

30

It is a yard just beyond Burch's. The yard is hemmed in by a brick wall. In the yard are two men, and a boy. The oldest is CLEMENS RAY a man of about 25 years of age. He is well educated. JOHN WILLIAMS is about 20 years old. He is born and bred a slave, is lacking in education, and overwhelmed with fear of the situation. Finally there is a child about 10 years of age who answers to the name of Randall.

Solomon, Clemens Ray, John and Randall ALL STAND NAKED. Though they try to cover their privates a bit, they are all aware of the uselessness of modesty. Radburn is present. He has before him A COUPLE OF BUCKETS OF COLD WATER. He throws water on the naked men.

RADBURN

Go on. *Warsh* up.

The men, soaking in humility as well as water, begin to scrub with A SINGLE BAR OF HARSH SOAP passed among them.

RADBURN (CONT'D)

The boy, too. Get him clean.

Solomon takes some soap and rubs it over Randall.

RADBURN (CONT'D)

Scrub now. Git 'em clean.

Solomon scrubs harder. Randall - clearly cold and uncomfortable - appeals to Solomon.

RANDALL

Do you know when my Mama will

come?

RADBURN

Hush him up!

Seeing Solomon has no answer for him, Randall begins to cry.

RANDALL

Mama ..! Mama! Is she going to  
come?

Doing all he can to spare the child from a  
certain beating:

SOLOMON

Quiet, please.

Randall is becoming nearly inconsolable.

RANDALL

Mama!

(CONTINUED)



Saying anything to keep the boy quiet:

SOLOMON

Your mother will come, I swear  
she will, but you must be silent.  
Please. Be silent!

On the seeming strength of Solomon's promise, Randall goes silent. Solomon looks to Radburn, who just throws water on the soapy men.



31 OMITTED

31

A32 INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - EVENING

A32

Radburn brings food in to Solomon; a shriveled piece of meat and some water. Just barely enough to sustain Solomon. Radburn also has a SHIRT.

RADBURN

That old thing of yours is just rags and tatters. Need something proper to wear.

Solomon doesn't move for the clothing.

RADBURN (CONT'D)

Go'won. Put it on.

With slow defiance, Solomon does as instructed. He removes what remains of his old shirt - the one he was wearing when first kidnapped - and puts on the one Radburn brought him. The shirt's ill-fitting and dirty. Despite that, Radburn says:

RADBURN (CONT'D)

There. Tha's fine. Tha's fine.

Got no gratitude?

SOLOMON

...Thank you...

RADBURN

Yah keep bein' proper, yah'll see how things work out.



Radburn starts to take the old shirt.

SOLOMON

No! It was from my wife.

RADBURN

Rags and tatters. Rags and

tatters.

Taking the shirt, the "rags and tatters" as he calls them, Radburn exits, locking the door behind him. Solomon sits with the plate of food before him. He pushes the plate away rather than eat.

32

EXT. BURCH'S DUNGEON/YARD - DAY

32

Sitting together out in the yard are Clemens Ray, John and Solomon. Over time they have drawn trustworthy enough to speak with one another. At the moment Solomon is still trying to apply reason to the situation.

(CONTINUED)

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Randall wanders about in the background. As usual, he calls out for his "Mama." By now, however, his calls should feel like little more than background noise.

SOLOMON

This can't stand. It is a crime. I believe now someone lay in wait for me. My drink was altered...

We are free men. They have...they have no right to hold us.

Solomon waits for a response from the others. They give none.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

We need a sympathetic ear. If we have an opportunity to explain our situation--

CLEMENS

Who in your estimation is that sympathetic ear?

SOLOMON

The two men I journeyed with. I'm certain they're making inquires at this very moment.

CLEMENS

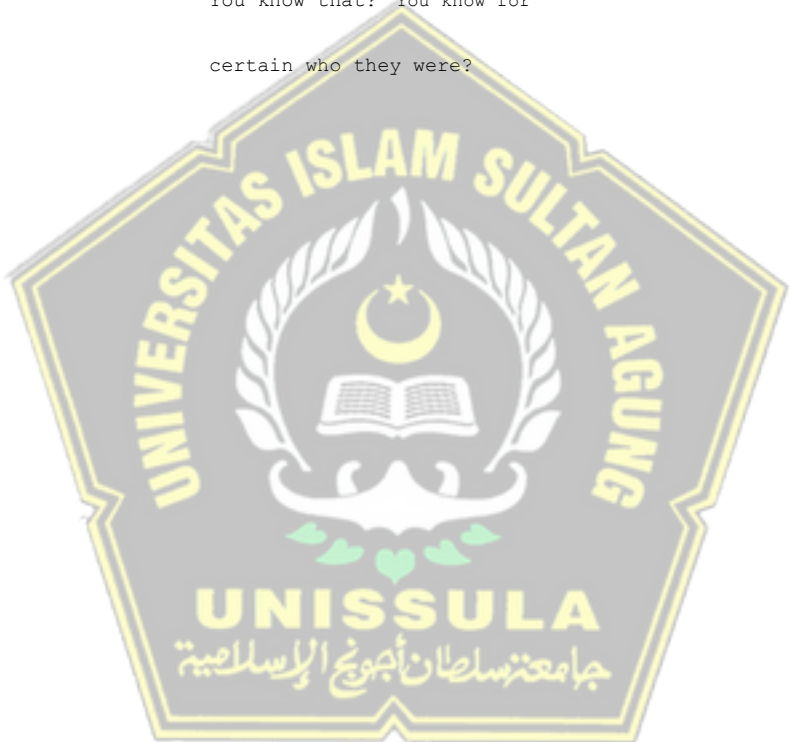
I would be just as certain they are counting the money paid for delivering you to this place.

SOLOMON

They were not kidnappers. They  
were artists. Fellow performers.

CLEMENS

You know that? You know for  
certain who they were?



(CONTINUED)

The fact is, Solomon can't say for certain.

CLEMENS (CONT'D)

How I reckon the situation:  
 whatever past we had...well,  
 that's done now. The reality to  
 come is us being transported  
 southward. New Orleans if I were  
 to venture. After we arrive,  
 we'll be put to market. Beyond  
 that... Well, once in a slave  
 state I suppose there's only one  
 outcome.

JOHN

No.

CLEMENS

I don't say that to give you  
 empty agitation, John...

JOHN

For y'all. For y'all they ain't  
 nothin' but that! But John was'n  
 kidnapped. John bein' hold as  
 debt, tha's all. Massa pay his  
 debt, and John be redeemed--

CLEMENS

Boy, our masters will not come  
 for us.

John is nearly beside himself with panic.

JOHN

Now John's...John's sorry for  
y'all, but tha's how it be. Where  
y'all goin', yah goin' witout  
John. Massa take care of me.  
Massa take care.

RANDALL

Mama!

All three men turn and look. At the moment Randall  
doesn't call out emptyly. At the door to the yard is  
Burch along with two women. One in her late twenties;  
ELIZA. She is "arrayed in silk, with rings upon her  
fingers, and golden ornaments suspended from her ears."  
Though a slave, Eliza was a mistress and has - to this  
point - lived well. This is reflected in her airs and  
her speech. The other is a little girl, light in skin  
color, of about seven or eight. This is EMILY,  
Randall's half sister.

As she enters the yard Eliza squeals with high  
delight, then breaks into tears of both sorrow and  
joy. Clearly this is mother and child being reunited.

(CONTINUED)



32 CONTINUED: (3)

32

As Burch locks the yard door, Eliza clutches Randall.  
She is overcome with emotion.

ELIZA

My darling. My sweet, sweet baby.

33 INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - EVENING

33

Later in the evening. Solomon now shares his space with Eliza and her children. As the children rest, Eliza drops into a lament as if pleading her case to Solomon who lends a sympathetic ear.

Both slyly, and with a bit of aggrandizement:

ELIZA

When I say I had my master's favor, you understand. Above even his own wife, I had it. Do you know that he built a house for me? Built it on the sole condition that I reside there with him. The added promise in time I would be emancipated. And for nine years he blessed me with every comfort and luxury in life.

Displaying the finery she still wears:

ELIZA (CONT'D)

Silks and jewels and even servants to wait upon us. Such was our life, and the life of this beautiful girl I bore for him. But Master Berry's daughter...she always looked at me with an unkind

nature. She hated Emily no matter she and Emily were flesh of flesh. As Master Berry's health failed, she gained power in the household. Eventually, I was brought to the city on the false pretense of our free papers being executed. If I had known what waited; to be sent south? I swear I would not have come here alive.



33 CONTINUED:

33

Eliza turns to her children:

ELIZA (CONT'D)

My poor, poor babies.

34 INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON - NIGHT

34

It's the deep of night, all are sleeping. A KEY TURNS IN THE LOCK AND THE DOOR OPENS. Burch enters with Radburn beside him. Both carry LANTERNS with them. Hardly giving Solomon and Eliza a moment to rouse themselves, Burch demands:

BURCH

Come on. Get yer blankets. Get up.

Sensing that things will not end well:

ELIZA

No, please don't...

BURCH

I don't want to hear yer talk.

Get in the yard.

ELIZA

Please...

RADBURN

Ain't no need for all that.



Putting hand to Randall's head.

RADBURN (CONT'D)

Jus takin' a li'l trip, tha's all.  
Don't want to frighten the  
chil'ren none over a li'l boat  
ride, do yah?

Eliza gives a shake of her head to the negative.

RADBURN (CONT'D)

Alright then. Git yerselves up.

35

EXT. BURCH'S DUNGEON/YARD - NIGHT

35

We now have Solomon, Clemens, John, Eliza and the children. They are being cuffed together. As John is cuffed, he pulls back. Scared. He beings in desperation:

JOHN

John's massa gunna pay his debt.

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John's massa gunna come for him.

(CONTINUED)

35 CONTINUED:

35

Not wanting to hear any of this talk, Burch strikes John several times in the head with a sap-like instrument. Weakened, but again:

JOHN (CONT'D)

John's massa gunna--

Burch again strikes John until he's quiet. Curiously, Emily and Randall don't even flinch. Why would they? They are quite used to seeing this kind of violence.

BURCH

Not a word out of none a yah. Not a word.

Burch and Radburn begin driving the shackled slaves from the yard.

A36

EXT. BURCH'S DUNGEON/INT. WAGON/FLAT BED - LATER

A36

The slaves are lead to a flat bed of the horse and carriage. They are made to lay down side-by-side. We stay with them as some sort of cloth is flung over them, obscuring and blacking out their view.

At that moment, the screen is BLACKENED and we hear the sound of the cart moving in haste.

36

EXT. WASHINGTON, D.C. DOCK - NIGHT

36

Led by Burch, the group of slaves arrive to a dock. They are taken quickly up a gangplank and onto the

steamboat ORLEANS as the CAPTAIN, CREW and a MULATTO WOMAN WATCH, but do not interfere.

37

INT. ORLEANS/HOLD - CONTINUOUS

37

The slaves are hustled down one at a time into a dark, dank hold among barrels and boxes of freight...and RATS. Burch comes around and "checks" the chains; makes sure they are all secure and locked.

Satisfied, he heads up out of the hold. Radburn follows.

Alone in the dark in the hold, John cries, as does Eliza.

Solomon stares down Burch for as long as he can, as if wishing bad things. As if wanting to exact some measure of revenge. But the greater insult is that Burch and Radburn, engaged in conversation, take no notice of Solomon whatsoever. He is that insignificant to them. That fact, that reality, makes Solomon boil with a rage he cannot express in words.

38

OMIT

38



38A INT. STEAMBOAT - NIGHT 38A \*

We are now in the engine room of the steamboat, pistons \*  
pumping, black oily cogs turning, the power and the \*  
rhythm are both aggressive and hypnotic. A shovel comes \*  
into view, feeding the furnace. \*

38B EXT. SEA - DUSK/DAWN 38B \*

The steamboat is en route between Washington and Norfolk. \*  
We tilt up from the violent water foam to the powering \*  
paddles of the boat. \*

39 MOVED TO 43A 39 \*



40	OMIT	40	*
41	OMIT	41	
42	OMIT	42	
43	INT. ORLEANS/HOLD - LATER - NIGHT	43	*

Down in the hold the slaves eat, pray. The MULATTO WOMAN moves among them, catching ELIZA's eye.

MULATTO WOMAN

Cheer up and don't be so cast  
down.

Clemens Ray and Solomon watch as the Mulatto Woman returns to top deck, the trapdoor locked firmly behind her. Clemens Ray turns to Solomon with a deadpan stern expression.

CLEMENS RAY

If you want to survive, do and say  
as little as possible. Tell no  
one who you really are and tell no  
one that you can read and write.

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(CONTINUED)

43

CONTINUED:

43

Clemens Ray turns away from Solomon, eyes lost into the distance.

CLEMENS RAY (CONT'D)

(slowly)

Unless you want to be a dead nigger.

Solomon's face is one of a confused despair.

43A

EXT. NORFOLK/PORT - DAY

43A

We see a flat overhead view of the port of Norfolk. Sardines are laid out to dry in rows, glittering in the day's sun as if like silver pennies. A chain of slaves enter the frame and are led one by one on to the docked vessel.

MORE SLAVES - about 15 in all, of various genders and ages - are brought on board. Chief among them is ROBERT who fights viciously with his captors. "With all haste" is shoved down into the hold.

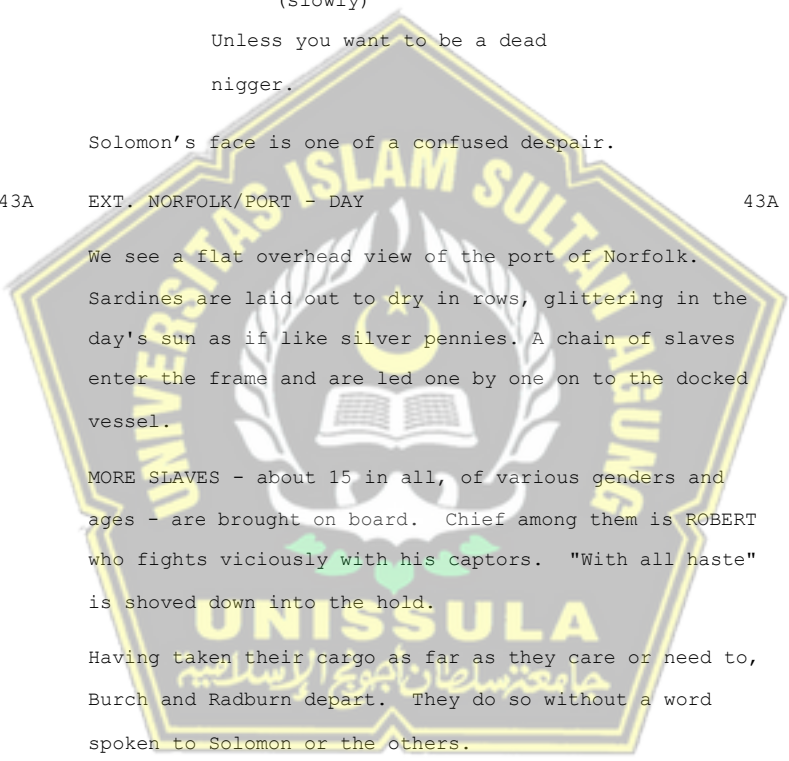
Having taken their cargo as far as they care or need to, Burch and Radburn depart. They do so without a word spoken to Solomon or the others.

With this new and sizable batch of slaves on board, the crew again CASTS OFF, and the Orleans makes its way again.

44

INT. ORLEANS/GALLEY

44



Solomon is back cleaning in the galley. As he cleans, he again watches Robert prep food. Robert's skill with a knife is not lost on Solomon.

45

INT. HOLD - LATER - DAY

45 \*

The hold is packed tighter now. \*

Muzzle covering his face, Robert is shackled with his hands tied behind his back. Solomon and Clemens Ray look on. \*

A sailor descends the staircase and takes off Robert's muzzle, shooting him a forbidding look. He leaves. \*



(CONTINUED)



45

CONTINUED:

45

CUT TO: \*

Solomon, Clemens Ray and Robert, now in mid-conversation. \*

ROBERT \*

I say we fight. \*

Robert delivers this in a hushed voice. \*

SOLOMON \*

The crew is fairly small. If it  
 were well planned, I believe  
 they could be strong armed. \*

CLEMENS RAY \*

Three can't stand against a whole  
 crew. The rest here are niggers,  
 born and bred slaves. Niggers  
 ain't got the stomach for a fight,  
 not a damn one. \*

ROBERT \*

All I know, we get where we  
 travelling we'll wish we'd died  
 trying. \*

CLEMENS RAY \*

Survival is not about certain  
 death, it is about keeping your  
 head down. \*

Solomon looks at Clemens Ray, agitated -- his voice now \*

raised above the previous whispers. Grits his teeth. \*

SOLOMON \*

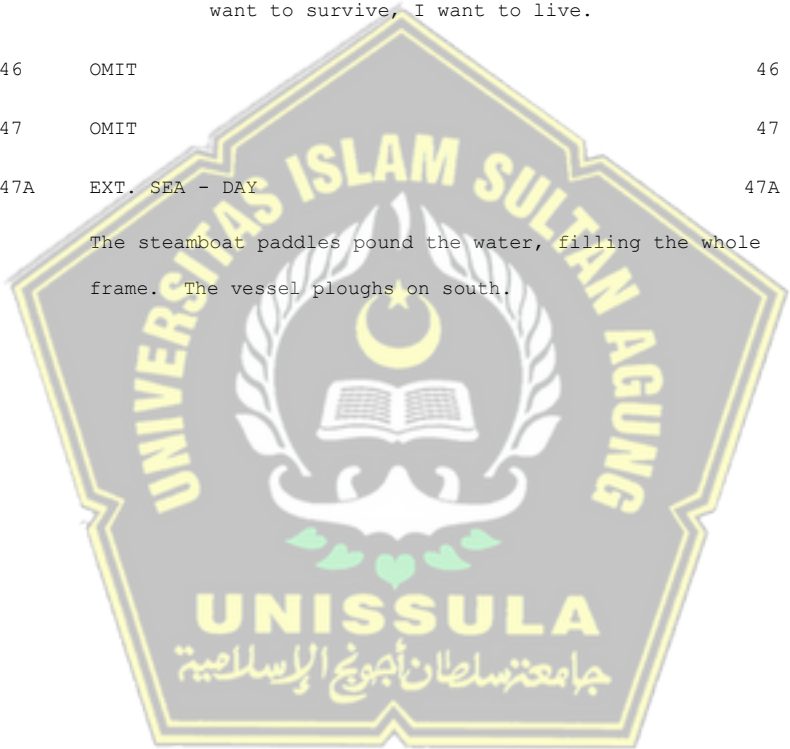
Days ago I was with my family, in \*  
my home. Now you tell me all is \*  
lost. "Tell no one who I really \*  
am" if I want to survive. I don't \*  
want to survive, I want to live. \*

46 OMIT 46 \*

47 OMIT 47 \*

47A EXT. SEA - DAY 47A \*

The steamboat paddles pound the water, filling the whole \*  
frame. The vessel ploughs on south. \*



48 OMIT 48 \*

48A INT. HOLD - NIGHT 48A \*

The slaves are asleep. \*

A Sailor descends the ladder approaching Eliza. He bends down and attempts to wake the daughter by caressing her face. \*

Solomon rouses, and looks across to witness the scene. From his vantage point, we see Eliza stand to interrupt the Sailor. The Sailor looks at Eliza, Eliza looks back at him. Knowingly she leads him off into a corner of the hold. \*

As she does so, Eliza passes Robert who jumps up to stand between Eliza and the Sailor. Stretching out a firm hand to the sailor's shoulder, Robert's look says "No you don't." \*

Clemens Ray is awake now, watching. \*

There is an odd moment of stillness between the Sailor and Robert, an impasse. \*

We focus on the Sailor's face. Slowly, a greasy smile erupts upon it. Back now to Robert's face, a look of incomprehension. \*

Robert looks down. We follow his gaze to the knife that has already been jabbed unseen between Robert's ribs. \*

The sailor withdraws the bloody blade. \*

A wide shot of the two men. Robert collapses to the floor like a sack of potatoes. \*

Clemens Ray and Solomon react. Complete horror. \*

49 OMIT 49 \*

50 OMIT 50 \*



51 EXT. ORLEANS/DECK - DAY 51 \*

We are back up on the deck of the ship. SOLOMON AND  
 CLEMENS RAY dump ROBERT's body over the side of the ship. \*  
 Solomon watches as the body churns for a moment in the \*  
 wake of the vessel... then sinks beneath the water. \*  
 Clemens Ray, with no sentimentality:

CLEMENS RAY \*

Better off. Better than us. \*

51A EXT. NEW ORLEANS HARBOUR - DAY 51A \*

Solomon's POV from the back of the steamship of Robert's \*  
 corpse slipping gracefully into the water. \*

52 EXT. NEW ORLEANS/PORT - DAY 52

-MID MAY, 1841-

A white male, fairly smart, with broad shoulders,  
 stands and bellows-

RAY

Clemens...! Clemens Ray!

We are in the port of New Orleans, one of the busiest  
 in the young nation.

On the dock itself there is a bustle of activity as goods  
 are loaded and unloaded from a various ships. It's a bit of  
 controlled chaos as a VARIETY OF LANGUAGES are spoken and  
 shouted while slaves are shuttled from the Orleans to a  
 holding pen. Solomon, and all the slaves are overwhelmed by  
 all that is happening around them.

Two men - among many - are awaiting the arrival of the Orleans. They are JONUS RAY - Clemens Ray's master - and DAVIS who is the solicitor of Mr. Ray. They both look like they mean business. The moment the gangplank is laid, Ray yells for Clemens.

Clemens, seeing his master, is nearly crazy with delight. He is, uncharacteristically beside himself. Ironically, his master now represents "freedom."



CLEMENS

...My master... Master Ray, sir!

Master Ray!

Clemens pulls on his chain. As he does so, Several other slaves collapse in his effort to reach his master, like dominos.

RAY

Who is in charge of this vessel?

CAPTAIN

I am the Captain.

RAY

I am Mr. Jonus Ray. My solicitor has documentation verifying that the Negro named Clemens Ray is my property.

As he reads PAPERS handed to him by Davis:

CAPTAIN

I know nothing of--

RAY

You are ordered by court to return that property immediately, or face charges of thievery.

CAPTAIN



My duty is to transport goods. I  
am not responsible for their  
origin.

RAY

Remove these contraptions!

To his mate:

CAPTAIN

Free him!

Biddee does as ordered. Once free, Clemens hugs and sobs  
over his master as would a lost and then found child.

RAY

It's all well, now, Clemens. You  
will return home with me.

(to the Captain)

Consider this notice and warning.



(CONTINUED)



52 CONTINUED: (2)

52

Ray, Davis and Clemens head away. Solomon seems both desperate and hopeful of some aid from Clemens and Ray. But there is none forthcoming. Ray and Clemens continue on - Clemens not so much as even looking back in Solomon's direction. Solomon stands and watches as they fade into the environs and are gone from sight.

53 EXT. NEW ORLEANS/PORT - LATER

53

Hours later. The slaves sit off on one side of the dock, baking in the sun, awaiting their fate.

