

# **Frederick Douglass Activity Bundle Integrated Reading, Literacy and CRITICAL THOUGHT Activities**

**For Grades 5 – 8**

Reading Comprehension Passage with seven multiple choice questions

Virtual History Teacher: Elaborating on the life of Benjamin Banneker

Fact or Fiction: Which statements are fact and which are fiction?

Text Elements: Match the paragraph headings to their correct paragraphs

Text Elements: Topic Sentences – Which sentences belong in the paragraph?

Text Structure: Conflict and Inference: Infer why the decisions in Douglass's life caused conflict

Text Structure: Problem and Solution – Based on the various passages, indicate the problems or the solutions

Abolitionist Hall-of-Fame – Fun writing prompt and art project

**EIGHT INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES  
Perfect for Interactive Notebooks  
Perfect for Morning Work or Assessments**

## ANSWERS

Name	Answers
Frederick Douglass Reading Comprehension	D, B, D, A, C, C

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**Virtual History Teacher  
Frederick Douglass Test**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Instructions: You are playing the role of a history teacher who is grading the test below. See the questions and your “student’s” answers. Grade the quality of the answers on a scale of 1-4, “1” being a poor answer and “4” being a great answer. For each answer you grade, use your knowledge of Frederick Douglass, or, reference the [mrnussbaum.com](http://mrnussbaum.com) online biography, to add the missing pieces.

<b>Question 1: What were the major hardships in Frederick’s life that he overcame?</b>	Score:
<b>Student Answer:</b> He was once a slave.	
Your Response:	

<b>Question 2: What things did Frederick do to promote the rights of slaves?</b>	Score:
<b>Student Answer:</b> He fought for the rights of slaves	
Your Response:	

<b>Question 3: What are three adjectives you’d use to describe Frederick Douglass? Explain why you chose each.</b>	Score:
<b>Student Answer:</b> Good, Strong, Brave – He was all of these things.	
Your Response:	

Answers:

<b>Question 1: What were the major hardships in Frederick's life that he overcame?</b>	Score:
<b>Student Answer:</b> He was once a slave.	
Your Response: Not only was Frederick born into slavery, but he never knew his father and was separated from his mother from an early age. He was enslaved until he 12. Frederick was not "officially" a free man for many more years.	
<b>Question 2: What things did Frederick do to promote the rights of slaves?</b>	Score:
<b>Student Answer:</b> He fought for the rights of slaves	
Your Response: Frederick dedicated his life to the abolitionist movement. He became an anti-slavery speaker at an early age. He toured Europe speaking about the horrors of slavery and published the anti-slavery newspaper, <i>the North Star</i> . Following the Emancipation Proclamation, Douglas continued to fight for slaves.	
<b>Question 3: What are three adjectives you'd use to describe Frederick Douglass? Explain why you chose each.</b>	Score:
<b>Student Answer:</b> Good, Strong, Brave – He was all of these things.	
Your Response: Although answers will vary here, Frederick was <b>determined</b> to end slavery, he was <b>outspoken</b> about the horrors of the slavery, and he was <b>influential</b> in the abolitionist movement.	

[illegible]

## Answers

Sentence	Does it belong in the paragraph with the above topic sentence?
Douglass never knew his father and was moved to different residences throughout Maryland during his childhood.	NO
Douglass became a popular figure in Great Britain, where his lectures were “standing room only.”	NO
When he returned to America, Douglass published the North Star and four other abolitionist newspapers under the motto "Right is of no Sex - Truth is of no Color - God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren."	YES
As his reputation grew, Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson and led a growing movement that caused a split in the Abolitionist movement.	YES
After the assassination of President Lincoln, Douglass gave an impromptu speech at his memorial service.	NO
Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document, while William Lloyd Garrison and some abolitionists believed it was a pro-slavery document.	YES

Frederick Douglass soon became one of the foremost voices in the abolitionist movement. When he returned to America, Douglass published the North Star and four other abolitionist newspapers under the motto "Right is of no Sex - Truth is of no Color - God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren." As his reputation grew, Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson and led a growing movement that caused a split in the Abolitionist movement. Douglass and others believed the U.S. Constitution was an anti-slavery document, while William Lloyd Garrison and some abolitionists believed it was a pro-slavery document.

**Frederick Douglass and Text Elements – Problem and Solution**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Problem-solution is a common text structure format. Below are two examples of problems in the life of Frederick Douglass, and two examples of solutions in his life. Use the Frederick Douglass biography from another activity in this packet, or, on [mrnussbaum.com](http://mrnussbaum.com) or [mrn365.com](http://mrn365.com) for all of the necessary information.

