Frederick Douglass Study Sheet

| 1. | escaped slavery | Frederick Douglass successfully accomplished this in 1838, seeking freedom in the North. |
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| 2. | abolitionist | Douglass became part of this movement for advocating for the end of slavery in the United States. |
| 3. | autobiography | He wrote this type of compelling book, "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave." |
| 4. | orator | Douglass was a powerful speaker or, captivating audiences with his eloquent speeches on abolition and equality. |
| 5. | Underground Railroad | He utilized this network of secret routes, to escape from Maryland to the North. |
| 6. | suffrage | Douglass was a strong supporter of women's right to, advocating for equal voting rights for all. |
| 7. | Emancipation Proclamation | This speech of Abraham Lincoln's in 1863 declared slaves in Confederate states free, a cause Douglass had long championed. |
| 8. | Civil War | During this conflict, Douglass actively lobbied for the inclusion of African American soldiers in the Union Army. |
| 9. | conductor | Douglass played a role as a on the Underground Railroad, assisting others in their quest for freedom. |
| 10. | Rochester | He settled in this city in New York, where he continued his advocacy work and established a newspaper. |
| 11. | fugitive slave law | Douglass opposed this law, which allowed the capture and return of escaped slaves, intensifying his commitment to abolition. |
| 12. | statesman | Douglass served in various government positions as a, including U.S. Minister to Haiti. |
| 13. | Talbot | Frederick Douglas was born in this county of Maryland, around 1818. |
| 14. | American Anti-Slavery | Douglass was a key figure in this Society, advocating for the immediate abolition of slavery. |
| 15. | literacy | Despite being denied formal education, Douglass taught himself to read and write, emphasizing the importance of in the pursuit of freedom. |
| 16. | William Lloyd Garrison | Douglass found inspiration in abolitionist leaders like, who became a mentor and supporter of his efforts. |
| 17. | Harriet Bailey | Douglass's first wife, whom he met during his time in Baltimore before escaping slavery. |
| 18. | Dred Scott Decision | Douglass vehemently opposed the, which denied citizenship to African Americans and upheld slavery. |
| 19. | Covey's Farm | The location where Douglass endured brutal treatment from overseer Edward Covey, an experience he later detailed in his autobiography. |
| 20. | The North Star | A newspaper founded by Douglass in 1847, serving as a platform for advocating abolition, equality, and social reform. |