THEOPHILUS FREEMAN - a tall, thin-faced man with light complexion and a little bent - moves along the deck calling out names from a list. The slaves STAND as they are called.

FREEMAN

Oren. John. Lethe. Eliza.

Randall. Emily. Platt... Platt!

Solomon does not respond. Freeman looks around. He spots Solomon.

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FREEMAN (CONT'D)

Captain, who shipped that nigger?

CAPTAIN

Burch.

Freeman steps to Solomon. He gives him a looking over.

FREEMAN

Stand up.

Solomon does as told.

FREEMAN (CONT'D)

You fit the description given.

Why didn't you answer when called?

SOLOMON

My name is not Platt. My name is--

Freeman strikes Solomon hard across the face.

FREEMAN

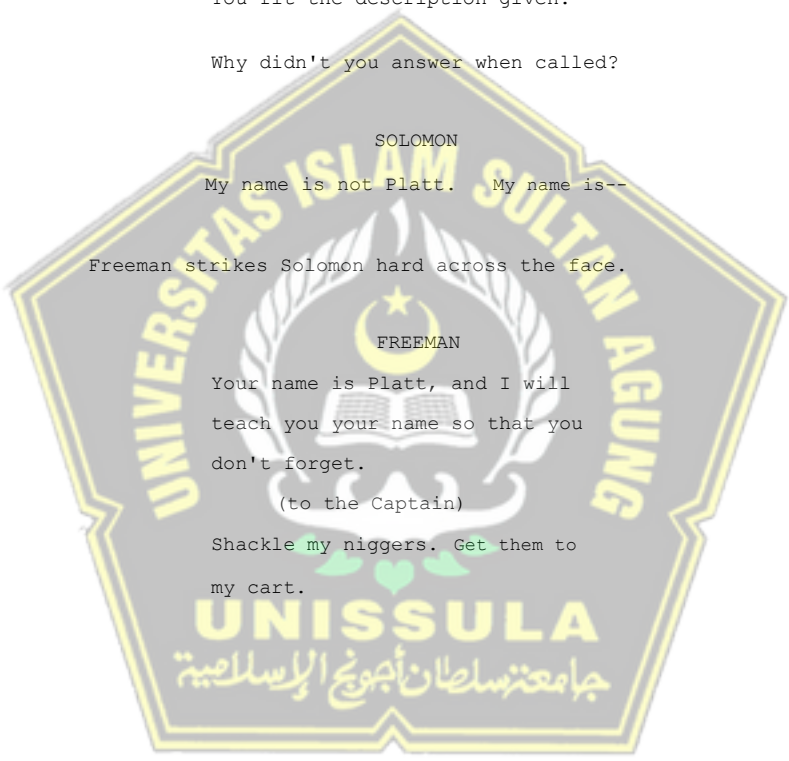
Your name is Platt, and I will  
teach you your name so that you  
don't forget.

(to the Captain)

Shackle my niggers. Get them to  
my cart.

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54 I/E. CART - LATER

54

Solomon is carted off along with the rest of "Burch's stock:" Eliza and her children, John and Solomon.

As they move off from the port in a make-shift cart, it opens up to the frenzic, busy port.

For the first time Solomon sees true and severe slavery. These are not visiting servants, such as Jasper was back in Saratoga. These are humans held in strict bondage - herded like cattle, chained together as if in a "chain gang." Slaves are evident not merely by the color of their skin. The residue and accessories of slavery are everywhere. Blacks almost universally display scars -

THICK AND HEAVY DEAD TISSUE FROM LACERATIONS LEFT UNTREATED - brands, and are often missing limbs. Blacks are held in all types of shackles, from simple chains to elaborate bindings, to neck collars that are spiked. Some are muzzled or forced to wear bits. One slave is attacked by a dog and the slave owner. The dog pulls and tears at the slave's clothes. THESE IMAGES SHOULD BE A CONSTANT AND CONTINUAL CANVAS TO THE PIECE. EVER PRESENT, BUT NOT REALLY COMMENTED ON AS THEY ARE THE NORM. They should be a reminder that not only are people being oppressed, but that there is an entire system of oppression in place.

55 EXT. FREEMAN'S SLAVE PEN - LATER

55

"Burch's stock:" arrive at Freeman's slave pen. They are led in by Freeman and his house slave CAPE - a mulatto. The yard is enclosed by plank, standing upright, with ends sharpened instead of brick walls as with Burch's. Including Burch's group there are about 30 SLAVES in the pen.

Solomon and the others look around and see nothing but downtrodden and despondent faces. Three men sit next to each other with muzzles and quietly stare back at this new batch of arrivals. One attempts to speak, but all that comes out is a muffled, unintelligible sound.

56 EXT. FREEMAN'S SLAVE PEN - LATER

56

The slaves are in various states of undress, men and women alike. They clean themselves, scrubbing with soap and water. Women wash their hair. Men shave, skin is oiled. Freeman walks among them, inspecting them as they primp themselves.

57

INT. FREEMAN'S SLAVE PEN - LATER

57

The slaves are given new clothes by Cape. The men are given hat, coat, shirt, pants and shoes. The women

(CONTINUED)



57 CONTINUED:

57

frocks of calico and handkerchiefs to bind about their heads.

58 INT. FREEMAN'S/GREAT ROOM - LATER

58

It's an odd, ironic scene. The slaves are in a large and fairly ornate room within Freeman's house. CAPE PLAYS A PAINFUL TUNE ON A FIDDLE - background music - as Freeman tries to line up A SMALL GROUP OF THE SLAVES, he becomes less patient, jittery and nervous, knowing that his livelihood is at stake, he wants his slaves to make a good impression. Sometimes his patience gets the better of him, and his hands move freely in direction of the slaves.

The business has the air of an etiquette class, though what Freeman is trying to do is coach the slaves into being more "sellable." He works with them in groups of five or so.

FREEMAN

Tallest to smallest, understand?

Are you taller than her? Then you'd go before her. Do it.

Move.

(to the group)

Keep your heads up. A sense of direction; that's how you look smart. None of those saucer eyes. Rid yourself of that smile. Look like a goddamn grinnin' monkey. Put the least thought in your head. C'mon, now. Think of somethin'.

Weary of Cape's playing, Solomon moves to Cape. He asks:

SOLOMON

Can you play a reel?

CAPE

(dismissive)

Nah. I don't know no reel.

SOLOMON

If I may...?

Cape looks to Freeman:

FREEMAN

He sick of your caterwaulin'. Let him play, boy. Let's see what he can do.

Cape reluctantly hands the fiddle over to Solomon. Solomon tunes it a bit, then begins to play. His fingers stiff at first, he takes a moment to warm up. But as he warms up he is, despite the circumstances, masterful.

(CONTINUED)



58 CONTINUED:

58

THE SLAVES ALL CLAP ALONG. SOME DANCE ALONG. All admire his work. Freeman chief among them.

FREEMAN (CONT'D)

Keep on. Keep on.

Solomon continues to play.

FREEMAN (CONT'D)

A damn sight better than you,

Cape. A damn sight better.

Cape looks bitter as Solomon plays on.

59

INT. FREEMAN'S/GREAT ROOM - DAY

59

We come in on an odd sort of sight; A JUMBLE OF ACTIVITY. CUSTOMERS have come to see Freeman's lot - the room all gussied up with flowers. Freeman moves among them, displaying them as a rancher would prize chattel. Freeman makes the slaves hold their heads up - "look smart" as he previously admonished them. They are made to walk briskly back and forth while customers feel their hands and arms and bodies, turn them about and ask what skills they possess. The Customers routinely make the slaves open their mouths and show their teeth.

At times a MALE or FEMALE SLAVE are taken off to the side, stripped and inspected more minutely.

One of them, John, is stripped and inspected.

Cape, as he's done previously, plays his fiddle.

A buyer - WILLIAM FORD; a man of middle age, and an attractive nature in his tone of voice - consults a list he's drawn up and asks of Freeman:

FORD

What is the price for the ones

Platt and Eliza?

FREEMAN

A thousand for Platt; he is a nigger of talent. Seven hundred for Eliza. My fairest price.

FORD

You will accept a note?

FREEMAN

As always, from you, Mr. Ford.

Eliza is beside herself as it seems she is about to be separated from her family. She begs of Ford:

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(CONTINUED)



59 CONTINUED:

59

ELIZA

Please, sir... Please don't  
divide my family. Don't take me  
unless you take my children as  
well.

FREEMAN

Eliza, quiet!

ELIZA

You will have the most faithful  
slave in me, sir. The most  
faithful slave that has ever  
lived, but I beg that you do not  
separate us.

A BUYER interrupts the skirmish and approaches  
Freeman and delivers coolly, eyeing Randall-

BUYER

Your price for the child?

FREEMAN

You see how fit the boy is. Like  
ripe fruit. He will grow into a  
fine beast.

Randall is made to run, and jump by FREEMAN -  
exhibiting his activity and his condition.

FREEMAN (CONT'D)

Six hundred, and that's fair and

final.

BUYER

Done.

He reaches into his waistcoat and retrieves his wallet, counting out six hundred dollars, placing them into the already extended hand of Freeman.

Ford sees the distress and panic in Eliza; it visibly touches him. He now tries to buy EMILY to console her.

FORD

How much for the little girl?  
You have no need for her. One so  
young will bring you no profit.

FREEMAN

I will not sell the girl. There's  
heaps 'n piles of money to be  
made off her. She is a beauty.  
One of the regular bloods. None  
of your thick-lipped, bullet  
headed, cotton picking niggers.

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(CONTINUED)

FORD

Her child, man. For God's sake,  
are you not sentimental in the  
least?

FREEMAN

My sentimentality stretches the  
length of a coin. Do you want the  
lot, Mr. Ford, or do you pass on  
them all?

FORD

I will take the ones Platt and

Eliza.

Eliza grips her children tight.

ELIZA

I will not go without my children.

You will not take them from me.

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(CONTINUED)

59 CONTINUED: (3)

59

As if to prove her wrong, Freeman puts a foot to Eliza and harshly kicks her away from Emily.

ELIZA (CONT'D)

Please, don't. No!

Freeman, to Cape:

FREEMAN

Take her out of here.

Cape DROPS HIS FIDDLE, begins to pull Eliza away toward the door of the room, but her screaming and pleading do not abate. IT IS CLEARLY UNSETTLING TO THE OTHER BUYERS.

FREEMAN (CONT'D)

Keep her quiet.

Cape tries to muzzle her with his hand, but Eliza continues to scream for her children as Emily does for her mother.

UNISSULA

EMILY

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Mama... Mama!

FREEMAN

(to Solomon)

Play something! Get the fiddle  
and play.

As ordered, Solomon takes up Cape's fiddle and begins to play lightly.

FREEMAN (CONT'D)

Play!

Solomon plays harder and more loudly. Still, it is barely enough to drown out Eliza's cries. Freeman gets the other slaves to clap along with Solomon's playing. Emily frees herself and runs back, crying but endeavoring to be strong-

EMILY

Don't cry, Mama. I will be a good girl. Don't cry. I will keep my head up and I will look smart. I will always look smart.

FREEMAN

Make merry, all of you! Goddamn it, Cape! Keep her quiet or it's your damned hide I will take it out of!

Cape pulls a rag, stuffs it in Eliza's mouth. Clamping both hands over her mouth, he hauls Eliza from the room by the head. IT IS AN UGLY, UGLY SCENE.



Driven in a horse drawn wagon by Ford are Solomon and Eliza. Eliza is sullen to say the least. With the loss of her two children she has dropped into a depression she will not be able to pull out of.







60 CONTINUED:

60

They arrive to the FORD PLANTATION. The main house of the plantation - the GREAT HOUSE as they are commonly called - is sizable. Two stories high with a piazza in front. In the rear are also a log kitchen, poultry house, corncribs and several slave cabins. The plantation is described as "a green spot in the wilderness."

With the arrival of Master Ford there is a flurry of activity - the "excitement" of a new delivery. MR. CHAPIN, a white overseer, instructs a slave named SAM.

CHAPIN

Sam, call to the Mistress.

SAM

Mistress! Mistress, they arrivn'.

MISTRESS FORD EXITS the house - along with her attending slave, RACHEL, who is a cook AS WELL AS SAM'S WIFE - and travels to her husband, kisses him, then laughingly inquires:

MRS. FORD

Did you bring all those niggers?

Two of them? You got two?

FORD

Make me something to eat, dear.

The day has taken it from me.

MRS. FORD

Let me get a look at them...

FORD

Mr. Chapin--

MRS. FORD

(re: Eliza)

This one's cryin'. Why is this  
one cryin'?

FORD

Separated from her children.

MRS. FORD

Oh, dear.

FORD

It couldn't be helped.

MRS. FORD

Poor, poor woman.

FORD

Mr. Chapin, tomorrow you will take  
these two up to the mill and start  
them workin'. For now make them

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(MORE)

(CONTINUED)

FORD (CONT'D)

adequate; fix them a meal, and  
have them rest themselves.

CHAPIN

Yes, sir.

(to the slaves:)

C'mon, now. C'mon. Don't dawdle.

MRS. FORD

(to Eliza:)

Something to eat and some rest;  
your children will soon enough be  
forgotten.

A61A

EXT. FORD'S WORK AREA - DAY

A61A

John Tibeats, stands before the slaves. Chapin hovers to  
one side.

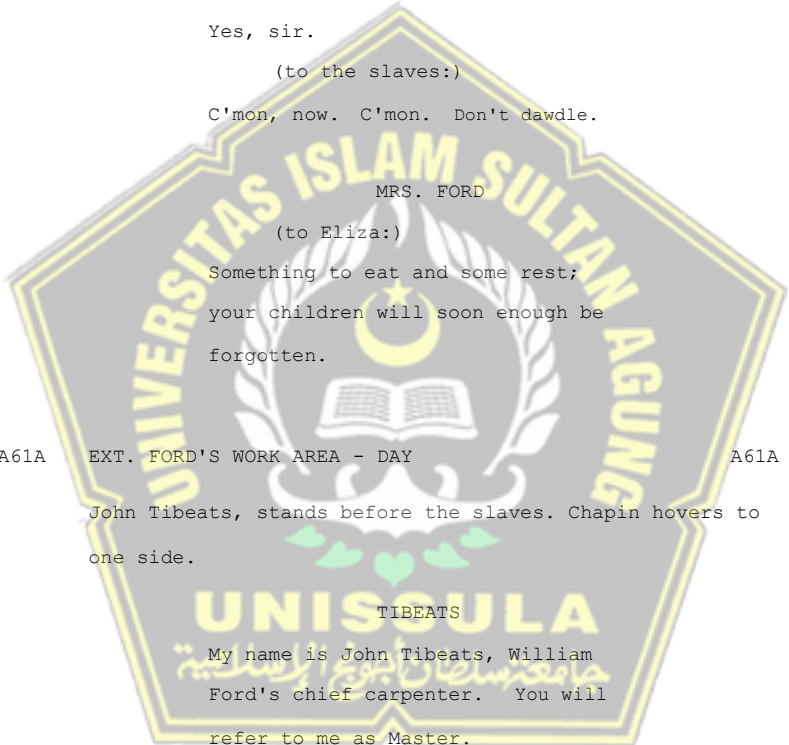
TIBEATS

My name is John Tibeats, William  
Ford's chief carpenter. You will  
refer to me as Master.

Tibeats nods in Chapin's direction:

TIBEATS (CONT'D)

Mister Chapin is the overseer on  
this plantation. He is  
responsible for all of Ford's



property. You too will refer to  
him as Master.

This plantation covers many  
hundreds of acres, and you will  
traverse the Texas road between  
the forest site and the sawmill in  
double time. Any clever nigger on  
that path that gets a little  
lightfooted, I will remind him  
that on one side men and  
bloodhounds patrol the border and  
on the other the bayou provides a  
hard living, with alligators and  
little to eat or drink that won't  
kill you. No slave has escaped  
here with his life. You're here  
to work niggers, so let's  
commence.

Tibeats begins to sing the song "Run Nigger, Run"  
mockingly.

We cut to Solomon chopping logs and into the montage of  
the slaves doing manual labor and arriving back to the  
sawmill.

Lyrics for "Run Nigger, Run"

(CONTINUED)

A61A CONTINUED:

A61A

Oh run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Nigger run nigger flew \*

Nigger tore his shirt in two \*

Run run the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Nigger run, run so fast \*

Stoved his head in a hornets nest \*

Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Nigger run through the field \*

Black slick coal and barley heel \*

Run nigger run the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Some folks say a nigger won't steal \*

I caught three in my corn field \*

One has a bushel? And one has a peck \*

One had a rope and it was hung around his neck \*

Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*

Run nigger run well you better get away \*

Oh nigger run and nigger flew \*

Why in the devil can't a white man chew \*  
 Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*  
 Run nigger run well you better get away \*  
 Hey Mr. Pattyroller don't catch me \*  
 Catch that nigger behind that tree \*  
 Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you? \*  
 Run nigger run well you better get away \*  
 Nigger run, run so fast \*  
 Stoved his head in a hornets nest \*  
 Run nigger run well the pattyroller will get you \*  
 Run nigger run well you better get away \*

61 EXT. WOODS - DAY

61

-END OF MAY THROUGH EARLY JUNE, 1841-

We are in a wooded area. There is A GANG OF SLAVES  
 chopping trees into timber. It is hard, laborious  
 work made no more easy by the sweltering heat.  
 Solomon is among them as well as Sam.

62 EXT. WOODS - LATER

62

The slaves now load the timber onto a horse drawn wagon.  
 Again, hard work done under the ever present sun.

63 EXT. ROAD - LATER

63

As Sam drives the wagon, the other slaves trudge along side by foot. We should get the sense the travel is long and tedious.

64 EXT. FORD'S WORK AREA - LATER

64

It is a sizable work area on the edge of Indian Creek. There is much work being done, the slaves primarily employed in piling the timber and chopping it into lumber. As before, there is little doubt about the rigors of the job at hand.

Working as a carpenter at the work area is JOHN TIBEATS. There are also various CUSTOMERS who move about placing orders.

65 EXT. FORD PLANTATION - DAY

65

-EARLY TO MID JUNE, 1841-

It's Sunday morning. All of Ford's slaves are dressed with their "finest" clothes - brightly colored and as free as possible of defect. The slaves are gathered on

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(CONTINUED)



65 CONTINUED:

65

the lawn just beyond the piazza. Mistress Ford is present as well. As the slaves listen, Ford reads to them Scripture. His tone is of a man trying to preach by way of compassion.

FORD

"But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. God is not the God of the dead, but of the living. And when the multitude heard this, they were astonished at his doctrine. Then one of them, which was a lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him, and saying, Master, which is the great commandment in the law? Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Despite the lightness with which Ford speaks and the hope in his words, ELIZA SITS OFF TO THE SIDE - SELF-SECLUDED A BIT - WEEPING GENTLY.

We should be able to see in Mistress Ford's eyes that Eliza's constant crying is unsettling.

66 OMITTED

66

67 OMIT

67

68 OMITTED

68

69 OMIT 69

70 EXT. FORD'S WORK AREA - DAY 70

-MID JUNE, 1841-

The slaves have broken for lunch. They snack on smoked meat and drink water from gourds. As they lunch Solomon reads from Sam's Bible to the other slaves.

SOLOMON

But he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve. For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? Is not he that sitteth at meat? But I am among you as he that serveth.

A white customer - WINSLOW - irate at the sight and sound of slaves reading Scripture, crosses over. He grabs the Bible.

WINSLOW

From where did you thieve this?

SAM

Suh, the book is my property.

The White Customer has no interest in Sam's answer. With flailing hands he STARTS BEATING ON SAM. Solomon tries to stop him. That only makes the situation worse, Solomon now the target of the man's ire.

WINSLOW

Take your hands from me!

Ford comes running over.

FORD

What is the commotion?

WINSLOW

Your niggers are either brazen or rebellious. This one was readin' Scripture, and this one claims it to be his.

FORD

It is. A gift from his Mistress.

WINSLOW

You condone this?

FORD

I encourage it. As a Christian I can do no less.

(CONTINUED)



70 CONTINUED:

70

WINSLOW

You can do no worse, Ford. A  
slave that reads is dangerous.

Winslow moves off. He yells back at Ford:

WINSLOW (CONT'D)

And the man who would allow a  
slave to read is unfit to own  
niggers!

Handing the Bible back to Sam, very matter of factly:

FORD

Pay him no mind. The word of God  
applies to all. In that you may  
take comfort.

71 OMITTED

71

72 EXT. ROAD - DAY

72

Sam is at the reigns of the wagon carrying the timber to  
Ford's WORK AREA. Slaves trudge alongside, same as it  
ever was. Only...it's not quite the same. Sam brings  
the wagon to a halt. He, and the slaves look up the road  
ahead of them.

Standing in the middle of the road is a group of  
CHICKASAWS INDIANS. They are in their "usual" dress of  
buckskin breeches and calico hunting shirts of fantastic  
colors, buttoned from belt to chin. They have with them  
DOGS and HORSES. They carry with them the carcass of a

deer.

The two groups stare at each other for a long moment.

73

EXT. FIELD - DUSK/END OF DAY

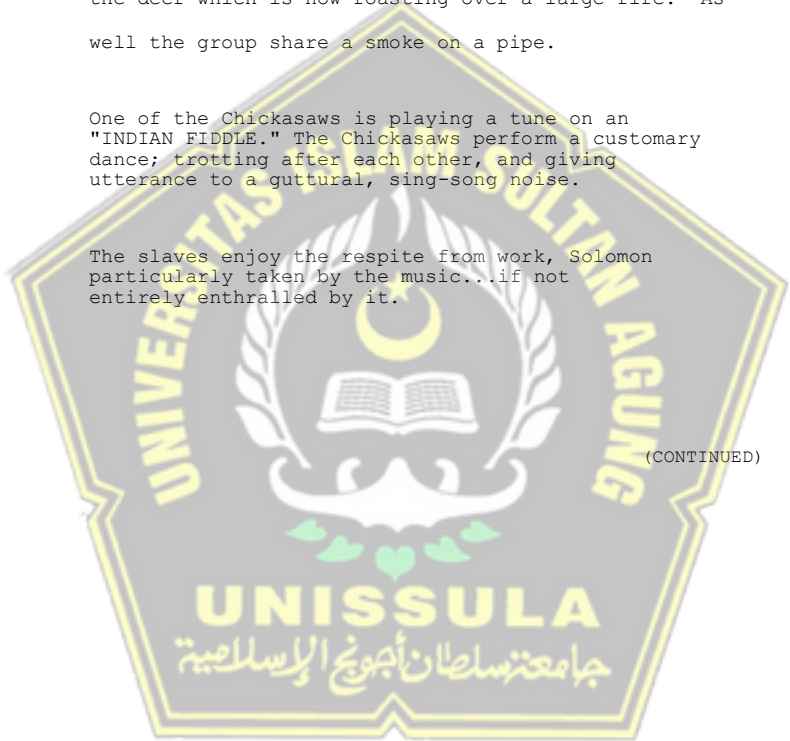
73

The groups of slaves and Chickasaws are now intermingled. They "break bread" - actually they work on the carcass of the deer which is now roasting over a large fire. As well the group share a smoke on a pipe.