**Problem – Although Frederick escaped from the chains of slavery, he was not officially a “free” man.**

**Solution:**

**Problem -**

**Solution – He joined the American Anti-slavery society and became a prominent writer and speaker for the abolitionist movement.**

**Problem – Slaves were kept illiterate so they would not question their place in society or wish for a better life**

**Solution –**

**Problem –**

**Solution – Douglass continued to fight for slave rights after the Emancipation Proclamation.**

## Answers:

**Problem – Although Frederick escaped from the chains of slavery, he was not officially a “free” man.**

**Solution:**

Frederick embarked on speaking tours in England and Ireland, where the money was raised to pay his “master” and officially make him a free man.

**Problem -** Frederick wanted to find ways to speak out against slavery

**Solution – He joined the American Anti-slavery society and became a prominent writer and speaker for the abolitionist movement.**

**Problem –** Slaves were kept illiterate so they would not question their place in society or wish for a better life

**Solution – As a young man, Frederick taught over 40 slaves to read and write using the New Testament.**

**Problem –** Even after the Emancipation Proclamation, many slaves were not free and others would likely still not enjoy the same rights as White people.

**Solution – Douglass continued to fight for slave rights after the Emancipation Proclamation.**



**Frederick Douglass and Text Elements** – What Heading Goes at the Beginning of Each Paragraph? Name \_\_\_\_\_

Below are the headings. Insert them above the correct paragraphs.

<b>Douglass Becomes a Prominent Abolitionist Voice</b>	<b>The North Star</b>
<b>Courtesy of the People of Great Britain</b>	<b>Freedom</b>
<b>Douglass Honors Lincoln</b>	<b>Eyes Open</b>
<b>Early Years</b>	<b>After the Civil War</b>

Frederick Douglass was one of the most famous abolitionists in American history. He was born near Hillsboro, Maryland, in February of 1818. He was born into slavery and was separated from his mother when he was a baby. Douglass never knew his father and was moved to different residences throughout Maryland during his childhood.

At the age of 12, Frederick began receiving reading lessons from the wife of his “master,” even though it was illegal to teach slaves to read. Frederick proved to be a quick study and was soon reading newspapers, magazines, and books. Through his reading of political journals, Frederick realized the horrors of slavery. Indeed, many slaveholders endeavored to keep slaves illiterate so that they would not question their position and desire a better life.

Douglass was soon sent away to another slave owner named Mr. Freeman. Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read. Frederick taught over 40 slaves how to read passages from the New Testament. Other slave owners, however, became angry and destroyed the “congregation” in which Frederick taught. Four years later, in 1837, Frederick married a free black woman named Anne Murray. They would have five children. He gained his own freedom by escaping from captivity by dressing as a sailor and boarding a train at Havre de Grace, Maryland, near Baltimore. By the time he reached New York City he was a free man (though not officially a free man). The trip took less than a day.

Douglass continued to Massachusetts and soon joined the abolitionist cause. Inspired by the famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, Douglass became an anti-slavery speaker and writer. At only 23 years of age, Douglass became a leading speaker for the cause and joined several movements including the American Anti-Slavery Society. He also supported the feminist cause and participated in the Seneca Falls Convention, a women's rights convention in 1848.

In 1845, Douglass authored *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, an autobiography. The book was a critical success and became an instant best seller. The book was translated into three languages, and Douglass was invited to tour Ireland and Great Britain. Douglass spent two years in Europe lecturing on the horrors of slavery. Douglass became a popular figure in Great Britain, where his lectures were "standing room only." The people of Great Britain, roused by Douglass's speeches, raised money on his behalf to pay his "owner," Hugh Auld, for his official freedom. Auld was paid 700 pounds by the people of Great Britain and Douglass was officially a free man in America.

When he returned to America, Douglass published *The North Star* and four other abolitionist newspapers under the motto "Right is of no Sex - Truth is of no Color - God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren." He advocated equal education for black children, who received virtually no funding for education. As his reputation grew, Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Douglass led a growing movement that caused a split in the Abolitionist movement. Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document, while William Lloyd Garrison believed it was a pro-slavery document. In addition, Garrison believed that *The North Star* was competing for readers with his own newspaper, the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*.

By the time of the start of the Civil War, Douglass was one of the nation's most prominent black men. Later, *The North Star* was merged with other newspapers and was called the *Frederick Douglass Paper*. Douglass believed the primary cause of the Civil War was to liberate the slaves. After Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Douglass continued in the fight for the rights of the freed slaves. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Douglass gave an impromptu speech at his memorial service. While Douglass's speech mentioned Lincoln's shortcomings in the fight against slavery, he gave Lincoln much credit for the liberation of the slaves, "Can any colored man, or any white man friendly

to the freedom of all men, ever forget the night which followed the first day of January 1863, when the world was to see if Abraham Lincoln would prove to be as good as his word?" The speech was followed by a rousing standing ovation. It is said that Mary Lincoln was so moved by the speech that she gave Douglass Lincoln's favorite walking stick.



