

Frederick Douglass Quiz 2

- D The location where Douglass endured brutal treatment from overseer Edward Covey, an experience he later detailed in his autobiography.
A.American Anti-Slavery B.abolitionist C.escaped slavery D.Covey's Farm
- A Douglass was a powerful speaker or _____, captivating audiences with his eloquent speeches on abolition and equality.
A.orator B.literacy C.Talbot D.William Lloyd Garrison
- A Douglass's first wife, whom he met during his time in Baltimore before escaping slavery.
A.Harriet Bailey B.Rochester C.literacy D.Emancipation Proclamation
- A A newspaper founded by Douglass in 1847, serving as a platform for advocating abolition, equality, and social reform.
A.The North Star B.Emancipation Proclamation C.fugitive slave law D.Underground Railroad
- B Frederick Douglas was born in this county of Maryland, around 1818.
A.American Anti-Slavery B.Talbot C.Covey's Farm D.statesman
- D Douglass found inspiration in abolitionist leaders like _____, who became a mentor and supporter of his efforts.
A.Harriet Bailey B.suffrage C.American Anti-Slavery D.William Lloyd Garrison
- C Douglass played a role as a _____ on the Underground Railroad, assisting others in their quest for freedom.
A.The North Star B.American Anti-Slavery C.conductor D.William Lloyd Garrison
- A He settled in this city in New York, where he continued his advocacy work and established a newspaper.
A.Rochester B.The North Star C.Dred Scott Decision D.Emancipation Proclamation
- B Douglass became part of this movement for advocating for the end of slavery in the United States.
A.conductor B.abolitionist C.American Anti-Slavery D.literacy
- C During this conflict, Douglass actively lobbied for the inclusion of African American soldiers in the Union Army.
A.fugitive slave law B.Underground Railroad C.Civil War D.Dred Scott Decision
- D He wrote this type of compelling book, "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave."
A.escaped slavery B.orator C.Rochester D.autobiography
- D Frederick Douglass successfully accomplished this in 1838, seeking freedom in the North.
A.conductor B.William Lloyd Garrison C.Dred Scott Decision D.escaped slavery
- C He utilized this network of secret routes, to escape from Maryland to the North.
A.William Lloyd Garrison B.autobiography C.Underground Railroad D.Rochester
- A Douglass opposed this law, which allowed the capture and return of escaped slaves, intensifying his commitment to abolition.
A.fugitive slave law B.Dred Scott Decision C.Talbot D.statesman

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15. B Despite being denied formal education, Douglass taught himself to read and write, emphasizing the importance of _____ in the pursuit of freedom.
A.American Anti-Slavery B.literacy C.Underground Railroad D.orator
16. A Douglass was a key figure in this Society, advocating for the immediate abolition of slavery.
A.American Anti-Slavery B.Dred Scott Decision C.literacy D.Talbot
17. C Douglass vehemently opposed the _____, which denied citizenship to African Americans and upheld slavery.
A.Civil War B.Covey's Farm C.Dred Scott Decision D.American Anti-Slavery
18. A Douglass served in various government positions as a _____, including U.S. Minister to Haiti.
A.statesman B.orator C.escaped slavery D.American Anti-Slavery
19. C This speech of Abraham Lincoln's in 1863 declared slaves in Confederate states free, a cause Douglass had long championed.
A.suffrage B.abolitionist C.Emancipation Proclamation D.Underground Railroad
20. B Douglass was a strong supporter of women's right to _____, advocating for equal voting rights for all.
A.Talbot B.suffrage C.orator D.Covey's Farm