One of the Chickasaws is playing a tune on an "INDIAN FIDDLE." The Chickasaws perform a customary dance; trotting after each other, and giving utterance to a guttural, sing-song noise.

The slaves enjoy the respite from work, Solomon particularly taken by the music...if not entirely enthralled by it.

(CONTINUED)



73 CONTINUED:

73

After a bit, Solomon rights himself and heads from the group.

74 EXT. RIVER BANK - CONTINUOUS

74

Solomon arrives to some tall grass at the edge of the river. Lowering his trousers, SOLOMON SQUATS TO DEFECCATE. As he does, he stares out toward the flowing waters of Indian Creek. After a few moments, as though a thought far greater than relieving himself has come to him, Solomon stands and replaces his pants.

Oddly, Solomon stares out at the water as though he were a man possessed.

75 EXT. FORD'S WORK AREA - DAY

75

Just beyond the WORK AREA Solomon speaks with Ford as Tibeats listens. Solomon is drawing in the dirt, making rough diagrams for Ford as he explains himself.

SOLOMON

The creek is plenty deep enough to sail, even with a boat full of load. The distance from the WORK AREA to the point on the latter bayou is several miles by water fewer than land. It occurs to me that the expense of the transportation would be materially diminished--

TIBEATS

"Materially diminished?"

SOLOMON

If we use the waterway.

TIBEATS

It's a scheme. Plenty of  
engineers have schemed similarly.  
The passes are too tight.

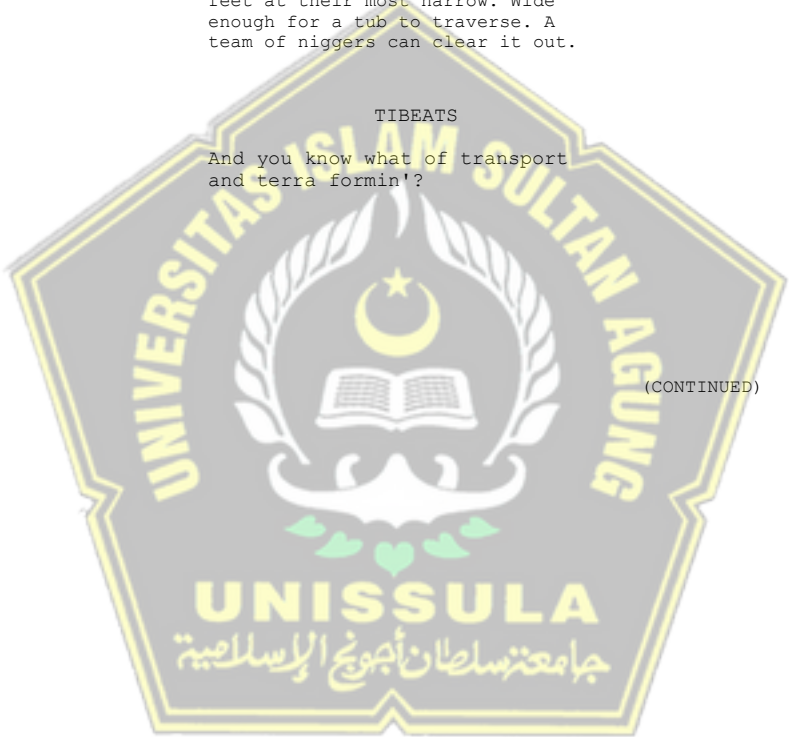
SOLOMON

I reckon them at more than twelve  
feet at their most narrow. Wide  
enough for a tub to traverse. A  
team of niggers can clear it out.

TIBEATS

And you know what of transport  
and terra formin'?

(CONTINUED)



75 CONTINUED:

75

SOLOMON

I labored repairing the Champlain canal, on the section over which William Van Nortwick was superintendent. With my earnings I hired several efficient hands to assist me, and I entered into contracts for the transportation of large rafts of timber from Lake Champlain to Troy.

FORD

(to Tibcats)

I'll admit to being impressed even if you won't.

(to Solomon)

Collect a gang, see what good you can do.

76

EXT. CREEK - DAY

76

-END OF JUNE, 1841-

WE HAVE A SERIES OF SCENES in which we see Solomon and a TEAM OF BLACKS working on the creek: CHOPPING TREES ALONG THE BANKS, widening out the shore... It's all just a trial for now. The work is diligent, but it is basic to this point. Still, under Solomon's direction, the slaves go at it like they've got something to prove. And rightly they do.

Solomon also works on a narrow raft of twelve cribs with which he will transport the timber.

Once this is constructed, HE PERSONALLY "SAILS" THEM UP THE CREEK WITH A TEST LOAD.

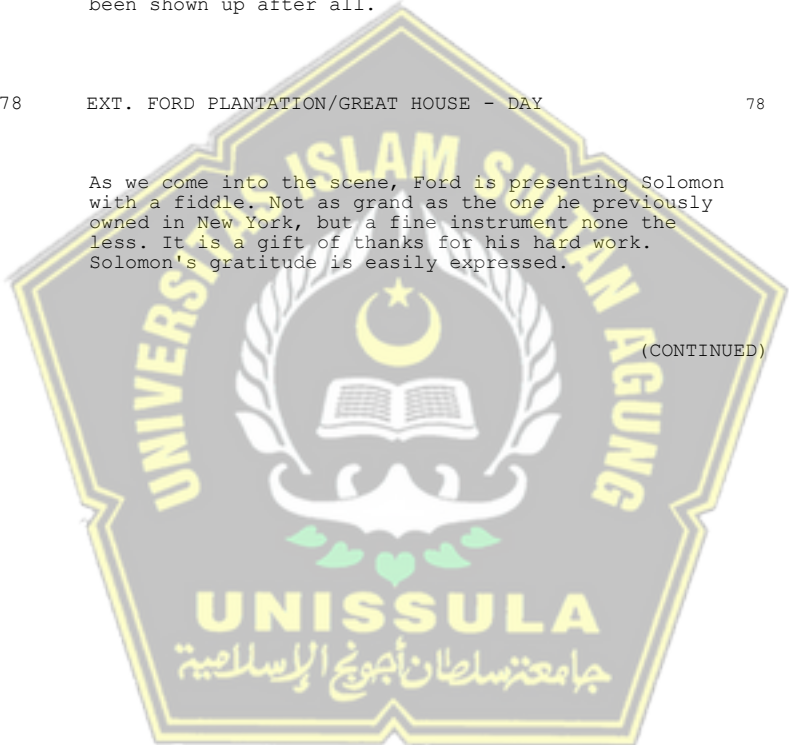


Ford and a group of slaves wait along the river banks just beyond the WORK AREA. All are expectant in their manner. A long moment passes with no sign of Solomon.

Then, from up river, we see Solomon's raft of lumber winding its way. SLAVES CHEER, and Ford literally applauds the effort. Tibbeats looks pissed. He has just been shown up after all.

As we come into the scene, Ford is presenting Solomon with a fiddle. Not as grand as the one he previously owned in New York, but a fine instrument none the less. It is a gift of thanks for his hard work. Solomon's gratitude is easily expressed.

(CONTINUED)



78 CONTINUED:

78

SOLOMON

My great thanks, Master Ford.

FORD

My thanks to you, and it is the least of it. My hope is that it brings us both much joy over the years.

Following the statement, Solomon's not sure how to react. He remains grateful, but the thought of "over the years" is just a reminder of the altered state in which he now finds himself.

79

EXT. FORD PLANATION/SLAVE SHACK - EVENING

79

-END OF JULY, 1841-

The slaves eat. All tired from a days work they conduct themselves in silence. All except for Eliza who, SLIPPING INTO PERMANENT DEPRESSION, as always weeps. The sound of her sobbing edging him up - particularly after Master Ford's "over the years" observation. Solomon finally snaps:

SOLOMON

Eliza. Eliza, stop!

Solomon goes to her, grabs Eliza. She does not stop. As if to force the misery from her, Solomon SHAKES ELIZA VIOLENTLY.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Stop it! Stop!

ELIZA

It's all I have to keeps my loss  
present.

SOLOMON

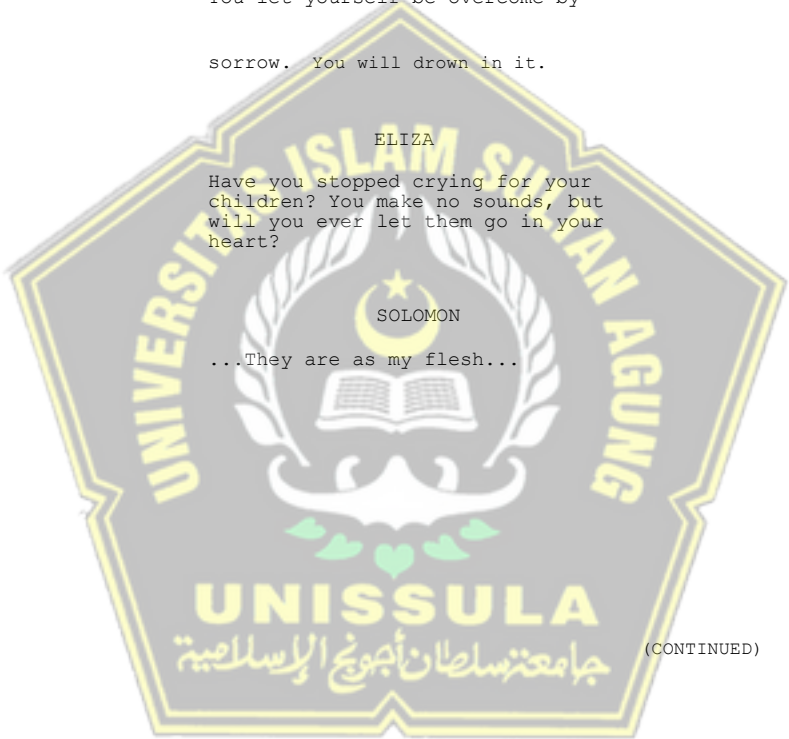
You let yourself be overcome by  
sorrow. You will drown in it.

ELIZA

Have you stopped crying for your  
children? You make no sounds, but  
will you ever let them go in your  
heart?

SOLOMON

...They are as my flesh...



(CONTINUED)

ELIZA

Then who is distressed? Do I upset the Mistress and the Master? Do you care less for my loss than their well being?

SOLOMON

Master Ford is a decent man.

ELIZA

He is a slaver.

SOLOMON

Under the circumstances--

ELIZA

Under the circumstances he is a slaver! Christian only in his proclamations. Separated me from my precious babies for lack of a few dollars. But you truckle at his boot--

SOLOMON

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No...

ELIZA

You luxuriate in his favor.

SOLOMON

I survive. I will not fall into despair. Woeful and crushed; melancholy is the yolk I see most. I will offer up my talents to Master Ford. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune.

ELIZA

Ford is your opportunity. Do you think he does not know that you are more than you suggest? But he does nothing for you. Nothing. You are no better than prized livestock. Call for him. Call, tell him of your previous circumstances and see what it earns you...Solomon.

Eliza uses Solomon's name quite pointedly as if to underscore his true self. Solomon get her meaning. Yet he says nothing. Again, pointedly:

ELIZA (CONT'D)

So, you've settled into your role as Platt, then?

SOLOMON

(defensive)

My back is thick with scars from

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



79 CONTINUED: (2)

79

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

protesting my freedom. Do not  
accuse me--

ELIZA

I accuse you of nothing. I cannot  
accuse. I too have done so many,  
many dishonorable things to  
survive. And for all of them I have  
ended up here... No better than if  
I had stood up for myself. Father,  
Lord and Savior forgive me...  
Forgive me. Oh, Solomon, let me  
weep for my children.

FORD (V.O.)

At the same time came the  
disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who  
is the greatest in the kingdom of  
heaven?

80 EXT. FORD PLANTATION - MORNING

80

-AUGUST, 1841-

It's Sunday. The slaves are again gathered in the  
rose garden near the front of the house to hear the  
word of the Lord as read by Master Ford.

FORD

And Jesus called a little child  
unto him, and set him in the  
midst of them, And said, Verily I  
say unto you, Except ye be  
converted, and become as little  
children, ye shall not enter into  
the kingdom of heaven.

The phrase seems to trigger Eliza's tears. She begins to sob uncontrollably.

Mrs. Ford turns to Rachel in a hushed whisper-

MRS. FORD

I cannot have that kind of

depression about.

Solomon, pretending not to have heard, slowly turns to Eliza with worry.

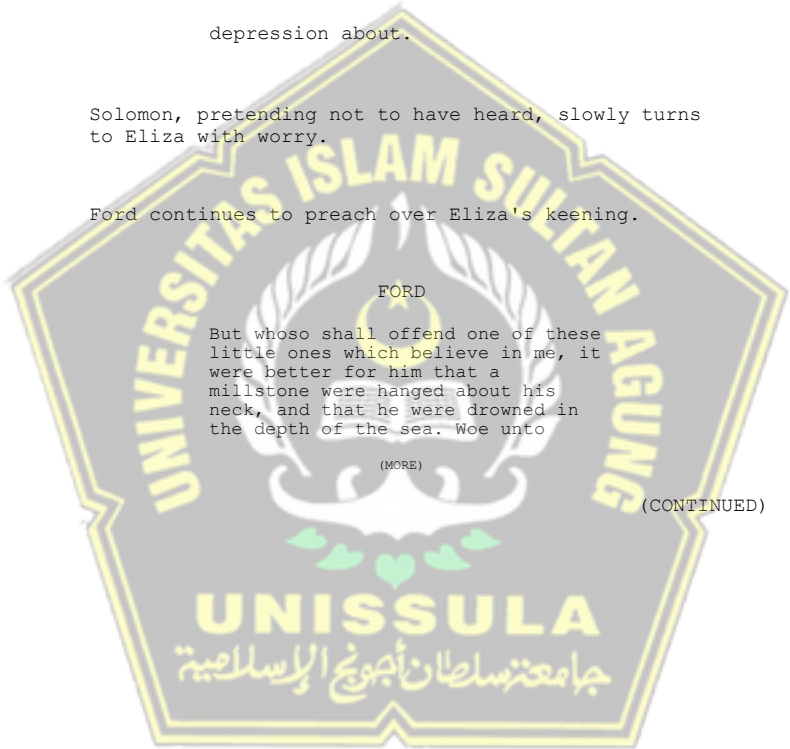
Ford continues to preach over Eliza's keening.

FORD

But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Woe unto

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



FORD (CONT'D)

the world because of offences!  
For it must needs be that  
offences come; but woe to that  
man by whom the offence cometh!

BLACK





81 EXT. FORD PLANTATION - DAY

81

-JANUARY, 1842-

Seasons have passed. It is winter now, and very grey out along the bayou. Ford and Tibeats - who we have seen working around the WORK AREA - stand with Solomon, Tibeats giving Solomon an inspection. Ford carries much lament.

TIBEATS

Raise yer shirt.

Solomon does as instructed. Tibeats looks at Solomon's back, at the scars from lashings he bears.

TIBEATS (CONT'D)

Troublesome.

FORD

He's a good carpenter and quick-witted.

TIBEATS

جامعنا صان الجوز الإسلامية  
I am familiar with his cleverness.

FORD

You won't find a nigger more  
humble.

TIBEATS

Ain't found a nigger yet I  
cain't humble.

Tibeats heads off. Solomon, highly curious over  
the preceding.

SOLOMON

Sir, have I done something wrong?

FORD

Not your concern, Platt. I say  
with much...shame I have compiled  
debts. I have long preached  
austerity, but find myself  
hypocritical in that regard.  
You'll be in the ownership of Mr.  
Tibeats. You are his now. Serve  
him as you'd serve me.

SOLOMON

Sir.

FORD

And your faithfulness will not  
be forgotten.

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(CONTINUED)

81 CONTINUED:

81

SOLOMON

Yes, sir.

FORD

Pride and want have been my sin.  
 Loss of you is but one of my  
 punishments.

82 EXT. FORD PLANATION - DAY

82

-END OF JANUARY, 1842- [OVER ONE DAY]

We see Solomon working as a carpenter, helping to erect  
 a Weaving House that stands off to the side of the  
 plantation's Great House.

At the moment Solomon is nailing on siding. Tibbeats  
 arrives and is immediately dissatisfied with the work.

TIBBEATS

Make them boards flush.

SOLOMON

They are, sir.

TIBBEATS

They is no such thing.

Solomon runs his hands over the boards.

SOLOMON

As smooth to the touch as a  
yearling's coat.

TIBEATS

Callin' me a liar, boy?

SOLOMON

Only a matter of perspective,  
sir. From where you stand you may  
see differently. But the hands  
are not mistaken. I ask only that  
you employ all your senses before  
rendering judgement.

What's Tibbeats to do when faced with fact? All he can  
do is spew invectives.

TIBEATS

You are a brute. You are a dog,  
and no better for followin'  
instruction.

SOLOMON

I'll do as ordered, sir.

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(CONTINUED)

82 CONTINUED:

82

TIBEATS

Then you'll be up at daybreak.  
You will procure a keg of nails  
from Chapin and commence puttin'  
on clapboards.

Tibeats wheels away. Solomon goes back to his work. After a few moments Solomon notices a bit of commotion in the drive of the great house. It involves an inconsolable Eliza who is being herded by Sam onto a cart DRIVEN BY A WHITE MAN. Mistress Ford and Rachel watch.

Solomon can only watch as the last connection to his days as a free man is driven away to a location unknown.

83 EXT. WEAVING HOUSE - MORNING

83

It is day break. As ordered, Solomon is up and working. Chapin is rolling a keg of nails off a handcart for Solomon.

CHAPIN

If Tibeats prefers a different  
size, I will endeavor to furnish  
them, but you may use those  
until further directed.

SOLOMON

Yes, sir.

84 EXT. WEAVING HOUSE - LATER

84

As the day gets on to mid-morning, the sun already baking in the sky, Tibeats makes his way over to Solomon. Even

before arriving to Solomon his mien is one of belligerence;  
out of sorts and something less than sober.

TIBEATS

I thought I told yah ta commence  
ta puttin' on clapboards this  
morn'.



SOLOMON

Yes, master. I am about it. I  
have begun on the other side of  
the house.

Tibeats walks around to look over Solomon's work. He  
is picayune, as if purposefully looking for fault.

TIBEATS

Didn't I tell yah last night to  
get a keg of nails of Chapin?

SOLOMON

And so I did; and Chapin said he  
would get another size for you,  
if you wanted them when he came  
back from the field.

Tibeats walks to the keg and kicks it. Moving  
toward Solomon "with a great passion:"

TIBEATS

Goddamn yah! I thought yah knowed  
somethin'!

Solomon, perhaps inspired by his moment with Eliza, is  
in no mood for Tibeats.

SOLOMON

I did as instructed. If there's  
something wrong, then its wrong  
with your instructions.

TIBEATS

Yah black bastard! Yah goddman

black bastard!

In an inconsolable rage, Tibeats runs off to the piazza to fetch a whip.

Solomon looks around. He is alone other than Rachel and Mistress Ford who, shocked by that which she witnesses, runs out to the field to fetch Chapin. Solomon's instinct is to run, but he stands his ground as Tibeats marches back whip in hand.

TIBEATS (CONT'D)

Strip yer clothes!

Solomon does no such thing.

TIBEATS (CONT'D)

Strip!

SOLOMON

I will not.

With "concentrated vengeance," Tibeats springs for Solomon, seizing him by the throat with one hand and

(CONTINUED)



raising the whip with the other. Before he can strike the blow, however, Solomon catches Tibeats by the collar of his coat and pulls him in close. Reaching down, Solomon grabs Tibeats by the ankle and pushes him back with the other hand. Tibeats tumbles to the ground. A violent struggle takes place as Solomon puts a foot to Tibeats throat, and then in a frenzy of madness snatches the whip from Tibeats and begins to strike him with the handle again and again and again.

TIBEATS

Yew will not live ta see another day, nigger! This is yer last, I swear it!

Solomon ignores the threats, continues to beat Tibeats. Blow after blow falling fast and heavy on Tibeats's wriggling form. The stiff stock of the whip wraps around Tibeats's cringing body until Solomon's arm aches. Tibeats's cries of vengeance turn to yelps for help and then pleas for mercy:

TIBEATS (CONT'D)

Murder! It's murder! Lord, God,

help me. God be merciful!

And then suddenly, Tibeats shrieks-

TIBEATS (CONT'D)

Papa I'm sorry!

Chapin comes RIDING IN FROM THE FIELD fast and hard. Solomon strikes Tibeats a blow or two more, then delivers a well-directed kick that sends Tibeats rolling over the ground.

CHAPIN

What is the matter?

Tibeats struggles up and tries to present an air of dignity and control while he keeps a demonic eye on Solomon:

SOLOMON

Master Tibeats wants to whip me

for using the nails you gave me.

CHAPIN

What's the matter with the nails?

With a mix of shame, anger and embarrassment, Tibeats says, as if being exposed-

TIBEATS

They're...they're too large.

CHAPIN

I am overseer here. I told Platt to use them, and

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



CHAPIN (CONT'D)

I shall furnish such nails as I  
please. Do you understand *that*,  
Mr. Tibeats?

Tibeats answer is in the grinding of his teeth and  
the shaking of his fist.

TIBEATS

This ain't done by half. I will  
have flesh, and I will have all  
of it.

Tibeats moves off toward, and then INTO THE HOUSE.  
Chapin follows. A long moment, Solomon stands alone. He  
looks around, not sure what to do; to stay or to flee.  
Anxiety mounts on his features.

A moment more, and Tibeats EXITS the house. He saddles  
his horse and rides off to beat the devil. Or, worse,  
to fetch him.

Chapin comes running back out of the house. He is  
visibly excited, and when he speaks he is quite  
earnest. Though he tries to project reasoned emotions  
he gives off an air of impending trouble.

CHAPIN

Do not stir. Do not attempt to  
leave the plantation on any  
account whatever. But if you run  
there is no protecting you.

SOLOMON

Sir--

CHAPIN

If you run, Platt, there is no

protecting you. Rachel...!

Chapin runs off to join Rachel. The two converse at a distance from Solomon, then they head off for the log kitchen.

Solomon is now very much alone, and he waits for what is to come. AND WE WAIT WITH HIM. And we wait, and we continue to wait... Moment by moment, the dread of the unexpected mounts.

Solomon's eyes begin to well. He has beaten a white man, and he knows that death awaits him.

A SLIGHT PRAYER TO THE HEAVENS BEGINS TO FORM IN HIS THROAT, but he is too choked up to fully speak it.



Chapin has now returned to the piazza. He stands and watches, but does not move to Solomon.

Solomon waits, and waits...

WE HEAR THE SOUND OF DISTANT HOOFS which grow louder and louder in the manner of rolling thunder. It's Tibeats. He returns with two accomplices; RAMSAY and COOK. They carry with them large whips and a coil of rope.

TIBEATS

Tha's the one. Tha's him.

Dismounting, they move with menace that is tinged with perverse pleasure and wordless malevolence. Solomon tries to fight back, but he is strong armed and tied by TIBEATS - his wrists, and then ankles bound in the same manner. In the meantime the other two have slipped a cord within Solomon's elbows, running it across his back and tying it firmly. Solomon is then dragged toward a peach tree. A lynching is in store. The naked horror of it intensely palpable.

