**Mr. Sullivan Name:**

 **Frederick Douglass is one of the giants of nineteenth-century American history. An escaped slave, he rose in prominence as an orator and abolitionist, and continued the fight for the rights of African Americans after the Civil War. Learn more as you read Frederick Douglass (1991) by William S. McFeely.**



1. In what year was Frederick Douglass (then known as Frederick Augustus Bailey) born? He lived on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, “the long peninsula that puts its back to the Atlantic and faces” what other body of water?
2. How old was Frederick when he escaped from slavery?



1. Frederick’s father was white, but Frederick did not know his father’s identity. Nevertheless, even at a young age “it is more than likely that he had already heard it ‘whispered,’ even if he had not understood what he had heard, ‘that my master’” was who?
2. “Occasionally, in an exuberant moment in an emotional antislavery lecture,” who would Douglass make “into his master, and hence his father”?
3. “To be permitted to stay at home, avoiding both separation from one’s family and an unknown fate, was the carrot…” What was the “much-feared stick”?
4. “His physical appearance, then, did not make him unique…” What did?
5. As evidenced by the relationship between Frederick and the young Daniel Lloyd, what was “one of the wonders of the world of American slavery”?
6. “[Douglass] went away from Wye House with a child’s dream of new beginnings…” To which city was he going?
7. Douglass was sent to live with Hugh and Sophia Auld (Hugh being the brother of Douglass’s master, Thomas Auld) and their two-year-old son Tommy. How would you describe how they treated Frederick?
8. What did Sophia, “drawn to [Frederick’s] quick mind, and perhaps intrigued by the thought of testing the educability of an African child,” begin to do? “Without knowing exactly what she was doing,” what did Sophia Auld begin?
9. On January 1, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison published the first issue of his new newspaper. What was the name of this newspaper? What was his goal?
10. Who led a slave rebellion in Virginia in 1831? Although it failed, “it left young black men like Frederick” with what, and in what?
11. In what year did Hugh Auld decide to return Frederick to Hugh’s brother Thomas Auld on the Eastern Shore? How old was Frederick at this time?
12. “It was clear that Thomas was not going to rescue [Frederick] through either manumission or the creation of some special world within slavery, and Rowena, who was so stingy that her slaves were often desperate with hunger, was determined to make an obedient, profitable slave of Frederick.” What does it mean to *manumit*? [Look it up! ☺] Was Rowena successful in her efforts?
13. After being hired out to Edward Covey, Frederick fought back against Covey’s abuse. Douglass later wrote “my dear reader, [that] this battle with Mr. Covey…was the turning point in my *‘life as a slave’*…I was *nothing* before…” What did Douglass write next?
14. “As the months went on, Frederick ‘began to disclose’ to the Harris brothers ‘my sentiments and plans; sounding them, the while,” on what subject?
15. After the escape plan failed, Frederick’s owner, Thomas Auld, was under pressure to sell Frederick. Auld did not do so. What did he do instead? “For his freedom—for his life—he would for the rest of that life be beholden” to whom?
16. Once again living with the Hugh Auld family in Baltimore, Frederick began work as an apprentice caulker in a shipyard. What is a *caulker*? [Look it up! ☺]
17. Why was Hugh Auld unsuccessful in convincing the magistrate to issue warrants for the arrest of the four white men who had attacked Frederick?
18. What free black woman was “one person whom we know encouraged [Frederick] to become a competent amateur violinist”? In what more significant way did she play a role in Frederick’s life? ☺
19. As part of his latest escape plan, Frederick had Anna alter his clothes. He wanted his clothes to look as if he was part of what profession?
20. To where did Frederick and Anna head after being married in New York City?
21. Which industry had mad New Bedford, Massachusetts “the richest city, per capita, in America”?
22. What writer “came to know the streets and wharves [of New Bedford] that he evoked so splendidly in the opening passages of *Moby-Dick* in the same months that Douglass was walking them daily”?
23. “On March 12, 1839, at a church meeting where the respectable subject of colonization was being debated, Douglass had risen and, assailing the idea of shipping slaves to Africa, had spoken” on what topic?
24. “In Garrison, that April night in 1839, Douglass had found what he himself would become.” What was it? And what would be his subject?
25. To what island did Douglass travel, giving an address in a building known as the Big Shop?
26. “For some time, black citizens in Massachusetts had been making a concerted effort to defy Jim Crow practices.” In this context, what does *Jim Crow* mean? [Look it up!]
