

# Frederick Douglass Quiz 1

- B He settled in this city in New York, where he continued his advocacy work and established a newspaper.  
A.literacy B.Rochester C.conductor D.escaped slavery
- C During this conflict, Douglass actively lobbied for the inclusion of African American soldiers in the Union Army.  
A.escaped slavery B.The North Star C.Civil War D.Harriet Bailey
- B A newspaper founded by Douglass in 1847, serving as a platform for advocating abolition, equality, and social reform.  
A.William Lloyd Garrison B.The North Star C.conductor D.abolitionist
- B Douglass found inspiration in abolitionist leaders like \_\_\_\_\_, who became a mentor and supporter of his efforts.  
A.conductor B.William Lloyd Garrison C.abolitionist D.Dred Scott Decision
- A Despite being denied formal education, Douglass taught himself to read and write, emphasizing the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in the pursuit of freedom.  
A.literacy B.autobiography C.William Lloyd Garrison D.Talbot
- C He wrote this type of compelling book, "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave."  
A.William Lloyd Garrison B.Harriet Bailey C.autobiography D.conductor
- D Douglass served in various government positions as a \_\_\_\_\_, including U.S. Minister to Haiti.  
A.Underground Railroad B.Emancipation Proclamation C.Rochester D.statesman
- A The location where Douglass endured brutal treatment from overseer Edward Covey, an experience he later detailed in his autobiography.  
A.Covey's Farm B.literacy C.William Lloyd Garrison D.autobiography
- A Douglass was a powerful speaker or \_\_\_\_\_, captivating audiences with his eloquent speeches on abolition and equality.  
A.orator B.Talbot C.statesman D.Harriet Bailey
- D He utilized this network of secret routes, to escape from Maryland to the North.  
A.The North Star B.conductor C.Dred Scott Decision D.Underground Railroad
- D Douglass opposed this law, which allowed the capture and return of escaped slaves, intensifying his commitment to abolition.  
A.Harriet Bailey B.Dred Scott Decision C.The North Star D.fugitive slave law
- D Douglass was a key figure in this Society, advocating for the immediate abolition of slavery.  
A.Civil War B.fugitive slave law C.Dred Scott Decision D.American Anti-Slavery
- B This speech of Abraham Lincoln's in 1863 declared slaves in Confederate states free, a cause Douglass had long championed.  
A.statesman B.Emancipation Proclamation C.escaped slavery D.Harriet Bailey
- C Frederick Douglas was born in this county of Maryland, around 1818.  
A.autobiography B.escaped slavery C.Talbot D.Civil War

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15. A Douglass vehemently opposed the \_\_\_\_\_, which denied citizenship to African Americans and upheld slavery.  
A.Dred Scott Decision B.American Anti-Slavery C.Emancipation Proclamation  
D.autobiography
16. A Frederick Douglass successfully accomplished this in 1838, seeking freedom in the North.  
A.escaped slavery B.conductor C.American Anti-Slavery D.The North Star
17. D Douglass played a role as a \_\_\_\_\_ on the Underground Railroad, assisting others in their quest for freedom.  
A.Civil War B.Dred Scott Decision C.suffrage D.conductor
18. D Douglass became part of this movement for advocating for the end of slavery in the United States.  
A.statesman B.fugitive slave law C.literacy D.abolitionist
19. B Douglass's first wife, whom he met during his time in Baltimore before escaping slavery.  
A.abolitionist B.Harriet Bailey C.Underground Railroad D.Dred Scott Decision
20. C Douglass was a strong supporter of women's right to \_\_\_\_\_, advocating for equal voting rights for all.  
A.Harriet Bailey B.Dred Scott Decision C.suffrage D.fugitive slave law