Solomon looks toward the piazza, but Chapin is now gone. Tears of fear flow down Solomon's cheeks. He is on the verge of panic; a man heading toward his own execution, he begins to struggle and fight.

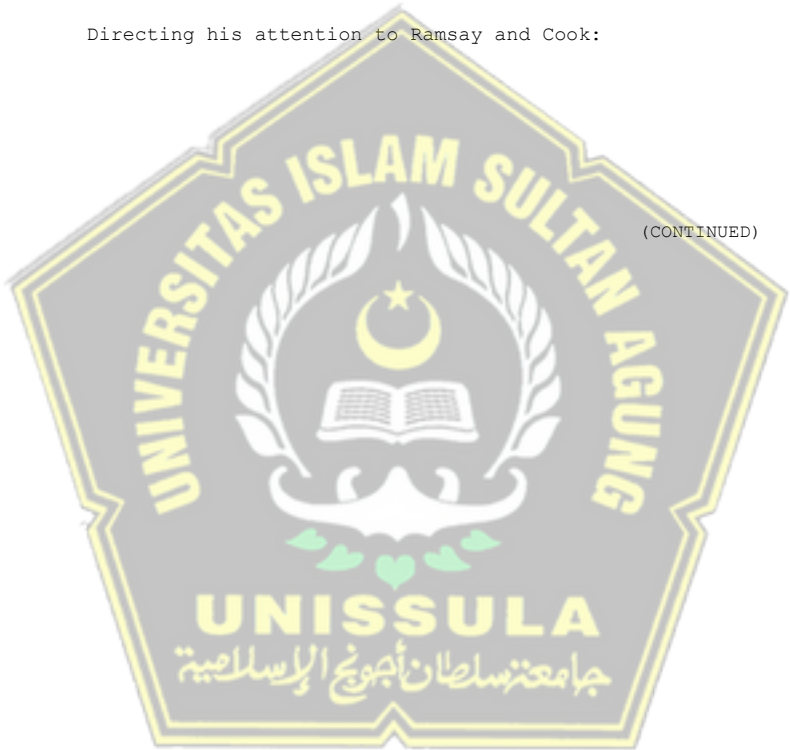
A rope goes around Solomon's neck, then is tossed over the branch of the tree. The trio begin to hoist Solomon. He gasps and gags as spittle flies from his mouth and the life is choked from him.

With suddenness, Chapin comes from the house brandishing a pistol in each hand - Colt Paterson .36 caliber "Holster" pistols with 9" barrels. Chapin moves with determination toward the lynch mob. He is sharp and matter of fact. With the guns in hand, he really doesn't need to be much more demonstrative.

CHAPIN

Gentlemen... Whoever moves that nigger another foot from where he stands is a dead man. I am overseer of this plantation seven years, and in the absence of William Ford, my duty is to protect his interests. Ford holds a mortgage on Platt of four hundred dollars. If you hang him, he loses his debt. Until that is canceled you have no claim to his life.

Directing his attention to Ramsay and Cook:



CHAPIN (CONT'D)

As for you two, if you have any regard for your own safety...I say, begone!

Ramsay and Cook don't need to be told twice. The pistols Chapin's gripping make the situation real clear. Without further word, they mount their horses and ride away.

Tibeats remains, and his anger with him.

TIBEATS

Yah got no cause. Platt is mine, and mine ta do with as I please. Yah touch my property, I will 'ave yah strung up as well.

Tibeats mounts up and departs. There is a surreal moment as Chapin's not sure what to do about Solomon. He chooses to do nothing. Solomon is left dangling by the neck from the tree as Chapin calls to Sam in the distance:

CHAPIN

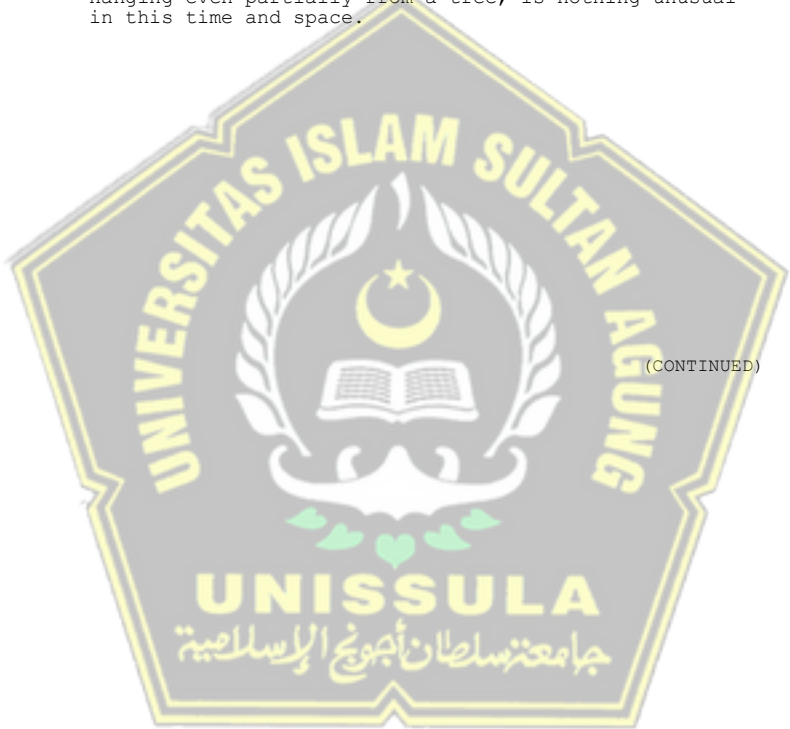
Sam! Get the mule. You must ride to Master Ford. Tell him to come here at once without a single moment's delay. Tell him they are trying to murder Platt. Hurry, boy. Bring him back if you must kill the mule to do so!

SAM

Yes, suh!

Sam mounts up and rides off, the mule demonstrating much speed.

HOURS HAVE PASSED. The sun is now at its apex. The sight and smell of the red rose bush is more than vivid as Solomon remains tied and dangling exactly where he was left. The scene is both tranquil and horrific. Life on the plantation continues. The OTHER SLAVES work in the field. CHILDREN make their way playfully in the yard. It should all underscore the fact that a black, hanging even partially from a tree, is nothing unusual in this time and space.





85 CONTINUED:

85

Chapin walks back and forth with the pistols in his hands. Clearly he fears Tibcats returning with more and better assistance. And yet, he does nothing to alleviate Solomon's suffering. He heeds Tibcats words, and as though caught up in the middle of nothing more than a property dispute, he offers no further aid.

Solomon's head lolls to one side. He looks toward the sun. The bright light flares off the leaves and branches of the tree from which Solomon hangs. The glare in Solomon's eyes offering him more pain than solace, but he cannot help but look upward. As he does, his eyes flutter between life and lifelessness...

86 OMIT

86

87 EXT. FORD PLANATION - LATER

87

Solomon continues to hang. By now he is drenched in sweat, and nearly delirious with dehydration. His lips dry and parched. He may not die from hanging, but he may very well expire before the day is over.

Eventually Rachel comes over - timidly, and as though she were acting contrary to orders - and offers a drink of water from a tin cup, pouring it in Solomon's mouth for him. She then takes a small hand towel and dabs at the water which clings to his lips. Rachel then retreats, and leaves Solomon to hang.

88 EXT. FORD PLANATION - EVENING

88

The sun is just now arching for the horizon. Solomon remains, as though his torture will not end. Ford, trailed by Sam, finally comes riding up. He dismounts, and moves swiftly over to Solomon. With great heartache:

FORD

Platt... My poor Platt.

Ford produces a blade and cuts Solomon loose. Solomon attempts to carry himself, but he cannot. He falls to the ground and passes out.

89 INT. FORD PLANATION/GREAT HOUSE - NIGHT

89

As we come into the scene, Solomon lays on a blanket on the floor. Eventually, his eyes flutter, then open. He is in the foyer of the Ford house. As he gets his bearings, he looks around the interior. THE SPACE IS HANDSOME, AND WELL DECORATED. It is sharp contrast to the bleak surroundings, shacks and dungeons Solomon has largely been accustom to during his time of slavery. It will be the "first and last time such a sumptuous resting place was granted" during his twelve years of bondage.

(CONTINUED)



Solomon doesn't have much chance to luxuriate in his surroundings. He hears a DOG BARKING just outside, and is unnerved. Has Tibeats returned to finish what he started?

From a study, Master Ford appears with a gun in hand. He goes to the door, opens it and looks outside. He can see nothing. Satisfied, Ford crosses back over to Solomon. He is frank with Solomon regarding the situation.

FORD

I believe Tibeats is skulkin' about the premises somewhere. He wants you dead, and he will attempt to have you so. It's no longer safe for you here. And I don't believe you will remain passive if Tibeats attacks. I have transferred my debt to Edwin Epps. He will take charge of you.

SOLOMON

(desperate, urgent)

Master Ford, you must know; I am not a slave.

FORD

I cannot hear that.

SOLOMON

Before I came to you I was a

freeman.

FORD

I am trying to save your life! And...I have a debt to be mindful of. That, now, is to Edwin Epps.

He is a hard man. Prides himself on being a "nigger breaker." But truthfully I could find no others who would have you. You've made a reputation of yourself. Whatever your circumstances, you are an exceptional nigger, Platt. I fear no good will come of it.

-END OF JANUARY, 1842-

From the back porch, we come into the scene on EDWIN EPPS; a repulsive and coarse man. His language gives speedy and unequivocal evidence that he has never enjoyed the advantages of an education.



90

CONTINUED:

90

Epps reads the Bible to his slaves, eight of them altogether. ABRAM; a tall, older slave of about sixty years. WILEY, who is forty eight. PHEBE, who is married to Wiley. BOB and HENRY who are Phebe's children, EDWARD and PATSEY. Patsey is young, just 23 years old...though in the era, 23 not as young as in the present day. She is the offspring of a "Guinea nigger," brought over to Cuba in a slave ship. She nearly brims with unconversant sexuality.

MISTRESS EPPS, Epps's wife, is also present. She sits with, holds quite lovingly, some SLAVE CHILDREN. WITH THEM SHE IS VERY "MOTHERLY." We also see Epps's overseer TREACH. Treach constantly sports a LOADED PISTOL.

Though Epps reads the word of the Lord, he lacks the tone of compassion with which Ford read.

EPPS

"And that servant which knew his Lord's will...WHICH KNEW HIS LORD'S WILL and prepared not himself...PREPARED NOT HIMSELF, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes..." D'ye hear that? "Stripes." That nigger that don't take care, that don't obey his lord - that's his master - d'ye see? - that 'ere nigger shall be beaten with many stripes. Now, "many" signifies a great many. Forty, a hundred, a hundred and fifty lashes... That's Scripiter!

91

EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/FIELD - DAY

91

-AUGUST, 1842-

**WE START THE SCENE WITH A PAIR OF BLACK HANDS**

picking cotton ferociously. As we move out, we identify PATSEY, a 23 year old striking black woman.

The camera moves out again to a wider shot. This reveals several lines of slaves picking cotton, with Patsy way out in the lead.

We cut to another pair of black hands. This time, revealing SOLOMON, clumsy and unskilled hands, picking cotton. A lash bears down on him.

It is August, "cotton picking" season.

We are looking out over a cotton field in full bloom. It presents a visual purity, like an immaculate expanse of light, new-fallen snow. The cotton grows from five to seven feet high, each stalk having a great many branches

(CONTINUED)



91 CONTINUED:

91

shooting out in all directions and lapping each other above the water furrow.

There is a slave to each side of the row. They have a sack around their necks that hangs to the ground, the mouth of the sack about breast high. Baskets are placed at the end of the furrows. Slaves dump their sacks of cotton in the baskets, then pick until their sacks are again filled.

EDWARDS

Pick that cotton. Move along now.

THE SOUNDTRACK TO THE SCENE IS NOTHING MORE THAN THE RUSTLE OF LABOR, THE MALE CICADAS BUGS "TYMBALS" IN THE HEAT and a SPIRITUAL SONG BY THE SLAVES.

Despite the heat, there is no stopping for water. The slaves are "driven" by Edward, who is himself "driven" by Treach.

TREACH

C'mon. Drive dem niggers.

Edward moves among the slaves, applying the whip to them without regard.

EDWARD

Pick dat cotton. Move along now, hear?

92 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GIN HOUSE - EVENING

92

The day's work is done. The slaves are now assembled in the gin house with their baskets of cotton which

are being weighed by Treach. There is anxiety among the slave, the reason for which soon becomes apparent.

TREACH

Two hundred forty pounds for Bob.

EPPS

What yah got for James?

TREACH

Two hundred ninety five pounds.

EPPS

Tha's real good, boy. Tha's real good.

TREACH

One hundred eighty two pounds for Platt.

Epps does not look happy. Treach says again:

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(CONTINUED)



TREACH (CONT'D)

One hundred eighty two.

EPPS

How much can even an average

nigger pick a day?

TREACH

Two hundred pounds.

EPPS

This nigger ain't even average.

Epps pulls Solomon aside.

TREACH

Five hundred twelve pounds for

Patsey.

EPPS

Five hundred twelve. Yah men folk got no shame lettin' Patsey out pick yah? The day ain't yet come she swung lower than five hundred pounds. Queen of the fields, she is.

TREACH

Two hundred six pou--

EPPS

I ain't done, Treach. Ain't I  
owed a minute to luxuriate on  
the work Patsey done?

TREACH

...Sir...

EPPS

Damned Queen. Born and bred to  
the field. A nigger among  
niggers, and God give 'er to me.  
A lesson in the rewards of  
righteous livin'. All be  
observant ta that. All!

(beat)

Now, Treach. Now speak.

TREACH

One hundred thirty eight pounds  
for Phebe.

EPPS

Hit one forty five yesterday.

Pull her out.

TREACH

Two hundred six pounds for Wiley.

(CONTINUED)

92 CONTINUED: (2)

92

EPPS

How much he pick yesterday?

TREACH

Two hundred twenty nine pounds.

Wiley is pulled from the line, huddled with Solomon.

93 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/YARD - EVENING 93

In the distance, a flogging is going on. Solomon, Phebe, and Wiley are stripped, placed in a stockade and now being given a perfunctory whipping delivered by ANOTHER IDENTIFIED SLAVE.

94 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION - EVENING 94

Evening, but the day is not yet done. Slaves attend their various evening chores; feeding livestock, doing laundry, cooking food. There is no respite from a slave's charge.

95 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT 95

A fire is kindled in the cabin. The slaves finally fix their own dinner of corn meal. Corn is ground in a small hand mill. The corn meal is mixed with a little water, placed in the fire and baked. When it is "done brown" the ashes are scraped off. Bacon is fried. As the slaves eat, Abram goes on in great length and with much emotion about General Jackson.

UNCLE ABRAM

Hold my words: General Jackson

will forever be immortalized. His  
bravery will be handed down to the  
last posterity. If ever there be  
a stain upon "raw militia," he  
done wiped away on the eight of  
January. I say da result a that  
day's battle is of 'mo importance  
to our grand nation than any  
occurrence 'fo or since. Great  
man. Great man in deed. We all  
need pray to Heavenly Father da  
General reign over us always.

96

INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT

96

The slaves are sleeping. There is a loud commotion.  
Epps enters, drunkenly, forcing the slaves awake.

(CONTINUED)



96 CONTINUED:

96

EPPS

Get up! Get up, we dance tonight!  
 We will not waste the evenin' with  
 yer laziness. Get up.

97 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/MAIN HOUSE - NIGHT

97

Despite the lateness of the hour, the slaves are up and now fully dressed. They take up position in the middle of the floor. They wait, poised like actors. Solomon strikes up a tune; Henry joins in with a pan flute and the slaves dance. They do so very wearily. The whole of it certainly more torture than pleasure.

Epps, whip in hand:

EPPS

Where's yah merriment? Move yer  
 feet.

As the slaves twirl about Epps keeps an attentive eye on Patsey. It should be quite clear that his primary motivation for holding dances is so that he may view Patsey twirl about the floor.

This fact is not lost on Mistress Epps. A few moments of Epps's lust on display is all that the Mistress can bear. Jealousy mounting, she snatches up a CARAFE. With all her might she throws it at Patsey. It hits Patsey square in the face. TOO THICK TO SHATTER, IT LEAVES HER BLOODY AND WRITHING ON THE FLOOR. The dancing, the music stop. The slaves, however, react as though it is not the first time they've seen as much from the Mistress.

Mistress Epps, screaming like a hellion:

MISTRESS EPPS

Sell her!

EPPS

C'mon, now. Wha's this?

MISTRESS EPPS

You will sell the negress!

EPPS

You're talkin' foolish. Sell  
little Pats? She pick with more  
vigor than any other nigger!  
Choose another ta go.

MISTRESS EPPS

No other. Sell her!

EPPS

I will not!

(CONTINUED)



97 CONTINUED:

97

## MISTRESS EPPS

You will remove that black bitch from this property, 'er I'll take myself back to Cheneyville.

## EPPS

Back to that hog's trough where I found you? Oh, the idleness of that yarn washes over me. Do not set yourself up against Patsey, my dear. That's a wager on which you will not profit. Calm yerself. And settle for my affection, 'cause my affection you got. Or, go. 'Cause I will rid myself of yah well before I do away with her!

Mistress Epps stands irate, lost in fury and unable to even think of what to do. Eventually, optionless, she storms away.

For a few beats there is only the sound of Patsey sobbing.

## EPPS (CONT'D)

That damned woman! I won't have my mood spoiled. I will not.

Dance!

Epps sends the whip in Solomon's direction. Solomon responds by playing.

Treach literally drags the prone Patsey from the floor, blood still spilling from her face. The slaves, as ordered, return to dancing.

-AUGUST, 1843-

The sun has only just risen above the horizon. FROM THE GREAT HOUSE THE HORN IS BLOWN signaling the start of another day.

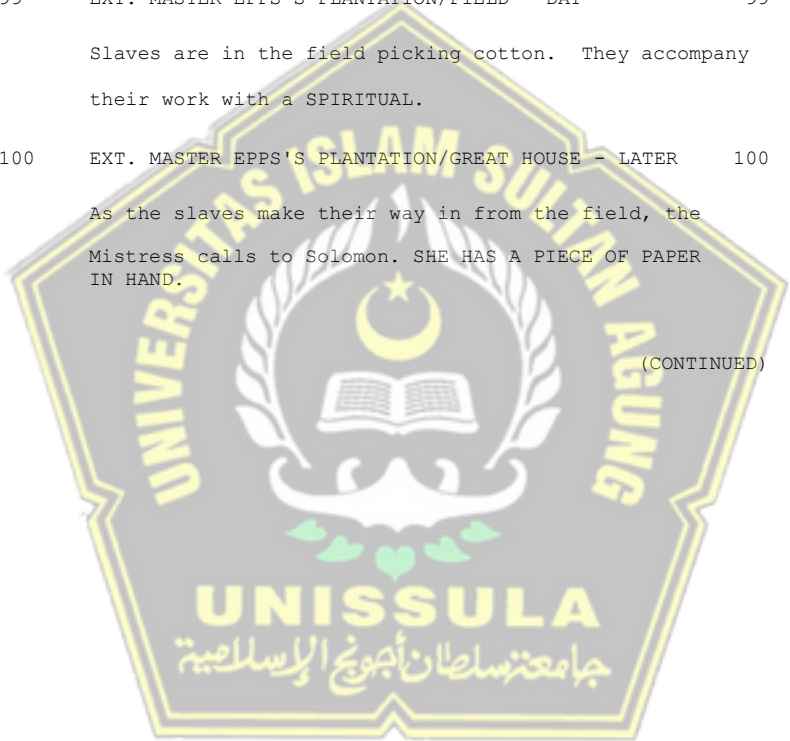
99 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/FIELD - DAY 99

Slaves are in the field picking cotton. They accompany their work with a SPIRITUAL.

100 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GREAT HOUSE - LATER 100

As the slaves make their way in from the field, the Mistress calls to Solomon. SHE HAS A PIECE OF PAPER IN HAND.

(CONTINUED)





MISTRESS EPPS

Platt...

SOLOMON

Yes, Mistress.

MISTRESS EPPS

Can you find your way to  
Bartholomew's?

SOLOMON

I can, ma'am.

Handing Solomon a sheet of paper.

MISTRESS EPPS

This is a list of goods and  
sundries. You will take it to be  
filled and return immediately.

Tell Bartholomew to add it to our  
debt.

SOLOMON

I will, Mistress.

Solomon looks at the list. In a careless moment, Solomon reads quietly from it. He catches himself, but not before the Mistress notes his action. With high inquisitiveness:

MISTRESS EPPS

Where yah from, Platt?

SOLOMON

I have told you.

MISTRESS EPPS

Tell me again.

SOLOMON

Washington.

MISTRESS EPPS

Who were yah Master?

SOLOMON

Master name of Freeman.

MISTRESS EPPS

Was he a learned man?

SOLOMON

I suppose so.

MISTRESS EPPS

He learn yah ta read?

(CONTINUED)

100 CONTINUED: (2)

100

SOLOMON

A word here or there, but I have  
no understanding of the written  
text.

MISTRESS EPPS

Don't trouble yer self with it.  
Same as the rest, Master bought  
yah to work. Tha's all. And any  
more'll earn yah a hun'ed lashes.

Having delivered her cool advice, Mistress heads  
back into the house.

A101 EXT. ROAD - DAY

A101 \*

Solomon walks along a well-worn path, shopping bag draped \*  
over one shoulder. We see his feet. As the walk slowly \*  
gathers pace, Solomon suddenly turns left into dense \*  
foliage. His tread is now a full blown sprint, trees \*  
flash past as Solomon attacks his way through the woods. \*  
The sound of branches cracking underneath. His feet, \*  
heartbeat and breath almost deafening. He is desperate. \*  
The violence of his advance abruptly stops, there is \*  
silence. We see in a clearance a posse of patrollers, \*  
preparing for a lynching of two young men. Solomon's \*  
eyes meet theirs. The two men look back at Solomon with \*  
a look of fear as one of the patrollers checks the noose \*  
around their neck. Suddenly the bloodhounds start \*

barking and the patrollers turn in the direction of  
Solomon. Solomon's whole body shakes with anticipation.

PATROLLER

(aggressively)

Boy, where are you going?

SOLOMON

(almost tripping over  
his words)

To the store, Sir, to  
Bartholomew's. I was sent there  
by Mistress Epps.

The patroller reaches out for Solomon's free pass around  
his neck, yanking him forward. He looks at it.

PATROLLER

Get there and get there quick.

The patroller kicks Solomon hard, sending him on his way.  
Solomon walks on, looking one more time at the two young  
men; again there is a moment of connection.

Solomon turns. The two men are hoisted up, kicking and  
spitting, behind his shoulder.

Solomon finds himself back on the trail walking towards  
Bartholomew's, his face now full of shock and

(CONTINUED)

1/24/13

FINAL SHOOTING SCRIPT

68A.

A101 CONTINUED: A101

trepidation. He walks, fighting to calm himself down. \*  
We move behind him as he continues his journey, a lonely \*  
figure. \*

101 INT. BARTHOLOMEW'S - LATER 101

A general store in the township of Holmesville.  
Solomon stands at the counter as BARTHOLOMEW fills  
Mistress Epps's order. Among the items set before  
Solomon is a QUANTITY OF FOOLSCAP.

