**Frederick Douglass Abolitionist**

 

**Life as a Slave**

* Frederick Douglass, was born a slave in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sometime between 1816 to 1818.
* He was separated from his mother, Harriet Bailey, when he was still an infant.
* She died when Douglass was about 7.
* When Douglass was about 12, his owner’s wife broke the law by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Douglass succeeded in learning to read from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the neighborhood in which he lived, and by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the writings of the men with whom he worked.
* When his owner discovered he could read, he strongly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, saying that if a slave learned to read, he would become dissatisfied with his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* At the age of 15, Frederick was sent to a poor farmer who had a reputation as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where Douglass was whipped regularly.

**From Slavery to Freedom**

* Douglass successfully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery on September 3, 1838, boarding a train to Maryland, dressed in a sailor's uniform and carrying identification papers provided by a free black seaman.
* His escape to freedom eventually led him to New York, the entire journey taking less than 24 hours.
* Douglass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_won his freedom when British sympathizers paid the slaveholder who legally still owned him.
* Douglass joined various organizations including a black church, and regularly attended abolitionist meetings.
* Douglass was inspired by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an abolitionist and publisher of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an abolitionist newspaper.

**Life After Slavery**

* Douglass heard Garrison speak at a meeting of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Douglass was unexpectedly asked to speak at one of these meetings, where he told his story and was encouraged to become an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He was 23 years old.
* He was acquainted with the radical abolitionist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but disapproved of Brown's plan to start an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slave rebellion in the South.
* Brown visited Douglass' home two months before he led the raid in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Meeting the President**

* Douglass met with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1863 on the treatment of black soldiers, and with President Andrew Johnson on the subject of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the civil right to vote, or the exercise of that right.
* Douglass also wanted equality for his people as well. He and Lincoln worked together providing plans to move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the South once the war was over.

**Lincoln’s Memorial**

* At Abraham Lincoln's memorial service, Douglass was in the audience.
* Douglass was asked by the people to stand up and speak.
* With no preparation, he gave a fantastic tribute to the President for which he received much respect. The crowd gave him a standing ovation.

**Working with the President**

* In 1868, Douglass supported the presidential campaign of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was signed into law by President Grant.
* Under Grant’s leadership, over 5,000 arrests were made and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was dealt a serious blow.
* Grant's determination in disrupting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among many whites, but Frederick Douglass praised him.