27. Why did William Lloyd Garrison recommend that Douglass not sound too “learned”?
28. “The abolitionist band was small but ceaselessly determined. Douglass alone made” how many speeches per year?
29. In 1843, at nearly how many meetings did Douglass speak “as he traveled across New England, upstate New York, Ohio and Indiana, and back through Pennsylvania…”?
30. A mob tried to break up an antislavery meeting in Pendleton, Indiana. “Douglass was sandwiched between two antislavery people concerned for his safety, but thinking White was in danger, he ran into the midst of the pulling and prying and grabbed a piece of lumber to use as a club. In doing so, he violated not only the Garrisonian insistence on nonviolence,” but also what? What injury did Douglass sustain during the melee?
31. “In December, Douglass was in Philadelphia for the closing meeting of the Hundreds Conventions, the tenth-anniversary celebration of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Philadelphia, with its large black and Quaker population, had a strong antislavery movement…” However, “not only were the Friends [i.e., the Quakers] divided over the slavery question, but it was quite possible for them, like other white Americans,” to do what?
32. *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* sold thirty-thousand copies within five years of publication. Similar to the accusation regarding Harriet Jacobs’s *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, what “inevitable charge” arose regarding the *Narrative*?
33. Douglass traveled to Ireland. While in Dublin he encountered Richard D. Webb, “a publisher and long-time worker in the antislavery movement, who had agreed to publish the British edition of the *Narrative*.” How did Webb describe Douglass’s behavior?
34. “For many reformers on both sides of the Atlantic, emancipation was but one great paving stone in the road to moral perfection. As Douglas himself put it, “All great reforms go together.” What were some of these other reform movements?
35. Speaking in Belfast, Douglass told his audience that “when you tell me there are some Christian slave-holders in the States, I tell you, as well might you talk of sober-drunkards.” What did he mean by this?
36. “Later, in England, Catherine Clarkson, daughter of the famous old antislavery warrior Thomas Clarkson, worried about the paleness of [Douglass’s] color…” Why?
37. “Even if they privately acknowledged the kinship of slavery to poverty, the abolitionists knew that any depiction of the grim realities of industrial labor played into the hands of slaveholders.” Why?
38. The author discusses in some detail the possible relationship between abolitionism in the United States and the fight for the rights of the common man in Great Britain. In particular, he refers to Chartism. What was *Chartism*? [Look it up! ☺]
39. With the help of Ellen Richardson and others, “arrangements were made for the purchase and manumission of Frederick Bailey…” Why were there “harsh outcries” from some moralists about the manner in which this was done?
40. Having returned to the United States, in which city did Douglass begin his antislavery newspaper? Why did he name it *The North Star*?
41. “With a check for £445.17.6 from J.D. Carr, [Douglass] bought an ‘elegant press’ (which proved to be a mistake), and he had on the books sufficient subscriptions to allow him to begin printing. He also had the backing of a rich upstate New Yorker.” Who was this wealthy backer?
42. At the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, Elizabeth Cady Stanton offered a suffrage resolution stating that it was the “duty of women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise.” What is *suffrage*? [Look it up! ☺] Did the resolution pass? Who was the lone male in favor?
43. Douglass enrolled his daughter Rosetta at Miss Lucilia Tracy’s Seward Seminary. What did Rosetta tell her father about how she was being treated?
44. “Julia Griffiths had arrived and taken charge.” What was it about her friendship with Douglass “that set people talking about the two”?
45. “Other abolitionists, most notably James Gillespie Birney of the Liberty party, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, who, rebuking Garrison, had founded the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and Gerrit Smith, contended that moral suasion was not enough…” What did they believe was “precisely the arena in which slavery should be fought”? Ultimately, which side did Douglass take?
46. Douglass bought a farm outside of town. “The farm’s roadway connected with the dirt road leading into the city from the southeast, and soon the Douglass place became a reliable stop” for whom?
47. “[Douglass] would never acknowledge a break with Garrison, but neither would he accept what he now regarded” as what?
48. Who traveled from Berlin to see Douglass in 1856, “beginning a friendship that day which was to last for a quarter of a century”?
49. “America has never been short of men and women driven by vision, but it is difficult to imagine” that who “would have had followers if not for the psychological state to which the nation had brought itself over Kansas”?
50. After John Brown participated in the murder of three proslavery men in Kansas, he traveled to Boston to meet with antislavery leaders and explain his plans for a slave revolt. “The Bostonians listened with fascination; soon a cabal, known later as the Secret Six, began to form.” What is a *cabal*? [Look it up! ☺]
51. “Brown’s target was the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, a picturesque town on the Potomac River well west of Washington and due south of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in what was then Virginia.” Did Douglass think that Brown’s plan would succeed? Did Douglass join Brown’s force?