The items are collected for Solomon and placed in a  
sack. Solomon giving little thought to them other than  
getting them back to the mistress.

As he turns, he glimpses the regalia of slave restraints,  
of all different guises; chains, muzzles for sale.

102 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GREAT HOUSE - LATER 102

Solomon returns and delivers the items to the Mistress.

MISTRESS EPPS

Any trouble?

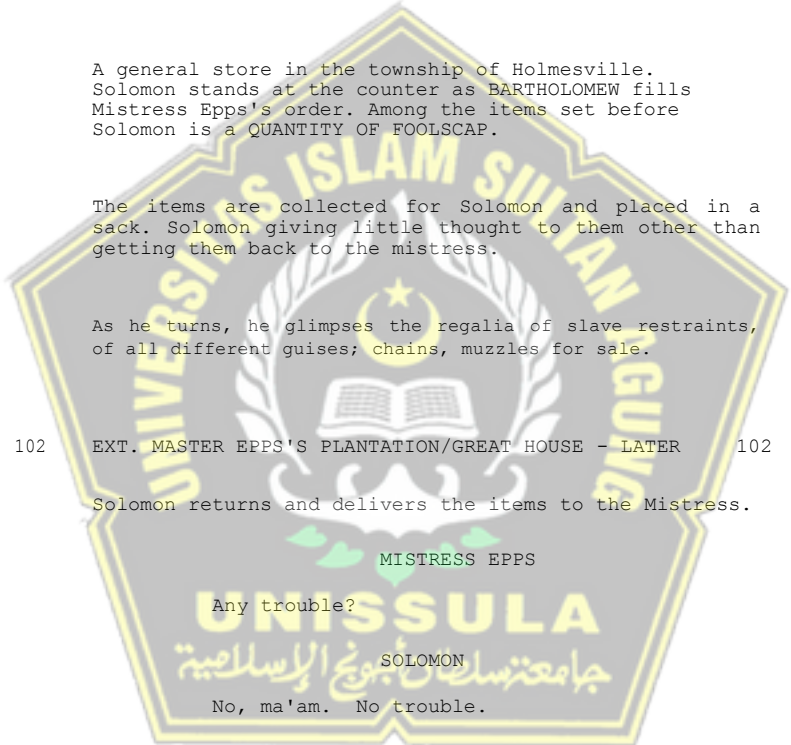
SOLOMON

No, ma'am. No trouble.

103 OMIT - MOVED TO A105 103

104 EXT. SHAW'S HOUSE - DAY 104

-JULY, 1844-



Sitting on the Grand house's Piazza, Patsey is having tea with MISTRESS HARRIET SHAW, WHO IS A BLACK WOMAN. Though once a slave, she is now comparatively refined though not wholly so. The table where they sit is adorned with white linens, and they are attended by a HOUSE NIGGER. It makes for a tranquil surreal scene.

MASTER SHAW, A WHITE MAN, IS ON THE LAWN GROOMING A HORSE.



A105 EXT. ROAD - DAY

A105

Solomon is running flat out along the road. Running as though his life depended on getting to his destination in beyond a timely manner.

B105 EXT. SHAW'S HOUSE - DAY

B105

Still running, slick with sweat, Solomon comes upon the SHAW HOUSE.

As Solomon arrives:

MASTER SHAW

Platt Epps, good Sunday morning.

SOLOMON

Good morning, Master Shaw. I've been sent by Master to retrieve Patsey. May I approach?

MASTER SHAW

You may.

Solomon makes his way over to the piazza.

SOLOMON

Excuse me, Mistress Shaw.

MISTRESS SHAW

Nigger Platt.

SOLOMON

My apologies. Patsey, Master

wishes you to return.

PATSEY

Sabbath day. I's free ta roam.

SOLOMON

Understood. But the Master sent  
me running to fetch you, and said  
no time should be wasted.

MISTRESS SHAW

Drink tea?

SOLOMON

Thank you, Mistress, but I don't  
dare.

MISTRESS SHAW

Would you knowed Massa Epps's  
consternation ta be any lessened  
wit your timely return? Sit. Sit  
and drink the tea that offered.

(CONTINUED)



B105 CONTINUED:

B105

Solomon knows better, but he sits and the Mistress has tea poured for him.

MISTRESS SHAW (CONT'D)

What'n was Epps's concern?

SOLOMON

...I'd rather not say...

MISTRESS SHAW

L'il gossip on the Sabbath be  
fine. All things in moderation.

Solomon is not sure what to say. He struggles to be as diplomatic as possible.

SOLOMON

As you are aware, Master Epps can  
be a man of a hard countenance.  
There are times when it is  
impossible to account for his  
logic. You know he has ill  
feelings toward your husband.

MISTRESS SHAW

He do.

SOLOMON

Master Epps has somehow come to  
believe, as incorrectly as it may  
be, that Master Shaw is... That he  
is something of a lothario and an  
unprincipled man. A misguided  
belief born out of their mutual  
competition as planters, no doubt.

MISTRESS SHAW

No doubt...if not born outta  
truth itself.

The Mistress waves to Shaw. Shaw, unsuspecting of  
the conversation, waves back.

SOLOMON

I'm certain Patsey's well being is  
Master Epps's only concern.

MISTRESS SHAW

Nothin' Epps desire come outta  
concern.

SOLOMON

I meant no disrespect.

MISTRESS SHAW

He ain't heard you.

UNISSULA  
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(CONTINUED)

B105 CONTINUED: (2)

B105

SOLOMON

I meant no disrespect to you,  
 Mistress.

MISTRESS SHAW

Ha! You worry for me? Got no  
 cause to worry for my  
 sensibilities. I ain't felt the  
 end of a lash in 'mo years than I  
 cain recall. Ain't worked a  
 field, neither. Where one time I  
 served, now I got others servin'  
 me. The cost to my current  
 existence be Massa Shaw  
 broadcasting his affections, 'n me  
 enjoyin' his pantomime of  
 fidelity. If that what keep me  
 from the cotton pickin' niggers,  
 that what it be. A small and  
 reasonable price to be paid 'fo  
 sure.

Looking toward Patsey, speaking with great empathy:

MISTRESS SHAW (CONT'D)

I knowed what it like to be the  
 object of Massa's predilections and  
 peculiarities. And I knowed they  
 can get expressed with kindness or  
 wit violence. A lusty visit in the  
 night, or a visitation from the

whip. And wit my experience, if'n I can give comfort, then comfort I give. And you take comfort, Patsey; the Good Lord will manage Epps. In His own time the Good Lord will manage dem all. Yes, Lordy, there's a day comin' that will burn as an oven. It comin' as sure as the Lord is just. When His will be done...the curse on the Pharos is a poor example of all that wait 'fo the plantation class.

Mistress Shaw turns her head to the side, catching a slave's attention. As she does so, the slave, a YOUNG WOMAN, commences to pour tea.

As if to punctuate her thought, the Mistress takes a sip of her tea.

105

EXT. EPPS'S PLANTATION - LATER

105

Solomon and Patsey are returning from Shaw's. Waiting on the porch of the Great House, a drunk Epps beckons for Patsey, his lewd intentions obvious.

(CONTINUED)



105 CONTINUED:

105

EPPS

Pats...! Patsey!

SOLOMON

Do not look in his direction.

Continue on.

Epps does not care to be ignored. He lifts himself and moves toward the pair in a rage.

EPPS

Patsey...!

Solomon moves between Epps and Patsey, cutting Epps off as Patsey continues on. Playing up his "ignorance" of the situation:

SOLOMON

Found her, Master, and brought her back just as instructed.

UNISSULA

EPPS

جامعنا سلطان الجوز الإسلامية  
What'd you jus now tell her?

What'd you say to Pats?

SOLOMON

No words were spoken. None of

consequence.

EPPS

Lie! Damned liar! Saw you

talkin' with 'er. Tell me!

SOLOMON

I cannot speak of what did not

occur.

Epps grabs Solomon.

EPPS

I'll cut your black throat.

Solomon pulls away from Epps, RIPPING HIS SHIRT IN THE PROCESS. Epps gives chase. Solomon begins to run around the large pig sty, easily keeping his distance. Epps, however is undeterred. He moves after Solomon as speedily as he can, which isn't very speedily at all. And quickly he tires. Epps is forced to bend over and suck air. Solomon maintains his distance, barely breathing hard. His breath returned to him, Epps starts up the chase again. Solomon runs on out of reach. Shortly, Epps again stops, gets his breath... And now in what should be quite comical, Epps again runs after Solomon. Again, Epps's vigor leaves him before he can even get close to the slave.

Dropping down to the dirt, in a show of regret and piety:

جامعنا سلطان أبجوج الإسلامية

(CONTINUED)

105 CONTINUED: (2)

105

EPPS (CONT'D)

Platt... Platt, liquor filled me.  
I admit that it did, and I done  
over reacted. It's the Lord's  
day. Ain't nothin' Christian in  
us carryin' on like this. Help me  
ta my feet, and let us both pray  
to the Lord for forgiveness.

Epps extends a hand to Solomon. Cautiously, Solomon  
moves close, but not too close. As Solomon draws  
within striking distance, Epps lunges for him. He  
chases Solomon on until he is again out of breath and  
once more drops down. And again offering a treaty:

EPPS (CONT'D)

I'm all done in, Platt. I have  
met my limitations, and I ain't  
equal to 'em. I concede to yah,  
but in the name of valor, help  
yer master to his feet.

Solomon cautiously moves closer to help. Again he is  
attacked by Epps - this time by knife. Sort of. Epps is  
too drunk and tired to fully open the folding blade -  
and chased far around the field by Epps. ALL OF THE  
PRECEDING SHOULD BE MORE FUNNY THAN SHOCKING. A CHANGE  
OF PACE FROM THE OTHERWISE NECESSARY BLEAKNESS OF SLAVE  
LIFE.

Mistress Epps comes running from the house to the pair.

MISTRESS EPPS

What? Wha's the fuss?

SOLOMON

A misunderstanding is all. It  
began when I was sent to retrieve  
Patsey from where she'd taken  
sabbatical at Master Shaw's. Upon  
returning, Master Epps believed  
Patsey and me to be in  
conversation when we were not. I

tried to explain, but it lead to  
all this.

MISTRESS EPPS

What is it? Ya cain't remain the  
Sabbath without her under your  
eye? Ya are a no-account bastard.

EPPS

Hold a moment...

MISTRESS EPPS

A filthy, godless heathen. My bed  
is too holy for yah ta share.

(CONTINUED)





105 CONTINUED: (3)

105

EPPS

Wha's...wha's he been tellin' yah?

MISTRESS EPPS

Of yer misbegotten ways.

EPPS

And he would know what of anythin'? I ain't even spoken with him today. Platt, yah lyin' nigger, have I? Have I?

Discretion being the better part and all, Solomon remains silent.

EPPS (CONT'D)

There; there's all the truth he got. Damned nigger. Damn yah.

Epps pushes his way past the Mistress.

106 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/FIELD - DAY

106

-AUGUST, 1844-

With the sun yet again high in the sky the slaves are working the field picking cotton. As before THEY SING A SPIRITUAL, the only thing that distracts them from the tedium at hand.

But there is no distracting from the heat. We see Henry begin to falter before it... And eventually

collapse right in the dirt. Though the other slaves  
take note, none move to help him. None dare.

From Treach rather matter of factly:

TREACH

Get him water.

Edward runs to fetch a gourd. He carries it to Henry,  
DUMPS THE WATER ON HIM, BUT DOES NOT ACTUALLY GIVE  
HENRY ANYTHING TO DRINK.

Roused, Henry rights himself.

EDWARD

Go'won. Git up.

Unsteadily, Henry lifts himself and goes back to  
picking cotton. He joins in again with the spiritual,  
as if the song is all that can keep him going.

107

INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACKS - NIGHT

107

-OCTOBER, 1844-

UNISSULA  
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(CONTINUED)

107 CONTINUED:

107

The slaves are asleep. Epps arrives, again without knocking, with his whip in hand. The slaves stir. Uncle Abram asks:

UNCLE ABRAM

We dance tonight, massa?

Epps remains quietly focused on Patsey. And it's clear from her apprehensive expression just what it is he's come looking for. This time there is no escaping it. As if to acknowledge the badness to come, Phebe lightly cries.

108 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SMOKE HOUSE - NIGHT 108

On top of a wood pile, in the back of the smoke house - Epps shoves Patsey. He stops, stands as if gathering his manhood, then he's all over Patsey. He is rough and clumsy. It looks like something between an awkward rape and a virgin attempting his first sexual encounter.

Patsey does not respond in any way other than to continually turn her head from Epps, but otherwise remain as still as possible. If there is such a thing, she is vicious with her passive aggressiveness.

Epps's frustration mounts until - as the Mistress Shaw had cautioned - he crosses the line from passion to violence. He begins slapping Patsey to get a response from her. When that fails, he punches her which only leads to him taking up his whip and lashing Patsey MERCILESSLY. Still, she gives him nothing. Beaten, Patsey sits in the dirt among the cotton, Epps deep breathing above her. The desire for sex now having left him.

Epps heads from the field. Patsey is left where she is.

109 INT. BARTHOLOMEW'S - DAY

109

-NOVEMBER, 1844-

As before, Solomon waits as Bartholomew fills Mistress Epps order. Among the items set before Solomon is another quantity of foolscap.

110 EXT. ROAD - DAY

110

Solomon is making his way back to the Epps plantation.

He carries with him a sack filled with the goods from the store. As he walks, SOLOMON LOOKS AROUND CASUALLY. When he is certain he is alone, he sets down the sack, opens it and appropriates A SINGLE SHEET OF THE PAPER which he folds and places in his pocket. That done, he cinches up the sack and continues on his way.



111 OMIT 111

112 INT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - DAY 112

Solomon takes the slip of paper and hides it within his fiddle. Perhaps the safest place he can think of. He acts as though he's hiding away found gold. In reality it's more than that. For Solomon the paper is a first step toward freedom.

113 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/MAIN HOUSE - NIGHT 113

-DECEMBER, 1844-

It's another night of Epps's forced revelry. Coming in quick from the previous scene, we go from Solomon holding his fiddle, to playing it as the slaves are again made to dance.

Mistress Epps brings out a tray of freshly baked pastries. She sets them down on a table.

MISTRESS EPPS

A moment from the dancing. Come

UNISSULA

sample what I baked for y'all.

جامعہ سلطان ابو جعفر السعیدی

The slaves, thankful for the rest as much as the food, file toward the tray reciting a chorus of "Thank you, Mistress." As Patsey moves toward the pastries:

MISTRESS EPPS (CONT'D)

There'll be none for you, Patsey.

Patsey merely turns away. Her non responsiveness, however, serves only to incite the Mistress. Screaming:

MISTRESS EPPS (CONT'D)

Yah see that? Did yah see the  
look of insolence she give me?

EPPS

Seen nothin' but her turn away.

MISTRESS EPPS

Are you blind or ignorant? It was  
hot, hateful scorn. It filled  
that black face. Yah tell me yah  
did'n see it, then yah choose not  
to look, or yah sayin' I lie.

EPPS

Whatever it was, it passed.

MISTRESS EPPS

Is that how yah are with the  
niggers? Let every ill thought  
fester inside 'em. Look at 'em.

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



113 CONTINUED:

113

MISTRESS EPPS (CONT'D)

They foul with it; foul with  
their hate. You let it be, it'll  
come back to us in the dark a  
night. Yah want that? Yah want  
them black animals to leave us  
gut like pigs in our own sleep?

Epps isn't sure how to respond to the inchoate berating.  
It's an invitation for the Mistress to continue.

MISTRESS EPPS (CONT'D)

You are manless. A damned eunuch  
if ever there was. And if yah  
won't stand for me, I'd pray  
you'd at least be a credit to yer  
own kind and beat every foul  
thought from 'em.

Epps does nothing. The Mistress lets her anger loose.  
She moves quickly to Patsey, DRIVES HER NAILS INTO THE  
PATSEY'S FACE AND DRAWS THEM DOWN ACROSS HER FEATURES.  
FIVE DEEP AND BLOODY GASHES ARE LEFT IN PATSEY'S SKIN,  
the moment marked with appropriate screams. Patsey  
collapses on the floor, covering her bleeding face.

MISTRESS EPPS (CONT'D)

Beat it from 'em!

Thoroughly cuckolded by the Mistress's actions, Epps  
takes his whip and pulls Patsey out of the house.  
His intentions are plain.

All the slaves remain silent. The Mistress, however,  
displaying high satisfaction, entertains the others:

MISTRESS EPPS (CONT'D)

Eat. Fill yourselves. ...And

then we dance.

The slaves eat, but without a hint of levity.

114 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT 114

We come up on the slaves who lay sleeping. All except for Patsey. She rises from her bedding, goes to a corner of the cabin and removes something from a secretive location. She then moves over to Platt.

PATSEY

Platt... Platt, you awake?

SOLOMON

I am.

PATSEY

I have a request; an act of kindness.

(CONTINUED)





114 CONTINUED:

114

Patsey displays what she took from hiding. It is a LADY'S FINGER RING.

PATSEY (CONT'D)

I secreted it from the Mistress.

SOLOMON

Return it!

PATSEY

It yours, Platt.

SOLOMON

For what cause?

PATSEY

All I ask: end my life. Take my body to the margin of the swamp--

Solomon looks at Patsey as though she were insane.

SOLOMON

No.

PATSEY

Take me by the throat. Hold me  
low in the water until I's still  
'n without life. Bury me in a  
lonely place of dyin'.

SOLOMON

No! I will do no such thing.  
The...the gory detail with which  
you speak--

PATSEY

I thought on it long and hard.

SOLOMON

It is melancholia, nothing more.  
How does such despair even come  
to you?

PATSEY

How can you not know? I got no  
comfort in this life. If I cain't  
buy mercy from yah, I'll beg it.

SOLOMON

There are others. Beg them.

PATSEY

I'm begging you!

SOLOMON

Why? Why would you consign me to  
damnation with such an un-Godly  
request?

(CONTINUED)

114 CONTINUED: (2)

114

## PATSEY

There is God here! God is  
merciful, and He forgive merciful  
acts. Won't be no hell for you.  
Do it. Do what I ain't got the  
strength ta do myself.

Solomon says nothing. Clearly he's not about to do  
the deed. With nothing else to do, knowing she is  
damned with every breath she draws, Patsey crawls  
back to her spot on the floor and lays herself down.

BLACK

115

EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/FIELD - DAY

115

-JULY, 1846-

Hard times on the planation. Where previously the  
field in bloom was a carpet of white, it is now patchy  
and under grown.

The slaves move through the field picking not cotton, but  
rather COTTON WORMS from the plants. The cotton worms have  
dined on the cotton and nearly destroyed the crop.

We see the cotton worms in extreme close-up, moving  
among and destroying the cotton crop.

Epps is beside himself as he looks out over his  
ruined field.

EPPS

It is a plague.

TREACH (O.S.)

Cotton worm.

EPPS

A plague! It's damn Biblical. Two  
season God done sent a plague to  
smite me. I am near ruination.  
Why, Treach? What I done that God  
hate me so? Do I not preach His  
word?

TREACH (O.S.)

The whole Bayou sufferin'.

EPPS

I don't care nothin' fer the damn

Bayou. I'm sufferin'.

Epps looks among his slaves at work, his enmity growing.

EPPS (CONT'D)

It's that Godless lot. They

brought this on me. I bring 'em

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(CONTINUED)

115 CONTINUED:

115

EPPS (CONT'D)

God's word, and heathens they  
are, they brung me God's scorn.

Crazed, Epps runs into the field, taking himself  
from slave to slave delivering a whipping to all he  
can lay his hands on.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Damn you! Damn you all! Damn  
you!

116 RE-OMIT

116

117 EXT. JUDGE TURNER'S PLANTATION - EVENING

117

-OCTOBER, 1846-

Henry, Bob, Uncle Abram and Solomon sit in the back of a  
cart. SOLOMON HAS HIS FIDDLE WITH HIM. Epps has  
delivered the men to JUDGE TURNER, a distinguished man  
and extensive planter whose large estate is situated on  
Bayou Salle within a few miles of the gulf. Epps and  
Turner stand off to one side engaged in bargaining as  
Henry, Bob, Uncle Abram and Solomon wait and watch.

One of the slaves whisper under their breath.

EPPS' SLAVE

I hear cutting cane is twice as  
hard as picking cotton.

BOB

But at least we'll be away from  
Master Epps.

UNCLE ABRAM

Boy, you two have no sense.

Epps returns to his slaves and gives a parting  
salutation.

EPPS

Yer Judge Turner's for the season.  
More if need be, until my crop  
return. Yah'll bring no  
disrespect to me, and yah'll bring  
no biblical plagues to him. Be  
decent, ere mark my words, I will  
deliver an ungodly whippin'.

118

INT. SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT

118

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(CONTINUED)

118 CONTINUED:

118

Slaves are crammed into the shack - LITERALLY ON TOP OF EACH OTHER - as they try to sleep. Some lay, some sit up. Packed in like cattle, there is barely room to move let alone draw a deep, clean breath. There is a real risk of suffocating in the mass. Some cough and wheeze. A CHILD CRIES...

Among them is Solomon who must believe at this point that his life has reached its very lowest point. The odds of survival are slight, let alone the chance of actually ever returning to his family. This clearly weighs on him as he struggles to find anything like comfortable space in the pen.

119 EXT. CANE FIELDS - DAY

119

An OVERSEER is explaining to the new slaves - SOLOMON AMONG THEM - how to cultivate cane. WITH A KNIFE IN HAND he demonstrates the process:

OVERSEER

Draw the cane from the rick, cut the top and flags from the stalk, understand? Leave only that part which is sound and healthy. Cast off the rest...

120 EXT. CANE FIELDS - DAY

120

-NOVEMBER, 1846-

ABOUT THIRTY SLAVES are working the field. They are divided into THREE GANGS. The first which draw the cane, the next lay the cane in the drill, the last then hoe the rows after.

Solomon is among a gang that draws and cuts, and he moves with speed and skill. Certainly more so than he displayed picking cotton.

Standing with his overseer, Judge Turner watches.

121 INT. SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT

121

Again, the slaves have been herded into the shack and pressed together.

As he tries to rest - sleep is nearly impossible - Solomon finds himself face to face with a woman, ANNA. She is awake. For a few beats she avoids eye contact with Solomon. She seems, like Solomon, to be unaccustomed to her surroundings and horribly frightened by them. Eventually her eyes meet Solomon's. She makes no sound, but great apprehension spills from her eyes. Whatever's next, whatever horror awaits, she can barely stand to face. Fear, proximity... They drive her hand

(CONTINUED)





121 CONTINUED:

121

to Solomon's. After a moment of seemingly reacquainting herself with genuine human contact, the woman TAKES





(CONTINUED)

121 CONTINUED: (2)

121

SOLOMON'S HAND AND PRESSES IT TO HER BREAST. Solomon tries to jerk his hand away, but ANNA HOLDS IT IN PLACE. Manipulating Solomon's hand, she begins to massage her breast. Solomon takes no real pleasure in the act - really, neither does Anna. THERE SHOULD BE A TRUE SENSE ANNA IS JUST SO VERY, VERY DESPERATE FOR HUMAN CONTACT, FOR THE NEED TO FEEL ALIVE AND LIKE A PERSON RATHER THAN AN ANIMAL THAT EMOTIONALLY SHE IS WILLING TO ENGAGE SOLOMON.

