

Frederick Douglass Quiz 1

1. ___ 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
2. ___ 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
3. ___ 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
4. ___ 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
5. ___ 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
6. ___ 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
7. ___ Douglass served in various government positions as a _____, including U.S. Minister to Haiti.
A.Underground Railroad B.Emancipation Proclamation C.Rochester D.statesman
8. ___ 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
9. ___ 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
10. ___ 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
11. ___ 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
12. ___ 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
13. ___ 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
14. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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