52. While capturing Brown, an 1857 note was discovered from Douglass. Fearing that he was now implicated in Brown’s failed insurrection, to where did Douglass flee?
53. In November 1959, to where did Douglass head on the *Nova Scotian*?
54. While in Scotland, Douglass received word of the death of his youngest child, Annie. “Ignoring the uncertainty about his safety, Douglass started back to Anna and his four remaining children. He returned cautiously, taking a ship” to where? ☺
55. On December 3, 1860, Douglass was at Boston’s Tremont Temple to mark the one year anniversary of John Brown’s execution. The event turned into a near-riot. “All through the day, a year after the hanging, John Brown had been present. Douglass was but one of many who then and since have kept this bloodied saint’s martial cause before us. Indeed, it was the acceptance of Brown’s martyrdom in the North that made it safe” for what to happen?
56. “Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as president in March 1861, and after the firing on Fort Sumter in April had begun the Civil War, he successfully called on the Northern states for troops, but he still had to ensure that the whole of the North was with him in the war…” This being the case, did Lincoln “make it a war to end slavery”? If not, what did he pledge that the war was being fought to do? “Douglass and other abolitionists were determined” to do what?
57. Why is it that “Secretary of State Seward cautioned the president to wait for a battlefield victory, in a war that was not going well, before announcing his intention to end slavery…”? What subsequent battle was labeled as a victory, such that Lincoln announced that “on January 1, 1863, he would issue a proclamation freeing the slaves in the rebellious states”?
58. “Douglass had never regarded the ending of slavery as enough, either for himself or for his people; it had to be the beginning” of what?
59. “As Rosetta settled down [by marrying Nathan Sprague], her brothers (who, surprisingly, received no higher education) found themselves vulnerable to their father’s newest great cause.” What was this cause?
60. Which of Douglass’s sons fought in the assault on Fort Wagner as part of the famous 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry? Did he survive?
61. For Douglass, what was “a crowning achievement for the boy who had once sneaked into Wye House”?
62. “And after the Democratic party nominated McClellan [for president in 1864], Douglass—with the president’s predictions ringing in his ears—supported Lincoln’s reelection. But he was not allowed any visible role in the campaign…” Why not?
63. “Lee’s surrender early in April [1865] was followed in a few days” by what tragedy? At a service in Rochester, “although not scheduled to speak, [Douglass] delivered a eulogy that along with countless others given by black Americans that day and in the years to follow, lifted the fallen martyr into sainthood.” What is a *martyr*? [Look it up! ☺]
64. “Back in the fall of 1865, an elegant Frederick Douglass had paused in Baltimore neither to enter the workingmen’s dispute nor to imbibe the culture of the Institute. Instead, he moved on in his new crusade.” What was this crusade?
65. Which of Douglass’s relatives “went west, to Denver, to seek their fortunes”? What was the name of the venture in which they were engaged?
66. “Having shaken off the dust of the South nearly thirty years earlier, Douglass did not want to go back…His reticence about the city made some of his friends curious.” What is *reticence*? [Look it up! ☺]
67. In 1867, Douglass saw his older brother Perry Downs for the first time in decades. Downs “had followed his wife to Texas after she had been sold by one of the Anthonys.” Douglass described reunions such as this as occasions of the “deepest pathos.” What is *pathos*? [Look it up! ☺]
68. “In the heady days immediately after the Civil War, with radicals pressing strenuously for the enfranchisement of black Americans, equality was in the air. And there was another group, long engaged in the antislavery struggle, who called for equality too…” What group was this? Who was this group’s leader? Who was this leader’s closest ally?
69. In what way was it that Susan B. Anthony, “who had been steadfast in her opposition to slavery, crossed the line into racism”?
70. “While his sons fought to establish themselves, Frederick Douglass was celebrating an event that he thought would be the salvation of his people.” What was this event?
71. In 1872, the Douglass family home in Rochester was destroyed in a fire. “The morning paper stated flatly, ‘The fire is attributed to an incendiary.’” In this context, what does *incendiary* mean? [Look it up! ☺]
72. Douglass served as the secretary of a commission appointed by President Grant to investigate the possibility of the American annexation of what Caribbean nation?
73. Douglass became the president of the Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company. “Never, it seemed, had capitalism cooperated better with the makers of the American dream.” What was “the only problem”?