The need quickly compounds. Anna presses her lips to Solomon's. Eventually, SHE DIRECTS HIS HAND BENEATH HER DRESS AND BETWEEN HER LEGS. Solomon, with slightly more compassion than a guy making union wages, BEGINS TO MANIPULATE ANNA WITH HIS HAND. The act remains more perfunctory than passionate.

We can see Anna moving toward climax and eventual release. But more - or substantially less - than joyous sex, it is really just a drug-like inoculation against reality. But the feeling quickly fades. All that remains, as with most chance encounters, is regret.

And there is shame, too. This is put on display as Anna turns away from Solomon. As quickly as it began, it is as though the act had not happened at all.

122 OMIT

122

123 EXT. JUDGE TURNER'S PLANTATION/GREAT HOUSE - EVENING 123

Solomon waits outside the house on the porch. A house servant - ZACHARY - approaches and admonishes Solomon.

ZACHARY

Off the porch. Get off.

Like a dog shooed away, Solomon steps down.

Eventually Judge Turner exits the house and crosses to Solomon.

SOLOMON

...Sir...

JUDGE TURNER

Platt is it? Have you cultivated cane previously?

SOLOMON

No, sir, I have not.

JUDGE TURNER

You take to it quite naturally.

Are you educated?

(CONTINUED)



123 CONTINUED:

123

SOLOMON

Niggers are hired to work, not to  
read and write.

Turner gives that a bit of consideration as he gives  
Solomon a wary looking over.

JUDGE TURNER

You play the fiddle?

SOLOMON

I do.

JUDGE TURNER

Willard Yarney, a planter up the  
bayou, celebrates his anniversary  
in a three week's time. I will  
hold out your name to him. What  
you earn is yours to keep.

SOLOMON

Sir.

JUDGE TURNER

Mind yourself, Platt.

SOLOMON

Yes, sir.

\*

124 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - LATER (MOVED FROM 124)

124 \*

Work over, the slaves congregate to eat.

As Solomon eats, he takes note of the JUICE FROM SOME  
BERRIES ON HIS PLATE.

125 EXT. TURNER'S PLANTATION - EVENING (MOVED FROM 125) 125 \*

Solomon plays with a piece of cane, fashions it into some  
kind of writing tool, testing it in the mud. He then  
brushes over the dirt with his hand.



126 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - NIGHT (MOVED FROM 126) 126 \*

Secreted away out near the edge of the bayou and sitting by a small fire, Solomon takes the slip of paper from his fiddle. It is yellowed, showing age, but still usable.

Dipping the piece of cane - a quill - into the crushed berries, Solomon attempts to write a bit on the paper. The berry juice, too free-flowing, is unusable as ink.

Solomon returns the paper to the fiddle. He has some scraps of food with him, which he snacks on.

A127 OMITTED A127 \*

A127A INT. SLAVE SHACK - DAY A127A \*

We see a sharp object scratching onto a surface. The tool moves on to form another mark. The sound is repetitive and almost unbearable. As we move out, we see the names Anne, Margaret, Alonzo. They are engraved onto the violin, in the hidden area where Solomon would rest his chin.

Solomon looks at it for a moment, moving his fingertips across the engraving. His face full of loss.

Sadly, he lifts his instrument under his chin and leaning his head to the side as if to play.

127 INT. YARNEY'S HOUSE - EVENING 127

A party has commenced at the noble home of one MR. YARNEY. A group of REVELERS have gathered and are on the dance floor, in fancy dress. Their faces are covered with a variation of decorative masks. The party is a feast of celebration. As entertainment, SOLOMON ACCOMPANIES A GROUP OF MUSICIANS, no more than three.

And as he does so, they all play with jovial  
liveliness. Clearly a good time is being had by all.

128

EXT. ROAD - NIGHT

128

His playing done for the evening, Solomon is returning to  
Judge Turner's on foot. There is only the moonlight with  
which to light the way. As he walks, Solomon eats from a  
HEARTY CHUCK OF BREAD. Obviously part of his haul from the  
evening. Solomon again hears noises coming from the brush  
just up ahead of him. Solomon tears off some of the bread,  
kneels and holds it out before him.

SOLOMON

C'mere. C'mon, boy.

(CONTINUED)





128 CONTINUED:

128

This time, there is no dog. Instead, from the dark and the brush step TWO BLACK MEN. Solomon stands. He looks the men over - their clothes tatters and they themselves covered in dirt. It becomes quite clear they are not just slaves. A fact confirmed when they step menacingly toward Solomon, ONE WITH A SHIV IN HAND.

At first it seems they want Solomon's food or money. Worse, THEY GO FOR HIS FIDDLE.

Solomon has but a moment to brace himself before he is attacked, TAKING A CUT TO THE ARM. Solomon fights back, PICKING UP A PINE KNOT and striking his attacker over the head. That takes the fight out of him, and both men retreat back the way they came leaving Solomon be.

A129 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - NIGHT

A129

Outside of the slave shacks Solomon's wound tended by Uncle Abram. As he works on it:

UNCLE ABRAM

Runaways I would expect. The  
Bayou full with 'em. They nothin'  
'mo dangerous than a nigger in  
flight.

SOLOMON

They acted out of desperation.

UNCLE ABRAM

Act outta lunacy. Heads fulla  
stories 'bout life up north. Yah  
ever been north, Platt?

SOLOMON

...No...

UNCLE ABRAM

And never should yah be. I hope  
that yah never bear witness the  
sorry condition of the northern  
black. Got neither no purpose,  
nor direction. They jus...they  
jus fall about the streets in  
search of sustenance of both  
body and spirit.

SOLOMON

You know this to be so?

UNCLE ABRAM

Two of my massas tolt me.

(CONTINUED)



1/24/13

FINAL SHOOTING SCRIPT

86.

A129 CONTINUED:

A129

129 OMIT

129

130 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - NIGHT

130

-FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1847-

Alone out on the edge of the Bayou, Solomon is playing a low air on his violin WHILE SNACKING ON SCRAPS OF BACON. As he plays, something appears in the distance. From the edge of the bayou, coming forth like an apparition arisen from the earth, is CELESTE. She is a young woman of about 19 years of age and far whiter than most blacks.

"IT REQUIRED CLOSE INSPECTION TO DISTINGUISH IN HER FEATURE THE SLIGHTEST TRACE OF AFRICAN BLOOD." Beyond that, she is pale and haggard, but still lovely.

Dressed in a white gown, she emerges from the water. Draped on her dress, her period. A line in her skirt. It's very visible, but not shocking. A ribbon of red in her dress.

Celeste moves to Solomon without fear or hesitation. As Solomon, startled, takes her in, Celeste says quite plainly:

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CELESTE  
I am hungry. Give me food.

SOLOMON

Who are you?

CELESTE

I'm hungry.

Solomon gives Celeste some of his food. Celeste,  
famished, devours it.

SOLOMON

What is your name?

CELESTE

My name is Celeste.

SOLOMON

What are your circumstances?

CELESTE

I belong ta Massa Carey, and 'ave  
been two days among da palmettoes.  
Celeste is sick and cain't work,  
and would rather die in the swamp

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



130 CONTINUED:

130

CELESTE (CONT'D)

than be whipped to death by the overseer. So I took myself away. Massa's dogs won't follow me. The patrollers 'ave tried to set dem on me. But dey a secret between dem and Celeste, and dey won't mind the devilish orders of the overseer.

Celeste lifts her head from the food on which she gnaws.

CELESTE (CONT'D)

Do you believe me?

SOLOMON

Yes.

CELESTE

Why?

SOLOMON

There are some whose tracks the hounds will refuse to follow.

CELESTE

Give me more food. I'm starvin'.

SOLOMON

This is all my allowance for the

rest of--

CELESTE

Give it to me.

Almost as if compelled, Solomon does as ordered. As she eats, Celeste aggrandizes herself:

CELESTE (CONT'D)

Most slaves dem escape at night. The overseers are alert for such chicanes. But Celeste tricked dem 'n alight in the middle of the day wit the sun up at its highest. The place of my concealment now deep in the swamp, not half a mile from Massa's plantation, and a world apart. A world a tall trees whose long arms make fo' a canopy so dense dey keep away even the beams of the sun. It twilight always in Celeste's world, even in the brightest day. I will live there, and I will live freely.

The overseers are a cowardly lot.

Dey will not go where their dogs show fear and where it always be night. Others will join me in the twilight, and we ain't gunna be slaves no 'mo forever.

(CONTINUED)



130 CONTINUED: (2)

130

Solomon isn't sure what to say. Before he can say anything:

CELESTE (CONT'D)

Celeste will come to you again in the night. You will have food for her.

Celeste departs the way she came; as though she were a vision.

131 INT. JUDGE TURNER'S PLANTATION/FOOD STORAGE - NIGHT 131

Solomon stealthfully makes his way into the storage shed. Dried and smoked meats are hung, and milled corn is about. Taking out a handkerchief, Solomon begins to load it with food. Not too much. Not so much his thievery will be readily noticed, but he does avail himself.

132 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - NIGHT 132

Solomon plays his violin, but plays it with an anxious nature as he waits.

Then, as before, a figure appears in the distance. It is Celeste coming out of the night. She makes her way directly to Solomon. With no greeting, she says:

CELESTE

I am hungry.

Solomon gives Celeste the handkerchief he's filled. She opens it, and begins to devour the food. As she eats:



CELESTE (CONT'D)

I was rude, and didn't even ask  
yo name.

SOLOMON

Platt.

(beat)

Solomon. Solomon is my true and  
free name.

CELESTE

Was you free?

SOLOMON

I was. I am.

Solomon exposes his wrist, displays his tattoo as  
he announces:

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

I remain free in my heart.

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(CONTINUED)

132 CONTINUED:

132

Giving a laugh as though it's the silliest thing she's heard:

CELESTE

Free heart means nothin if'n yo  
body gonna die a slave.

SOLOMON

I will not.

CELESTE

How? Celeste knows you ain't  
gonna run. Celeste knows it ain't  
your nature.

SOLOMON

I have a plan. I have a letter.

CELESTE

A letter? How'll yah mail da  
letter? Who yah trust to post it?  
A nigger that can read and write  
is a nigger that'll hang.

There is a pause. Solomon can't answer this question.  
It is the glaring hole in his plan.

Having finished eating:



(CONTINUED)

132 CONTINUED: (2)

132

CELESTE (CONT'D)

Celeste will come again in de  
 night. You will bring her 'mo  
 food.

SOLOMON

I risk discovery to take more.

CELESTE

You will bring Celeste 'mo food.

And with that Celeste again moves back into the darkness.

133 OMIT

133

134 OMIT

134

135 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - EVENING

135

Solomon is picking at the bark off a WHITE MAPLE.

136 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - EVENING

136

In a tin cup, over a fire, Solomon boils the white maple  
 bark in just a bit of water.

137 INT. JUDGE TURNER'S PLANTATION/SLAVES CABIN - NIGHT 137

As others sleep, by the light of dying coals, Solomon  
 uses the quill to test the boiled bark. The liquid holds  
 as a form of ink. It is no?t ideal, but it is legible on

the page. Armed with this, Solomon writes his letter.

138 EXT. TURNER PLANTATION - NIGHT

138

Solomon sits with Celeste. He relates his news to her.

SOLOMON

I have my letter.

CELESTE

Yah has your freedom then?

SOLOMON

All that remains is to contrive  
measures by which the letter can  
safely be deposited in the post  
office.

When Celeste speaks she is quite melancholy.

(CONTINUED)



CELESTE

I have resolved to return to my  
Massa.

Solomon gives an unnerved look. This is not good news.

SOLOMON

Is it more food you need?

CELESTE

I live in fear.

SOLOMON

None will come after you in the  
swamps.

CELESTE

It ain't the patrollers I scared  
of... At all seasons the howling  
of wild animals can be heard at  
night along the border of the  
swamps. At first their calls were  
welcomin'. Dey too was free, 'n I  
thought dey greeted me like a  
sistah. Lately, dey cries have  
turned horrifyin'. They mean to  
kill Celeste.

SOLOMON

The solitude plays tricks. It's  
your impression, nothing more.  
If you go back to your master  
you could face the same.

CELESTE

My freedom been nothin' but a  
daydream. So was Celeste's  
thoughts of slaves conjoinin' in  
the bayou.

SOLOMON

Better the loneliness. You have  
been free most of the summer.  
Return now and your master will  
make example of you.

CELESTE

It is lonely dwellin' waiting  
for others who won't never come.



(CONTINUED)

138 CONTINUED: (2)

138

SOLOMON

Go north. Make your way by  
night...

CELESTE

It'll only be worse if'n Celeste  
don't go back of her own will.

SOLOMON

You won't be caught. The dogs  
won't track you. You are...you  
are unique. Celeste...

CELESTE

You got alternatives, Solomon.

SOLOMON

To return is to die!

CELESTE

Celeste got no one to write a

letter to.

As if to punctuate her resolve, without a word more Celeste departs toward the swamp. Solomon starts on into the swamp after her.

SOLOMON



Celeste... Celeste!

Solomon continues after Celeste, wading deeper into the dark night and murky waters.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Celeste, I will guide you north!

Wait, and I will take you.

Celeste is too nimble. She outpaces Solomon, continues on and disappears into the night.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Let me take you! Let me go with  
you!

Solomon runs on, then splashes to a stop. He stumbles around disoriented, calling into the blackness:

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Celeste...

Nothing. No answer. Not a human one. There are sounds and echoes - some in the distance, some perhaps moving closer - which, moment by moment, become more and more frightening. Soon, Solomon realizes he is in quite literally over his head; the water first chest deep, then neck deep. With no way to orient himself, no means to guide him in the dark, Solomon's resolve begins to crumble. He thrashes in the water trying to find his way

(CONTINUED)

138 CONTINUED: (3)

138

back to shore. No longer trying to save Celeste,  
Solomon calls to her - desperately - for assistance.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Celeste!

Come to me,  
Celeste!

In that moment Solomon is quite certain he is nearly done; that he will not find land, nor aid and that this is his final moment. His panic should be that tangible. It is either force of will, or survival instinct...or maybe just pure luck that carries Solomon on until he reaches first muddy ground, then firm footing. Hauling himself onto the swamps edge, Solomon finally collapses in a drenched, worn heap. His life spared, but Celeste never to be seen again.

BLACK

139 EXT. EPPS'S PLANTATION - DAY

139

-MAY/JUNE, 1847-

We come up now outside of Master Epps's plantation. Epps stands in the drive. He's in surprisingly good spirits as Solomon, Uncle Abram, Henry and Bob trudge their way wearily toward Epps and his other slaves who are gathered.

The cotton field is in full bloom, the crop fully returned.

EPPS

A joyous day. A joyous day. Dark times is behind us. Clean livin'  
'n prayer done lifted the plague.

Indicating to the cotton:

EPPS (CONT'D)

As thick 'n white as New England  
snow. 'N now my niggers is  
returned to me.

(to Solomon)

Heard Judge Turner gave you  
favor. Oh, did you beguile him,  
Platt, with your slick nigger  
ways? Well, yah won't stand idle,  
boy. Not on my land. Much work to  
do. Days of old long since, eh?  
Joyous! Joyous indeed!

Throughout Epps's welcome, Solomon's focus is on Patsey who is lined up with the other slaves. SHE IS NOW MORE HAGGARD THAN WHEN WE LAST SAW HER. Her face and arms display many new scars. It's clear that in the intervening years she has quite literally been a whipping boy for Epps and the Mistress.



140 EXT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/COTTON FIELD - DAY

140

*-JULY, 1847-*

The slaves are out working on the field. White hands appear, picking cotton: ARMSBY. He is wholly unskilled at picking cotton, and he puts little effort into the job. As we meet him he seems a decent sort if a little short on self-motivation. In anachronistic terminology, he'd be called a "slacker." He joins in with the slaves, singing a spiritual.

141 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GIN HOUSE - EVENING

141

As Epps said, it is days of long since. The slaves are back to having their cotton weighed in the Gin House

EPPS

Wiley...?

TREACH

Two hundred sixty pounds.

EPPS

Bob?

TREACH

Three hundred forty pounds for

Bob.

EPPS

Patsey?

TREACH

Five hundred twenty pounds.

EPPS

Tha's a girl. Don't never let me  
down. Platt?

TREACH

One hundred sixty pounds.

Before Treach is even done announcing the weight,  
Epps has pulled Solomon aside to where Uncle Abram  
already awaits his fate.

EPPS

Armsby?

TREACH

Sixty four pounds.

Epps speaks to Armsby sternly, but nothing of the  
manner in which he would address the slaves.

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(CONTINUED)

141 CONTINUED:

141

EPPS

A good days labor would average  
two hundred pounds.

ARMSBY

Yes, sir.

EPPS

I'm sure in time y'll develope  
as a picker, but it takes  
effort, boy. Put some damn  
effort into it.

ARMSBY

Yes, sir.

To Treach, regarding Solomon and Abram:

EPPS

Take 'em out. Get to whippin'.

No force is needed. The slaves understand the situation.  
They follow Treach out of the Gin house.

142 EXT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT

142

We come in after the punishment has been dealt.  
Patsey tends to Uncle Abram's back as Armsby applies  
liniments to Solomon's. As he does, Armsby muses:

ARMSBY

It's a tragedy. How does such come to pass? Working a field and picking cotton like a lowly hand. I'm of a damn sight better station. And my desires never lacked for a grandiose component, though I will admit they have at times been short on ingenuity. But only at times. I've worked as an overseer, you know.

SOLOMON

I did not, sir.

ARMSBY

Not "sir." Just Armsby. Not owed more than any other in the field. I worked plantations from Virginia, down into Alabama. I could manage easy a hundred slaves and have done so. But to toil in the field? Never thought that would come to pass. Never. But times are desperate. Where once I had said "no" to Epps and his merger offerings, I returned cap

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



142 CONTINUED:

142

ARMSBY (CONT'D)

in hand. ...Look at what I've  
become.

SOLOMON

How did you arrive at such a  
place, if I may ask?

ARMSBY

Ask. It's just conversation.

From a pocket Armsby produces a flask.

ARMSBY (CONT'D)

I became a little too dependant on  
the whisky, a little too  
undependable on the job. Before you  
say I'm just a sorry drunkard, let  
me state my case: As reliable  
employment as overseeing is, it's  
no easy chore on the spirit. I say  
no man of conscious can take the  
lash to another human day in, and  
day out without shredding at his  
own self. Takes him to a place  
where he either makes excuses  
within his mind to be unaffected...  
Or finds some way to trample his  
guilty sensations. Well, I  
trampled.

Armsby takes a drink.

ARMSBY (CONT'D)

And with frequency.

SOLOMON



Where is your place of birth?

ARMSBY

Maryland. Have you traveled

there?

SOLOMON

...I cannot say that I have.

ARMSBY

Fine country. More seasonal than the bayou. A deal less humid.

SOLOMON

Why did you leave it?

ARMSBY

To make my fortune, of course. I gave in to tales of wealth and prosperity that were the lore of the southern states: all that's needed being a patch of land and a few good growing seasons. Cotton,

(MORE)

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(CONTINUED)

142 CONTINUED: (2)

142

ARMSBY (CONT'D)

or tobacco. And then locating a proper bank in which to store your riches. But such profitable outcomes are reserved for the plantation masters. It's the lot of the rest of us to serve. So I settled on being an overseer, and failed as well at that. In the meantime my dreams gave way to reality. Now, I want nothing more than to earn a decent wage.

(beat)

And get myself home.

Armsby takes another drink and leans back.

143 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACKS - MORNING 143

-AUGUST, 1847-

We again hear the sound of the HORN BLOWING signaling the start of the work day for the slave.

144 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/FIELD - DAY 144

With the sun yet again high in the sky the slaves are working the field picking cotton. As before they sing a spiritual, the only thing that distracts them from the tedium at hand.

But there is no distracting from the heat. We see Uncle Abram begin to falter and finally drop down to the ground.

Treach calls to Edward:

TREACH

Get him water.

Edward runs to fetch water which he carries to Abram and  
DUMPS ON HIM...BUT ABRAM DOES NOT RISE. DOES NOT MOVE.

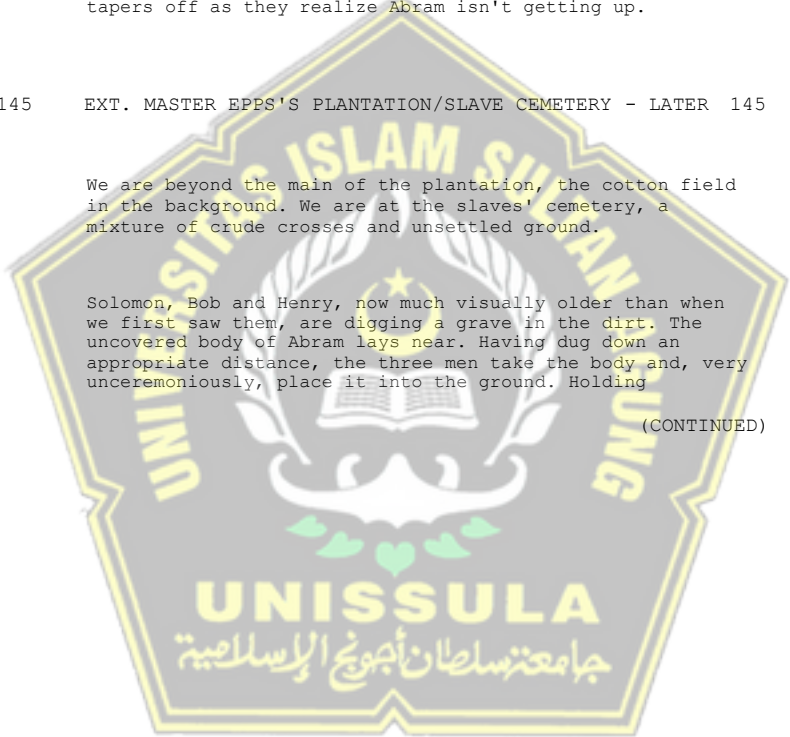
At this point, the sounds of the singing from the others  
tapers off as they realize Abram isn't getting up.

145 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE CEMETERY - LATER 145

We are beyond the main of the plantation, the cotton field  
in the background. We are at the slaves' cemetery, a  
mixture of crude crosses and unsettled ground.

Solomon, Bob and Henry, now much visually older than when  
we first saw them, are digging a grave in the dirt. The  
uncovered body of Abram lays near. Having dug down an  
appropriate distance, the three men take the body and, very  
unceremoniously, place it into the ground. Holding

(CONTINUED)



145 CONTINUED:

145

the shovel in his hands, and resting it by his feet, Bob tilts his head down and closes his eyes. The others do the same. Almost stutteringly, not really knowing what to say--

BOB

I just want to say something about Uncle Abram. He was a good man and he always looked out for us since we were little. God Bless him. God love him. And God keep him.

That done, they begin to cover it with dirt. It is all the more of a funeral that Abram will receive.

