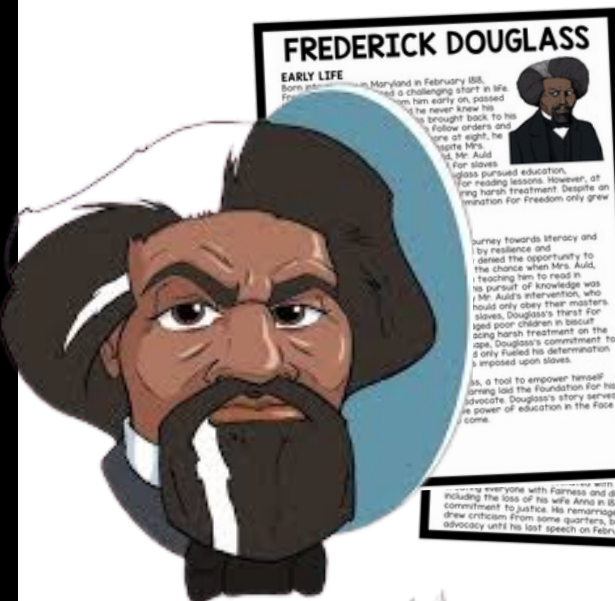


Black History Month

FREDERICK DOUGLASS



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

EARLY LIFE

Born in Maryland in February 1818, Douglass had a challenging start in life. He was taken from his mother and never knew his father. He was brought back to his owner, Mr. Auld, who was a slave trader. Douglass pursued education for reading lessons. However, he was given harsh treatment. Despite an owner's promise of freedom only given to those who could read, Douglass was denied this opportunity.

Through his resilience and desire for the opportunity to learn, Douglass was able to read. He taught himself to read by pursuing knowledge with his masters. Douglass's thirst for knowledge was not only for his own sake but also for the poor children in his neighborhood who were being harshly treated on the same plantation. Douglass's determination to learn was a tool to empower himself and to help others. Douglass's story serves as a powerful example of the power of education.

...with timeless messages including the loss of his wife Anna in 1882, Douglass never withdrew criticism from some quarters, but Douglass continued his advocacy until his last speech on February 20, 1895, in Washington, D.C.

Frederick Douglass would change the course of American history. He was a champion of the cause of slavery, a reformer and a woman. Motivated by a bold escape from a slave, he here the shackles of the states were return to the thing New York. Douglass not only with Anna, marking the beginning of his life of emancipation.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Comprehension Questions

1. What was the right answer?
Frederick Douglass born, and in what year?
1818
1820
1835
1850

Frederick Douglass continue his education and learn to read. He was a champion of the cause of slavery, a reformer and a woman. Motivated by a bold escape from a slave, he here the shackles of the states were return to the thing New York. Douglass not only with Anna, marking the beginning of his life of emancipation.

Frederick Douglass played a significant role in the Underground Railroad. He was a champion of the cause of slavery, a reformer and a woman. Motivated by a bold escape from a slave, he here the shackles of the states were return to the thing New York. Douglass not only with Anna, marking the beginning of his life of emancipation.

NO PREP & EDITABLE

READING COMPREHENSION

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print & Editable



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

EARLY LIFE

Born into slavery in Maryland in February 1818, Frederick Douglass faced a challenging start in life. His mother, separated from him early on, passed away when he was seven, and he never knew his

father. He was sold to his owner, who taught him to read and write. At the age of eight, he was sold to a man named Mr. Auld. For slaves, education was forbidden, but Douglass pursued education on his own. He was often punished for reading. Despite enduring harsh treatment, Douglass's determination for freedom only grew.



ESCAPE

In a daring quest for freedom, Frederick Douglass embarked on a perilous journey that would change the course of his life. Faced with the harsh conditions of slavery, Douglass met Free Black individuals in Baltimore and found love with Anna Murray, a Free woman. Motivated by his yearning for liberty, he executed a bold escape on September 3, 1833, disguising himself as a sailor. His destination was New York, a free state where the shackles of oppression would no longer bind him. The stakes were high; capture could mean death or a return to the plantation. Successfully reaching New York, Douglass not only secured his freedom but also reunited with Anna, marking the beginning of a new chapter in his remarkable journey to emancipation.



SPEECHES

Embracing his newfound freedom, Frederick Douglass became a powerful voice against slavery and a leading figure in the abolitionist movement. He joined the abolitionist movement, speaking passionately at meetings and sharing the harrowing story of his life as a slave. His ability to articulate the brutality of slavery and advocate for its abolition made him a prominent figure in the fight for freedom.



Douglass's commitment extended beyond spoken words. In 1845, he penned his autobiography, providing a firsthand account of the dehumanizing experiences he endured in bondage. Despite escaping slavery, Douglass found himself still at risk, as laws at the time allowed slaveholders to sue for their property if they were found. For his forced return to Maryland if caught, where he was not only delivered to his former owner but also lost his job. Douglass's forced return to Maryland if caught, where he was not only delivered to his former owner but also lost his job. Douglass's forced return to Maryland if caught, where he was not only delivered to his former owner but also lost his job.

Even after the war, Douglass remained dedicated to the cause of equality. His speeches resonated with timeless messages about treating everyone with fairness and dignity. Despite personal challenges, including the loss of his wife, Douglass never wavered in his commitment to justice. His remarriage to Helen Pitts, a white woman, drew criticism from some quarters, but Douglass continued his advocacy until his last speech on February 20, 1895, in Washington, D.C.