74. “On July 1, 1874, Douglass joined with his fellow trustees in voting” to do what?
75. Whose victory in the 1876 presidential election “spelled the end of federal responsibility for the rights of black people in the South, a responsibility that Douglass had committed his life to furthering”? To what position did this new president appoint Douglass? Why was Douglass given fewer responsibilities than previous holders of the position?
76. “Anna’s health too was deteriorating, and as it did, her smoldering resentment of her husband grew. At the same time,” who was “making greater and greater emotional demands”?
77. What was “the most important and enduring provision of the Compromise of 1877, the deal cut in the Republicans’ successful effort to hold the White House following the contested election of 1876”? “The fate of these people [i.e., black people in the South], who formed the largest segment of the South’s nonindependent laboring class, was to be left in the hands of white people committed” to what?
78. Why was Douglass “opposed to this exodus,” by the Exodusters?
79. “In the exhilaration of the [1880] campaign, Douglass had great hopes that he would be rewarded with a far grander post than he had yet held, perhaps even a place in the cabinet. But after Garfield was elected and while the quadrennial speculation over cabinet selection raged, he issued a Uriah Heep of a disclaimer, saying he was ‘altogether too modest’ to hope for so high a post.” Who was *Uriah Heep*? [Look him up! ☺] What “insulting post” was Douglass given by Garfield?
80. “Back in the recorder’s office in 1882, [Douglass] hired a new clerk.” Who was she?
81. What was the “real message” of Douglass’s 1881 *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*?
82. Following the death of his wife Anna, at what “quiet inland Maine resort” did Douglass seek rest in the summer of 1883?
83. “Douglass was deeply ambiguous in his relation to working-class black people; he could not think of himself as one of them, but he could not” do what?
84. What had Douglass done which his relatives interpreted as him having “repudiated his family—his children, their mother, and their mother’s people—all black people”? How did Ottilia Assing act upon hearing the news?
85. Douglass and Helen traveled to Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. While in England, who did Douglass see for the first time in twenty-six years? Why would it not “have been easy for either old friend to talk”?
86. “They arrived in Cairo on a holiday. The crowd in the street was so dense that their carriage could not move for half an hour: ‘Our patience however was rewarded by seeing the Khedeive—and having from him a gracious bow…” What was a *khedive*? [Look it up! ☺]
87. Douglass became the American minister to which Caribbean nation in 1889?
88. Did Douglass and Helen, as a black man and white woman, find that they experienced discrimination, or that they were accepted, in Haiti?
89. “In 1890, expansionists in Washington no longer saw Haiti as a peculiar little republic to which a loyal black supporter of the party could be sent in order to placate the black electorate.” What had Haiti become?
90. Douglass was involved in the American attempt to acquire the use of the Haitian port of Môle St. Nicolas. Acquisition of this port was considered vital to the U.S. defense of a canal to be built on what isthmus?
91. “Neither accounts of brutal torture and murder nor the image of General Hyppolite savagely attacking civilians seems to have been allowed to alter Douglass’s satisfaction at being able” to do what?
92. What post did Douglass accept in 1892?
93. In regard to Douglass’s 1892 *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*, the author of the book you are reading writes, “This telling if his story, his valedictory, did not invigorate him as the first two autobiographies had. It took something—someone—else to give him new life.” Who was this “someone”? On what issue did she write and speak?
94. “Surrounded by unhappiness within the family and by the deteriorating condition of his people in an indifferent America, Douglass sought to escape by entering” what “strangely unreal world”?
95. What did Ida Wells entitle her article condemning the fair?
96. While reading a paper entitled “The Race Problem in America,” Douglass was mocked and interrupted by some white men. No longer reading his paper, Douglass spoke directly to the audience, stating, “There is no Negro problem.” What did he say *was* the problem?
97. Douglass saw slavery abolished. Did Ida Wells likewise “see her cause [ending lynching] succeed”?
98. On January 9, 1894, at the great Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, Douglass delivered what was to be his last great speech, ‘The Lessons of the Hour.’” As the author notes, “The Lessons of the Hour” was a magnificent success.” However, how much good did it do?
99. “It has been said that [Douglass] ran away from being black. The opposite is true…As Whitman did, Douglass sang of himself, and he did so just by standing on the platform. His simple appearance was a proud assertion…” What was this assertion?
100. “His light skin and aristocratic mien have long suggested the same distancing from color of which much of the upper-class black community in America is accused. What has been missed has been Douglass’s struggle” to do what?

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