146 OMIT 146

147 OMIT 147

A148 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE CEMETERY - LATER A148

A female voice appears out of the blackness and begins to sing solo, "Went down to the river Jordan." A response of "Oh Yeah" quickly follows. Again the singer continues, "where John baptized three."

The same faces we have seen on Epps' plantation, but now filled with rapture, appear. It's as if the voices have created a new form of awakening and presence. It seems to transcend and translate in a strange way, joy. A joy which has un-yet been seen on screen. A joy which has been hidden, but a joy which is undoubtedly there. It's captivating, infectious.

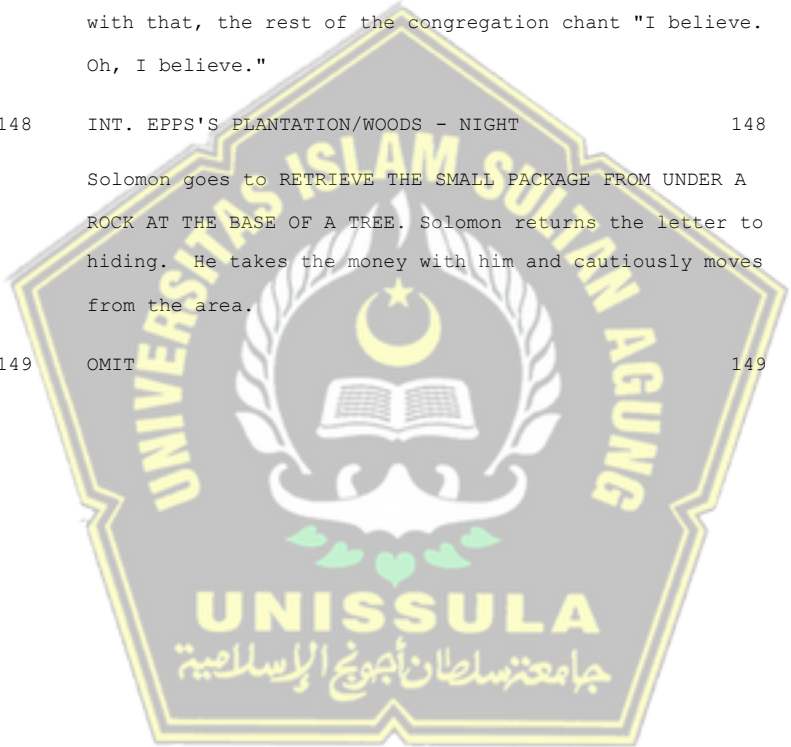
This should be a moving part of the film, which stirs the audience and, for a moment, relieves them of the seemingly chastising environment.

The singer continues, "Well some say John was a Baptist, some say John was a Jew, but I say John was a preacher, because the Bible says so too, preach on Johnny." And with that, the rest of the congregation chant "I believe. Oh, I believe."

148 INT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/WOODS - NIGHT 148

Solomon goes to RETRIEVE THE SMALL PACKAGE FROM UNDER A ROCK AT THE BASE OF A TREE. Solomon returns the letter to hiding. He takes the money with him and cautiously moves from the area.

149 OMIT 149



150 INT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/ARMSBY'S SHACK - LATER

150

The door opens. Solomon enters. Armsby is surprised to see him. So much so, he isn't sure what greeting to give. Solomon gives a blunt introduction. Re: the coins:

SOLOMON

The proceeds of my fiddling performances. A few picayunes, but all I have in the world. I promise them to you if you will do me the favor I require. But I beg you not to expose me if you cannot grant the request.

ARMSBY

What do you ask?

SOLOMON

First, your word, sir.

ARMSBY

On my honor.

SOLOMON

It is a simple enough request. I ask only that you deposit a letter in the Marksville post office.

And that you keep the action an inviolable secret forever. The details of the letter are of no consequence. Even at that, there would be an imposition of much pain and suffering were it known I was the author. A patron is what I require, sir.

ARMSBY

Where's the letter now?

SOLOMON

...It is not yet written. I will have it in a day. Two at most, my skill with composition as poor as it is.

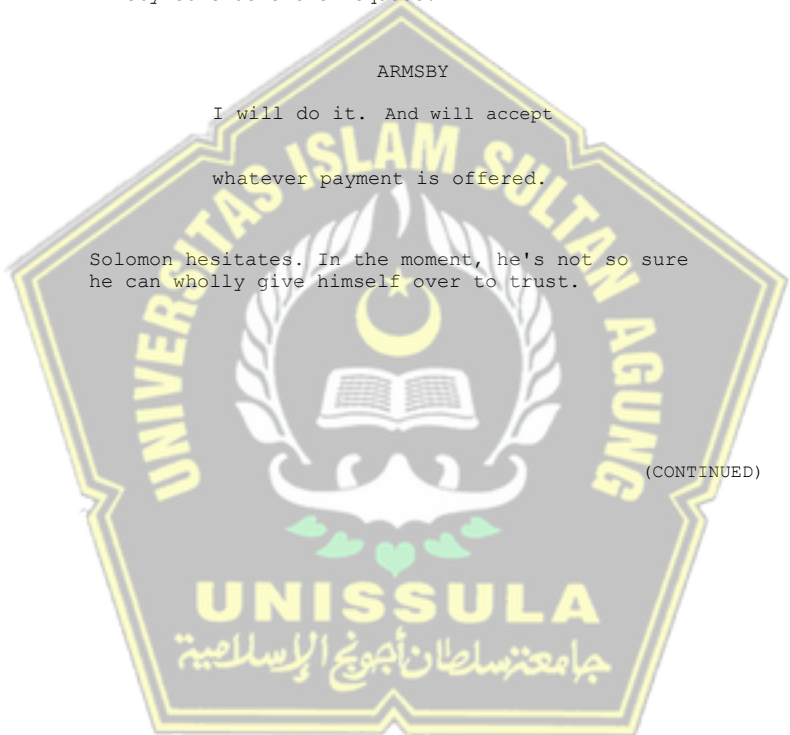
Armsby considers the request.

ARMSBY

I will do it. And will accept whatever payment is offered.

Solomon hesitates. In the moment, he's not so sure he can wholly give himself over to trust.

(CONTINUED)



150 CONTINUED:

150

ARMSBY (CONT'D)

To assist you, I put my own self  
at risk. I will do so, but fair  
compensation is all I ask.

Solomon hands over the money.

ARMSBY (CONT'D)

Draw up your letter. We will meet  
again. In two days?

SOLOMON

In two days. ...Thank you.

Solomon exits.

151 EXT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/COTTON FIELD - DAY

151

Solomon and the slaves pick cotton. Armsby is  
conspicuously NOT laboring in the field. As Solomon  
works he is watched by Epps. Watched more than he  
normally is. For a moment it seems it might just be a  
matter of perspective; Solomon's unease over his  
actions. But soon Epps is joined by Armsby. The two men  
stand and talk, their looks locked toward Solomon.

Whatever it is that is occurring between them  
continues for a long, long moment. But Epps makes no  
move toward Solomon. Solomon continues with his work.

152 INT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - NIGHT

152



The slaves are at rest. Gripping his whip Epps enters, without so much as a knock at the door. For a moment there's curiosity; is he there for a dance, for Patsey...?

Looking right to Solomon:

EPPS

Get up.

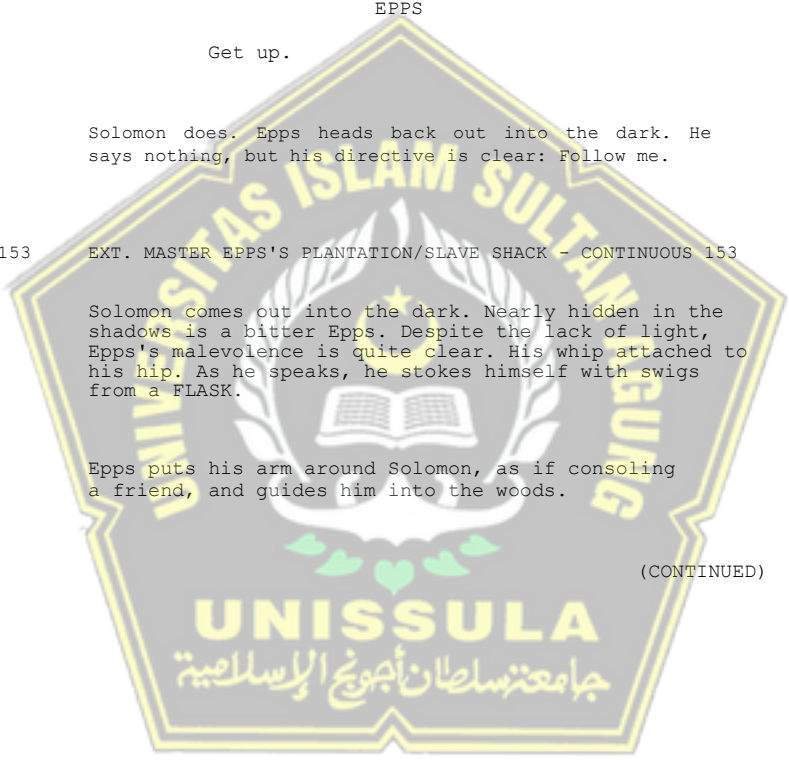
Solomon does. Epps heads back out into the dark. He says nothing, but his directive is clear: Follow me.

153 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK - CONTINUOUS 153

Solomon comes out into the dark. Nearly hidden in the shadows is a bitter Epps. Despite the lack of light, Epps's malevolence is quite clear. His whip attached to his hip. As he speaks, he stokes himself with swigs from a FLASK.

Epps puts his arm around Solomon, as if consoling a friend, and guides him into the woods.

(CONTINUED)



EPPS

Well, boy. I understand I've got  
a larned nigger that writes

(MORE)





(CONTINUED)

153 CONTINUED: (2)

153

EPPS (CONT'D)

letters and tries to get white  
fellows to mail 'em.

Solomon, hardly missing a beat, plays this off.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Well, Armsby tol' me today the  
devil was among my niggers. That  
I had one that needed close  
watchin' or he would run away.  
When I axed him why, he said you  
come over to him and waked him up  
in the middle of the night and  
wanted him to carry a letter to  
Marksville. What have yah got to  
say to that?

SOLOMON

All I have to say, master, is  
all that need be said. There is  
no truth in it.

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EPPS

You say.

SOLOMON

How could I write a letter without  
ink or paper? There is nobody I  
want to write to 'cause I hain't  
got no friends living as I know of.  
That Armsby is a lying drunken  
fellow. You know this, just as you  
know that I am constant in truth.  
Now, master, I can see what that

Armsby is after, plain enough.  
Didn't he want you to hire him for  
an overseer?

A beat.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

That's it. He wants to make you  
believe we're all going to run  
away and then he thinks you'll  
hire an overseer to watch us. He  
believes you are soft soap. He's  
given to such talk. I believe  
he's just made this story out of  
whole cloth, 'cause he wants to  
get a situation. It's all a lie,  
master, you may depend on't. It's  
all a lie.

For a tense moment we are unsure which way Epps'll go.  
Increasingly it become apparent that, shallow minded  
and equally soused, Solomon has been able to fold  
Epps's thoughts. In a low curse that clearly states  
his ill intentions.

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(CONTINUED)

153 CONTINUED: (3)

153

Revealed is a pocket knife, which all through the conversation, unknown to us the audience, was pushed up against Solomon's stomach. As Epps speaks, he closes it and taps it on Solomon's shoulder.

EPPS

I'm damned. I'll be god... Were  
he not free and white, Platt.  
Were he not free and white.

Epps heads off. Solomon is left to exhale a deep breath.

154 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/WOODS - NIGHT

154

Having found a lonely spot, Solomon has struck a SMALL FIRE. He has in his hand his letter. With no ceremony, he casts the letter upon the flames and watches it burn. And with it, at this time, seems all chance of him ever being free. He stands and looks at it as if forever, as ashes descend into the night sky.

FADE TO BLACK.

A155 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GREAT HOUSE - DAY

A155

-MARCH, 1852-

The slaves are now employed working on an extension to the Great House. The slaves work under the direction of MR. SAMUEL BASS, a between forty and fifty years old, of light complexion and light hair. He is cool and self-possessed, fond of argument, but always speaking with extreme deliberation as well as a Canadian accent.

B155 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GREAT HOUSE - DAY

B155

As the slaves continue to work, there is a conversation going on between Epps and Bass. Bass much skilled in the art of sophistry, while Epps's arguments are fueled mostly by emotion alone. Though at first Epps does little more than joke his way around the facts.

Solomon, working still, can't help but overhear as Epps offers Bass a drink, which Bass waves away.

EPPS

Take it. You look unsettled.

BASS

I'm well.

EPPS

No shame in taking respite from the heat; drink, shade. It's ungodly for travelers. Hearty, or otherwise.

(CONTINUED)



1/24/13

FINAL SHOOTING SCRIPT

102A.

B155

CONTINUED:

B155

Bass gives a laugh.

EPPS (CONT'D)

I meant no joke.







(CONTINUED)

B155 CONTINUED: (2)

B155

BASS

Your humor is inadvertent.

Sensing perhaps Bass's laughter might be at his expense, Epps presses.

EPPS

Then share what's funny. Or what  
ills you.

BASS

I'm here to complete the work at  
hand. As requested, and as paid.

EPPS

Something rubs you wrongly.

Before I take further offense, I  
offer you the opportunity to speak  
on it.

BASS

You ask plainly, I will tell you  
plainly. What I find amusing: You  
worry about my well being in the  
heat but, quite frankly, the  
condition of your laborers--

EPPS

"The condition of my..." What in  
the hell are you--

BASS

It is horrid. It's all wrong.

All wrong, sir.

EPPS

They ain't hired help. They're my slaves.

BASS

You say that with pride.

EPPS

I say it as fact.

BASS

If the conversation concerns what is factual and what is not; there's no justice nor righteousness in slavery. I wouldn't own a slave if I was rich as Croesus, which I am not, as is perfectly well understood. More particularly among my creditors. There's another humbug; the credit system. Humbug, sir. No credit, no debt. Credit leads a man into temptation. Cash down is the only thing that will deliver him from

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



B155 CONTINUED: (3)

B155

BASS (CONT'D)

evil. But this question of slavery; what right have you to your niggers when you come down to the point?

EPPS

What right? I bought 'em. I paid for 'em.

BASS

Of course you did. The law says you have the right to hold a nigger, but begging the law's pardon...it lies. Is everything right because the law allows it? Suppose they'd pass a law taking away your liberty and making you a slave?

EPPS

Ha!

BASS

Suppose.

EPPS

That ain't a supposable case.

BASS

Because the law states that your liberties are undeniable? Because society deems it so? Laws change. Social systems crumble. Universal truths are constant. It is a fact, it is a plain fact that what is true and right is true

and right for all. White and  
black alike.

EPPS

Whoa, whoa, whoa. Yah compare me  
to a nigger, Bass? Yah might as  
well ask what the difference is  
between a white man and a  
baboon. Now, I seen one of them  
critters in Orleans that knowed  
just as much as any nigger I  
got. Yah'd call them fellers  
citizens, I s'pose?

BASS

Look here; you can't laugh me  
down in that way. These niggers  
are human beings. If they are  
allowed to scale no higher than  
brute animals, you and men like  
you will have to answer for it.  
There's an ill--

(CONTINUED)



B155 CONTINUED: (4)

B155

EPPS

Ahhh!

BASS

A fearful ill, resting on this  
nation--

EPPS

You betray yourself a foreigner!

BASS

That will not go unpunished  
forever. There will be a  
reckoning yet.

EPPS

You like to hear yourself talk,  
Bass, better than any man I know  
of. Yah'd argue that black was  
white, or white black if anybody  
would contradict you. A fine  
supposition if yah lived among  
Yankees in New England. But yah  
don't.

(pointed)

You most assuredly do not.

It's the Sabbath. The slaves are left to themselves to do their own chores. At the moment the female slaves are washing their clothes in large cauldrons, slapping their clothes against washing boards and hanging them up to dry near to their living quarters behind the plantation. It is a sight of ritual. Missing from the field of labor is Patsey, for whom Epps hollers.

EPPS

Patsey...

Patsey!

A drunk Epps asks of the slaves:

EPPS (CONT'D)

Where is she? Where is Patsey?

No one answers.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Talk, Damn you!

PHEBE

We know nothin' of her, Massa.

EPPS

The hell you don't! You know where she is! She run off, ain't she? She's escaped, and you miserable black dogs stand like

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)

155 CONTINUED:

155

EPPS (CONT'D)

the deaf and dumb. Speak! Speak!

Not a word spoken.

EPPS (CONT'D)

My best cotton picking nigger! My best.

A beat.

EPPS (CONT'D)

I'd give yah all up for her.

Where she gone?

The slaves say nothing. There is nothing for them to say. They don't know where she is. Eventually Epps drops into true sorrow.

EPPS (CONT'D)

She gone... My Pats gone.

156 EXT. EPPS'S PLANTATION - LATER

156

Epps sits on the piazza looking quite forlorn. He looks up only to see PATSEY RETURNING TO THE PLANTATION. Epps steps up to greet her, with anger rather than relief.

As they hear his angry voice, the slaves step around from where they are hanging their laundry to dry. Treach is near as well.



EPPS

Run off. Run off, did you?

PATSEY

Massa Epps--

EPPS

You miserable wench! Where you  
been?

PATSEY

I been nowhere.

EPPS

Lies to your misdeeds!

PATSEY

The Sabbath day, Massa. I took me  
a walk to commune wit da Lord.

EPPS

Bring the Lord into yer  
deceptions? Yah Godless...

Shaw's. Comin' from Shaw's

plantation weren't yah?

(CONTINUED)

PATSEY

...No...





(CONTINUED)

156 CONTINUED: (2)

156

EPPS

Yah took yerself ta pleasure  
Shaw. Yah gave baser passion to  
that unblushin' libertine!

Solomon tries to intervene:

SOLOMON

Master Epps--

EPPS

Now yah speak? Now that yah want  
to add to 'er lies yah find yer  
tongue.

Epps goes to strike Solomon, but Patsey pulls his  
arm back.

PATSEY

Do not strike him. I went to

Massa Shaw's plantation!

EPPS

Yah admit it.

PATSEY

Freely. And you know why.

Patsey takes soap from the pocket of her dress.

PATSEY (CONT'D)

I got this from Mistress Shaw.  
Mistress Epps won't even grant me  
no soap ta clean with. Stink so  
much I make myself gag. Five  
hundred pounds 'a cotton day in,  
day out. More than any man here.  
And 'fo that I will be clean; that  
all I ax. Dis here what I went to  
Shaw's 'fo.

EPPS

You lie...

PATSEY

The Lord knows that's all.

EPPS

You lie!

PATSEY

And you blind wit yer own  
covetousness. I *don't* lie, Massa.  
If you kill me, I'll stick ta  
that.

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EPPS

I'll learn you to go to Shaw's.

Treach, go get some line.

(CONTINUED)

Treach runs quickly to the tool shed. In short order he returns with the rope in hand.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Strip her. Strike her bare 'n

lash her to the post.

Mistress Epps has now come from the Great House. She gazes on the scene with an air of heartless satisfaction.

Now tied to the post, Epps stands behind Patsey with his whip.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Yah done this to yerself, Pats!

Epps hoists the whip to strike, holds it high...but no matter his rage, Epps cannot bring himself to deliver the blow. He looks to Mistress Epps who now stands gloating and spurring him on.

MISTRESS EPPS

Do it! Strike the life from her.

Epps again hoists the whip. It trembles in his hand ahead of the act... But he does not have it in him to deliver such a beating. Turning to Solomon, thrusting the whip at him:

EPPS

Beat her.

Solomon doesn't move. Epps shoves the whip into his hand.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Give her the whip. Give it all to her!

Patsey, begging to Solomon:

PATSEY

I'd rather it you, Platt.

EPPS

Strike her, or yah'll get the same!



(CONTINUED)

Solomon takes a step back. He unfurls the whip... He begins to whip Patsey. Lash after lash, Patsey squirms before it. Epps eyes fill with tears, he is nearly too distraught to watch.

But the Mistress... She is not satisfied with Solomon's half-hearted effort.

MISTRESS EPPS

He pantomimes. There ain't barely a welt on her. That's what your niggers make of yah; a fool fer the takin'.

Epps's grief is replaced by fury. EPPS GRABS THE PISTOL FROM TREACH'S HOLSTER and draws down on the slaves.

EPPS

Yah will strike her. Yah will strike her until her flesh is rent and meat and blood flow equal, or I will kill every nigger in my sight!

Solomon can't strike a blow, even if it means his life.

But from the ground, from Patsey:

PATSEY

Do it, Platt. Don't stop until I am dead.

What else can he do? Solomon begins to whip, to truly whip Patsey. Her back welts, then tears... Patsey screams in agony. Solomon strikes again and again...

After a full thirty lashes Solomon looks to Epps, who is not satisfied.



EPPS

Until I say no more! I ain't said  
nothing!

Solomon strikes another ten to fifteen times. By now,  
as promised, Patsey's back has been reduced to LITTLE  
MORE THAN TORN MEAT AND BLOOD.

Finally, Solomon holds low the whip. He can and will  
do no more.

EPPS (CONT'D)

Strike her! Strike her!

Solomon will not. Epps takes up the whip and whips Patsey  
with "ten fold" greater force than he had. The painfully  
loud and angry curses of Epps load the air. Patsey by now  
is terribly lacerated, literally flayed. The lash wet  
with blood which flowed down her sides and dropped upon  
the ground. At length Patsey ceases struggling. Her head  
sinks listlessly on the ground.

(CONTINUED)



Her screams and supplications gradually decrease and die away into a low moan. It would seem that she was dying.

Solomon, screaming at Epps:

SOLOMON

Thou devil! Sooner or later,  
somewhere in the course of  
eternal justice thou shalt answer  
for this sin!

Though Epps fronts rage, there should be underlying anguish for what he has done to his beloved Pats.

EPPS

No sin! There is no sin! A man  
does how he pleases with his  
property. At the moment, Platt, I  
am of great pleasure. You be  
goddamn careful I don't come to  
wantin' to lightenin' my mood no  
further.

By contrast to this horror, the field of cotton smiles in the warm sunlight. The birds chirp merrily amidst the foliage of the tress. Peace and happiness seems to reign everywhere.

Everywhere else.

Epps leaves Patsey to herself. He says not a word to the Mistress as he passes. The Mistress herself heads back into the house.

Solomon unties Patsey, lifts her and takes her to the cabin.

Patsey is laid on some boards where she remains for a long time with eyes closed and groaning in agony. Phebe applies melted tallow to her wounds, and all try to assist and console her.