His journey to freedom, literacy and

His journey to freedom, literacy and

Frederick Douglass's words, etched in history, continue to inspire people worldwide, and monuments stand testament to his enduring legacy.

CIVIL WAR

In 1851, as tensions over slavery gripped the Civil War, Douglass played a pivotal role in advocating for African Americans. Settled in Rochester, New York, Douglass started the newspaper *North Star*, which became a beacon for the abolitionist cause. He served as a liaison for the Underground Railroad, aiding runaway slaves. For organized action, Douglass mobilized African Americans to fight for their rights during the war. Despite the war leading to the end of slavery, Douglass continued to emphasize the need for equal treatment. He continued to emphasize the need for equal treatment, delivering impassioned speeches and meeting with President Abraham Lincoln multiple times to advocate for civil rights. The legacy of Douglass's efforts echoes through history, contributing to the ongoing pursuit of equality.

LEGACY

Frederick Douglass, a fearless advocate for equality, left an indelible mark on the fight against slavery and the pursuit of civil rights. After the Civil War, during which he played a crucial role in organizing African Americans and met with President Abraham Lincoln, Douglass continued his unwavering commitment to the cause. His Rochester home served as a beacon for runaway slaves on the Underground Railroad, a testament to his dedication to the freedom of others. Douglass's newspaper, *North Star*, contributed significantly to the abolitionist movement, spreading awareness and galvanizing support. In the face of personal sorrow, including the loss of his first wife, Anna, in 1882, Douglass remained steadfast in his fight for equality. He gave powerful speeches until his passing on February 20, 1895, at the age of 77. Frederick Douglass remains a towering figure in the history of civil rights, inspiring generations with his words, monuments erected in his honor, and the ongoing pursuit of equality for all, a cause he championed throughout his remarkable life.



READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W
VERSIONS INCLUDED

Name: _____

Date: _____

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Comprehension Questions

Directions: Choose the right answer.

1. Where was Frederick Douglass born, and in what year?
 - a. Virginia, 1820
 - b. Maryland, 1818
 - c. New York, 1835
 - d. Georgia, 1805
2. How did Frederick Douglass continue his education despite being forbidden to learn to read?
 - a. Attended secret schools
 - b. Traded lessons for biscuits with poor children
 - c. Taught by his grandmother
 - d. Stole books from his master's house
3. In which state did Frederick Douglass escape to on September 3, 1838?
 - a. Maryland
 - b. New York
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. Pennsylvania
4. What significant event did Frederick Douglass play during the Civil War?

7. What did Frederick Douglass continue to do until his death on February 20, 1895?

- a. Mental speeches
- b. Ground Railroad stations
- c. Equal rights
- d. e

8. What did Frederick Douglass give his last speech?

- a. C.
- b. S.

9. What did Frederick Douglass's Rochester home symbolize?

- a. For runaway slaves
- b. Meetings
- c. As for the North Star
- d. Conventions

10. What did Frederick Douglass pass away?

- a. 20, 1875
- b. 20, 1885
- c. 20, 1895
- d. 20, 1905

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

1. What was the significance of Frederick Douglass's escape on September 3, 1838. How did this event mark a turning point in his life?

2. What was Frederick Douglass's role during the Civil War. How did he use his platform to advocate for African Americans, and what impact did it have on the cause of the North Star?

3. What challenges did Frederick Douglass face in educating the enslaved. How did he overcome these challenges, and what impact did his quest for knowledge have?

4. What was the legacy of Frederick Douglass as an abolitionist and civil rights leader. How did his writings and newspaper contribute to the movement, and what impact did he have on the North Star?

5. What were the personal challenges Frederick Douglass faced in his life, including the loss of his first wife, Anna, and his relationship with Helen Pitts. How did his personal choices reflect his commitment to his beliefs?

Answers Key

MCQ ANSWERS:

1. b. Maryland, 1818
- (Source: "Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in February 1818 in Maryland.")
2. b. Traded lessons for biscuits with poor children
- (Source: "He gave poor children biscuits in exchange for their help learning to read")
3. b. New York
- (Source: "Frederick tried to escape again on September 3, 1838. He disguised himself as a sailor and headed north by boat and train.")
4. c. Organized African Americans and met with President Lincoln
- (Source: "Douglass organized a group of African Americans to fight in the war. He fought for their rights. Douglass met with President Abraham Lincoln three times during the war.")
5. c. North Star newspaper
- (Source: "Returning to the U.S. in 1847, Douglass settled in Rochester, New York, starting the newspaper North Star.")
6. b. Helen Pitts, interracial marriage
- (Source: "His new wife, Helen Pitts, was white, which bothered some people.")
7. d. All of the above
- (Source: "His advocacy did not wane, and he continued to give powerful speeches until his passing on February 20, 1895.")
8. b. Washington, D.C.
- (Source: "He gave his last speech on February 20, 1895 in Washington, D.C.")
9. a. A safe haven for runaway slaves
- (Source: "His home was a stopping place on the Underground Railroad. Runaway slaves were able to hide there until they could safely travel to the next safe home.")
10. c. February 20, 1895
- (Source: "Frederick died later that day at age 77.")

Douglass play during the

President Lincoln

Rochester, New York,

and how did their

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

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NO-PREP !

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