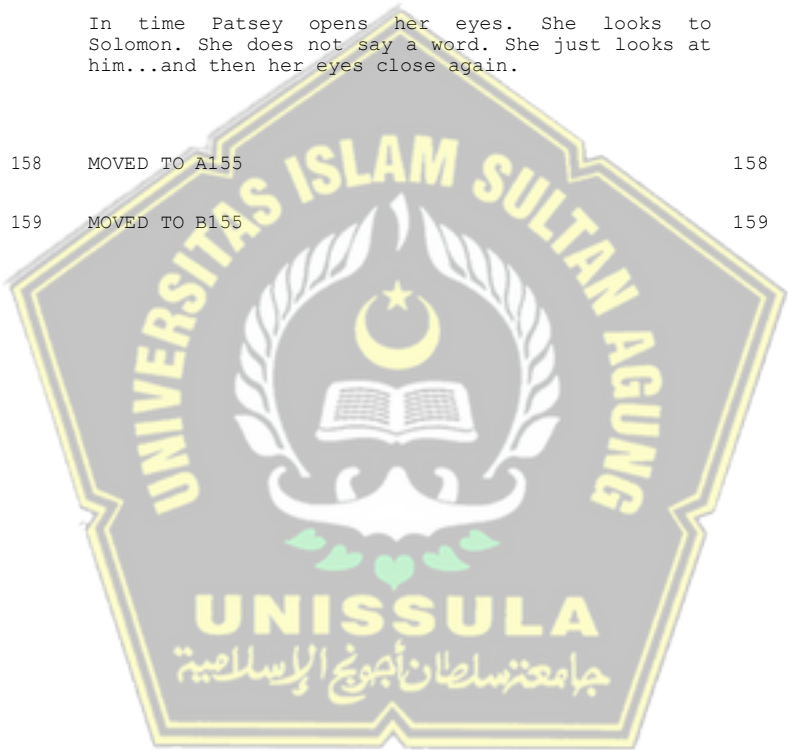
In time Patsey opens her eyes. She looks to Solomon. She does not say a word. She just looks at him...and then her eyes close again.

158 MOVED TO A155

158

159 MOVED TO B155

159



160 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/GREAT HOUSE/ADDITION - 160  
EVENING

-APRIL, 1852-

Solomon and Bass are working together alone on the extension. From the amount of work that's been done on it, it should be obvious that days have now passed.

Solomon makes a cautious approach to Bass. As casually as he can he inquires:

SOLOMON

Master Bass, I want to ask you what part of the country you came from?

BASS

No part of this land. I was born in Canada. Now guess where that is.

SOLOMON

Oh, I know where Canada is. I

UNISSULA  
have been there myself.  
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BASS

Have you?

SOLOMON

Montreal and Kingston and  
Queenston and a great many places.  
And I have been in York state,  
too. Buffalo and Rochester and

Albany, and can tell you the names  
of the villages on the Erie canal  
and the Champlain canal.

Bass gives Solomon a long and curious stare.

BASS

Well traveled for a slave. How  
came you here?

SOLOMON

Master Bass, if justice had been  
done I never would have been here.

BASS

How's this? Tell me all about it.

SOLOMON

I am afraid to tell you, though  
I don't believe you would tell  
Master Epps if I should.

BASS

Every word you speak is a  
profound secret.

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(CONTINUED)

160 CONTINUED:

160

Solomon holds a moment. Hasn't he heard the same promise before? Prior to Solomon stating his case, WE FADE TO:

161 INT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION / ADDITION - DAY

161

Hours have passed. Bass reflects on the story that Epps has told in the intervening.

BASS

How many years all told?

SOLOMON

Just nearly...just passed eleven.

BASS

Your story is...it is amazing,  
and in no good way.

SOLOMON

Do you believe, sir, in justice  
as you have said?

BASS

I do.

SOLOMON

That slavery is an evil that

should befall none?

BASS

I believe so.

SOLOMON

If you truly do, I would ask...I would beg that you write my friends in the north, acquainting them with my situation and beseeching them to forward free papers, or take such steps as they might consider proper to secure my release.

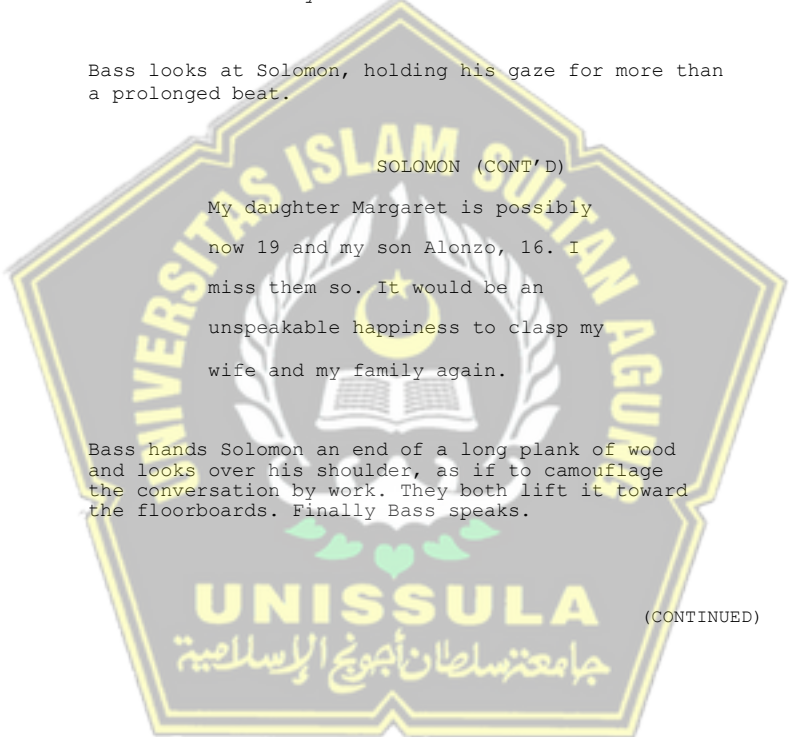
Bass looks at Solomon, holding his gaze for more than a prolonged beat.

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

My daughter Margaret is possibly now 19 and my son Alonzo, 16. I miss them so. It would be an unspeakable happiness to clasp my wife and my family again.

Bass hands Solomon an end of a long plank of wood and looks over his shoulder, as if to camouflage the conversation by work. They both lift it toward the floorboards. Finally Bass speaks.

(CONTINUED)



161 CONTINUED:

161

BASS

I have always forgone  
relationships and family. I did  
once have a sweetheart who I  
loved deeply.

Bass points to a measuring tool, which  
Solomon immediately hands over.

BASS (CONT'D)

But that was a long, long time  
ago. I've been traveling this  
country for the best part of  
twenty years. My freedom is  
everything. The fact that I can  
walk out of here tomorrow gives me  
most pleasure. I see the aching in  
your eyes, the pain of not being  
attached to your loved ones. My  
life doesn't mean much to anyone,  
but it seems your life means a lot  
to a lot of people. What you have  
just said to me scares me, and I  
must say, sir, I am afraid. Not

just for you, but for me.

They continue working, fixing the floorboards in unison.

Solomon, slightly confused.

BASS (CONT'D)



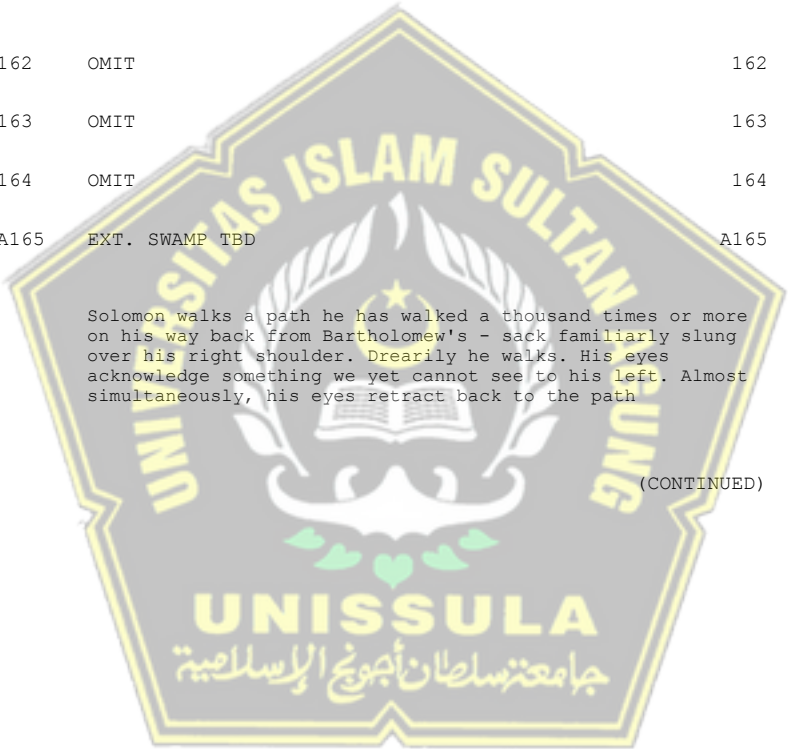
I will write your letter sir,  
for if I could bring freedom to  
you, it will be more than a  
pleasure. It will be a duty.  
Now, would you be so kind as to  
pass me those nails, sir.

We pull back to reveal the two men dwarfed by the  
unfinished structure. They continue to work, as if  
the conversation had never occurred.

162	OMIT	162
163	OMIT	163
164	OMIT	164
A165	EXT. SWAMP TBD	A165

Solomon walks a path he has walked a thousand times or more  
on his way back from Bartholomew's - sack familiarly slung  
over his right shoulder. Drearly he walks. His eyes  
acknowledge something we yet cannot see to his left. Almost  
simultaneously, his eyes retract back to the path

(CONTINUED)



A165 CONTINUED:

A165

towards Epps'. As he passes out of shot, the evidence of what he was looking at is revealed.

FEET hang at the top right hand corner of the frame. A woman, who has been lynched.

165 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/ADDITION - DAY

165

-SEPTEMBER, 1852-

SLOW DISSOLVE

To a now virtually complete, half-painted white gazebo.

Slaves continue to work on it. As they do so, Bass peels away from the structure to have an overview. He beckons Solomon toward him, out of earshot from the slaves who are continuing to work on the gazebo. As Solomon approaches, Bass shouts-

BASS

And bring those markers!

Solomon gathers a clutch of markers in his hands and approaches Bass.

BASS (CONT'D)

No letter yet.

SOLOMON

You are certain?

Bass takes a marker from Solomon and slides it into the earth.

BASS

I have inquired thoroughly. More than is safe for either of us.

Bass takes another and pokes it into the ground, improvising a pathway towards the gazebo.

BASS (CONT'D)

Solomon...I have a job or two on hand which will be completed shortly... The work here has grown sparse.



(CONTINUED)

165 CONTINUED:

165

Bass doesn't need to spell things out for Solomon. Solomon's understanding of the finality of the situation should be very clear.

BASS (CONT'D)

You must know, wherever I am I  
will press your cause.

SOLOMON

Five months. On top of these  
years. No cause remains.

BASS

If there is any chance...

SOLOMON

Mr. Bass...

BASS

I will continue to write your  
people--

SOLOMON

Go home knowing you have tried.

The weight of defeat should hang very heavily with both men. Nothing more to do, nothing more to say BASS TAKES SOLOMON'S HAND, GRIPS IT FIRMLY, BUT LOW AND SURREPTITIOUSLY knowing full well he cannot be seen making

contact with a slave. But in the strength of their collective grip, in the emotion in which they hold each other's eyes, we should be able to easily see how greatly Bass wanted to be able to help Solomon. Equally, we can see the depth of regard Solomon has for Bass. The moment is made all the more powerful by the fact neither man can openly speak his regret or thanks. A moment longer, and then Bass releases his grip and makes his way marching toward the gazebo, pointing instructions.

Solomon is left, markers in hand, alone.

166 OMIT

166

167 OMIT

167



A168 EXT. ROAD BY EPPS' PLANTATION - EVENING

A168

Solomon sits on a secluded part of the road, fiddle in hand. He stares across the expanse. His eyes fixed on something that is a million miles away.

Slowly Solomon tunes his fiddle, turning the tuning peg tighter and tighter. As the strings are taut, the sound is almost unbearable as Solomon tightens bit by bit, as if bones are being cracked one by one. Just beyond the breaking point of sound, there is a snap.

He then repeats the action.

Solomon holds the neck of the violin. Sliding his thumb and forefinger down the neck, he methodically cracks it at the base. He carefully snaps the neck and removes it from the body, then snaps it in two, placing it on the ground.

He then starts on the body. Heaving it on the ground, it falls apart. Methodically he breaks the violin into small bits - silencing the instrument with a hushed display of violence, rather than aggressive. Seems almost to be, in an odd way, respectful.

168 EXT. MASTER EPPS'S PLANTATION/FIELD - DAY

168

-FEBRUARY, 1853-

The Slaves are sewing the heavily plowed field, making their way in the tiring soil. Solomon, too focused to note the arrival of two men by carriage: Parker and the SHERIFF.

While the Sheriff makes his way to the field, Parker remains with the carriage. The Sheriff calls:

SHERIFF

Platt...? Where is the boy called

Platt?

SOLOMON

...Sir...

The Sheriff crosses to him.

SHERIFF

Your name is Platt, is it?

SOLOMON

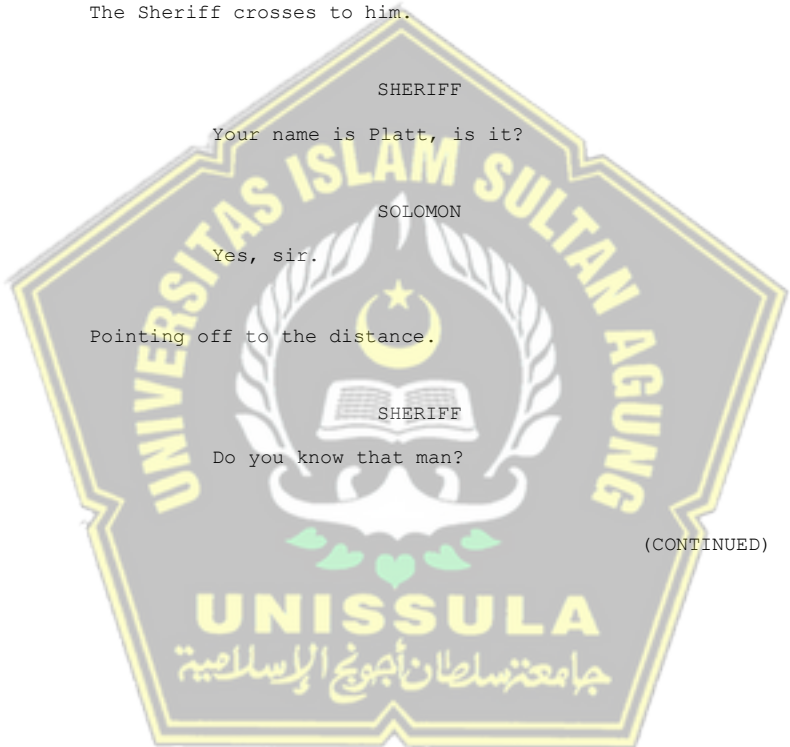
Yes, sir.

Pointing off to the distance.

SHERIFF

Do you know that man?

(CONTINUED)



Solomon looks toward the carriage. He has to shield his eyes from the sun. Recognition is slow coming to him. But when it does, it hits him as a rush.

SOLOMON

Mr. Parker...?







(CONTINUED)

Solomon starts for Parker, but he is pulled back by the Sheriff who is keen to determine Solomon's true identity.

SHERIFF

Say again?

SOLOMON

Mr. Parker?

As he does, Epps makes his way over.

SHERIFF

That man received a letter  
compiling many accusations. You  
look me in the eye and on your  
life answer me truthfully: have  
you any other name than Platt?

SOLOMON

Solomon Northup is my name.

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EPPS

Sheriff...

SHERIFF

Have you a family?

EPPS

What's all this?

SHERIFF

It's official business.

EPPS

My nigger, my business.

SHERIFF

Your business waits.

(to Solomon)

Tell me of your family.

SOLOMON

I have a wife and two children.

SHERIFF

What were your children's names?

SOLOMON

Margaret and Alonzo.

SHERIFF

And your wife's name before her

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marriage?

SOLOMON

Anne Hampton. I am who I say.

Solomon pushes past the sheriff. As Solomon moves toward Parker, his pace quickens with each step until his

(CONTINUED)

personal velocity has him nearly at a dead run. The two old friends make contact with each other, wrap each other in a long and emotional embrace. It is finally broken by Epps, who has moved over with the Sheriff.





(CONTINUED)

EPPS

Nah... You will unhand 'em.

Platt is my nigger!

PARKER

He is Solomon Northup.

EPPS

You say...

PARKER

He belongs to no man.

EPPS

You say! You come here, unfamiliar to me, and make claims.

SHERIFF

Not claims. I have no doubts. This is Solomon Northup, a resident of Saratoga Springs, NY.

جامعنا سلطان ابو جوح الاسلاميه

EPPS

To hell with that! My nigger, and

I'll fight you for 'em!

PARKER

As is your right. As it will be my pleasure to bankrupt you in the courts. Your decision.

By this time, the slaves in the plantation have overcome their fear of penalty, and left their work and gathered in the yard as witnesses. They stand behind the cabin, out of sight of Epps.

Mistress Epps also bears witness, standing on the veranda next to her house slave. Her face is of a strange mixed emotion.

Epps looks to Solomon. Solomon icily, stoically holds his ground. He makes it quite clear in his countenance that nobody owns him. Sheriff, hand on his gun, is there to back Solomon up. Epps, with no other recourse than to back down:

EPPS

You think this is the last you'll see of me, boy? It ain't.

(to Parker)

Whatever paper you hold about his freedom, it don't mean naught. He is my nigger - and I will have my day in court, sir. As God as my witness, I will have my day in court. Take 'em!

Epps calls to Bob-

(CONTINUED)



EPPS (CONT'D)

Saddle my horse! And bring her up

here.

Epps walks back into the plantation.

The trio starts for the carriage. Solomon is pulled back by the call of Patsey's voice:

PATSEY

Platt...

Disregarding Parker, Solomon crosses over to Patsey. Under the circumstances, neither really knows how to engage. Finally, suddenly, Patsey throws her arms around Solomon and they embrace.

Epps, now mounted on his horse, witness the encounter. Kicking the stirrups hard into the sides of the horse, he rides off furiously.

Calling from the carriage, mindful of Epps:

PARKER

Solomon...if we know what's wise, we should depart.

A moment longer Solomon and Patsey hold each other. They separate, Solomon heading back to the carriage. He and Parker alight. The Sheriff chides the horses and they





(CONTINUED)

168 CONTINUED: (6)

168

start up. As they move on, Patsey sinks down to the ground, where she remains in a weary and half-reclining state, the other slaves around her.

WE STAY WITH Solomon as he travels further and further from the slaves - who are diminished by distance. Solomon waves a hand to them, but the carriage rounds a bend and a thicket of trees hides them from his eyes forever more.

BLACK

A169 EXT. NORTHUP HOUSE - DAY

A169

-MARCH, 1853-

We now see Solomon in front of a door. A door we have seen before at the very beginning of our story. Solomon, aged significantly since then, stands nervously, swallowing, and adjusting his attire. He breaths in and holds his breath. He blows out and closes his eyes. A tear falls from his cheek, but this is not the way he wants his family to see him. He gathers himself, and looks to his right. There stands Mr. Parker. He places his hand on Solomon's shoulder. He says gently-

UNISSULA

PARKER

جامعنا سلطان الجوخ الاسلاميه  
Are you ready?

Solomon swallows and nods.

169 INT. NORTHUP HOUSE - LATER

169

THE DOOR TO THE ROOM OPENS. Mr. Parker enters, Solomon behind. We first see Anne, in her finest attire; the Northup children: Alonzo, who is now seventeen and Margaret who is now twenty - SHE CARRIES WITH HER A

BUNDLE. Also present is MARGARET'S HUSBAND. The family waits patiently, dutifully...but anxiously.

Anne rises to greet him, but holds back. All around, the body language of the family is stiff and awkward. They are, after all - after twelve years - little more than familiar strangers.

SOLOMON

I apologize for my appearance. I have had a difficult time of things these past many years.

Solomon looks among his family; trying to recall them as much as they look to see familiarity within him. To his children:

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Alonzo... Margaret, yes? You do not recognize me, do you? Do

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)



169 CONTINUED:

169

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

you...do you even remember the  
last time we saw each other? I  
put you on a carriage with your  
mother...

Margaret, tearing, hugs her father. Solomon almost  
breaks, but he keeps himself together. Looking to the  
unknown man:

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

And who is this?

MARGARET

He is my husband.

SOLOMON

Husband?

MARGARET'S HUSBAND

It is very good to meet you, sir.

SOLOMON

We have much acquainting to do.

Margaret rises, she presents her bundle to her father.

MARGARET

And this is your grandson.

Solomon Northup Staunton.

SOLOMON

...Solomon...

The fact his grandson carries his name, is overwhelming. Solomon breaks down. Emotionally, physically... But ANNE IS THERE TO CATCH HIM. As she holds him, Solomon says to Anne with all his heart:

SOLOMON (CONT'D)

Forgive me.

ANNE

There is nothing to forgive.

The pair, joined now by the whole family, hold on to each other for life...and one would think for all the rest of their lives.

FADE TO:

BLACK

CARD:

Upon gaining his freedom, Solomon Northup located and attempted to seek legal justice against the men who kidnapped him. The case was tried in Washington, DC where blacks were prohibited by law from testifying

(CONTINUED)

against whites. The charges against the kidnapers were eventually dismissed.

Northup spent the rest of his life working as an abolitionist, and with the Underground Railroad.

Solomon Northup most likely died between 1863 and 1875. The exact date, place, and circumstances of his death remain unk





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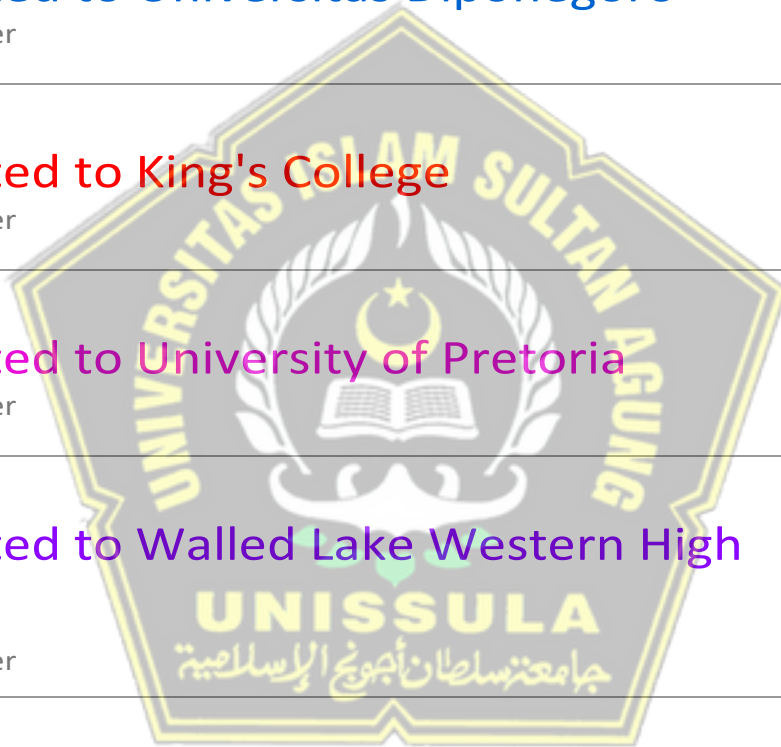
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