After the war, Douglass was made president of the Freedmen's Bureau Savings Bank and several other diplomatic positions. During reconstruction, Douglass frequently gave speaking tours, particularly at colleges and universities in New England. In 1877, he purchased his final home, which he named Cedar Hill, in the Anacostia section of Washington, DC. Today, the estate is known as the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site. Frederick's wife, Anne Murray, died in 1881, but he remarried Helen Pitts, a white abolitionist, in 1884. Despite the controversy that their marriage created (she was white and twenty years younger than he), the pair toured Europe in 1886 and 1887. In 1895, Douglass died of a heart attack at his home in Washington.

## **Answers:**

**Early Years**

**Eyes Open**

**Freedom**

**Douglass Becomes a Prominent Abolitionist Voice**

**Courtesy of the People of Great Britain**

**The North Star**

**Douglass Honors Lincoln**

**After the Civil War**

**Frederick Douglass and Text Elements – Conflict and Inference**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Conflict can be defined as something that produces tension. Conflict can be between people, between a person and society, between a person and nature, or even between a person and him or her self. Below are three events from Frederick Douglass's life that were likely to produce conflict.

**Infer** why each event may have produced conflict and then describe the nature of the conflict as explained above. Use the Frederick Douglass biography on [mrnussbaum.com](http://mrnussbaum.com) or [mrn365.com](http://mrn365.com) as a reference.

Conflict 1	Nature of Conflict: Man vs _____
Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document ....	
Why did this produce conflict?	

Conflict 2	Nature of Conflict: Man vs _____
Douglass believed the primary cause of the Civil War was to liberate the slaves...	
Why did this produce conflict?	

Conflict 3	Nature of Conflict: Man vs _____
Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read. Frederick taught over 40 slaves how to read passages from the New Testament.	
Why did this produce conflict?	

## Possible Answers

Conflict 1	Nature of Conflict: Man vs Man (Douglass v Garrison)
Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document ....	
Why did this produce conflict?	
This produced conflict because William Lloyd Garrison, another prominent abolitionist, believed the Constitution was a pro-slavery document. This caused a split in the abolitionist movement, which weakened it at a critical time.	

Conflict 2	Nature of Conflict: Man vs Society
Douglass believed the primary cause of the Civil War was to liberate the slaves...	
Why did this produce conflict?	
Not everyone thought the major cause of the Civil War was to liberate slaves. In fact, many believed the only purpose of the war was to re-unite the country and prevent it from separating into two. There were many people on the Union side that bristled at the idea that so much death and destruction could occur on account of freeing slaves.	

Conflict 3	Nature of Conflict: Man vs Society
Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read. Frederick taught over 40 slaves how to read passages from the New Testament.	
Why did this produce conflict?	
For many southern slaveholders, Frederick's teachings were viewed upon as threatening. As long as slaves were kept illiterate, they would never read newspapers or write letters, thus keeping them ignorant of a life other than as a slave. By reading or writing, slaves might learn that there was a better life worth fighting or rebelling for.	

**Fact or Fiction?**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Below is a biography on Frederick Douglass. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

**Early Years**

Frederick Douglass was one of the most famous abolitionists in American history. He was born near Hillsboro, Maryland, in February of 1818. He was born into slavery and was separated from his mother when he was a baby. Douglass never knew his father and was moved to different residences throughout Maryland during his childhood.

**Eyes Open**

At the age of 12, Frederick began receiving reading lessons from the wife of his “master,” even though it was illegal to teach slaves to read. Frederick proved to be a quick study and was soon reading newspapers, magazines, and books. Through his reading of political journals, Frederick realized the horrors of slavery. Indeed, many slaveholders endeavored to keep slaves illiterate so that they would not question their position and desire a better life.

**Freedom**

Douglass was soon sent away to another slave owner named Mr. Freeman. Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read. Frederick taught over 40 slaves how to read passages from the New Testament. Other slave owners, however, became angry and destroyed the “congregation” in which Frederick taught. Four years later, in 1837, Frederick married a free black woman named Anne Murray. They would have five children. He gained his own freedom by escaping from captivity by dressing as a sailor and boarding a train at Havre de Grace, Maryland, near Baltimore. By the time he reached New York City he was a free man (though not officially a free man). The trip took less than a day.

**Douglass Becomes a Prominent Abolitionist Voice**

Douglass continued to Massachusetts and soon joined the abolitionist cause. Inspired by the famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, Douglass became an anti-slavery speaker and writer. At only 23 years of age, Douglass became a leading speaker for the cause and joined several movements including the American Anti-Slavery Society. He also supported the feminist cause and participated in the Seneca Falls Convention, a women’s rights convention in 1848.

**Courtesy of the People of Great Britain**

In 1845, Douglass authored *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, an autobiography. The book was a critical success and became an instant best seller. The book was translated into three languages, and Douglass was invited to tour Ireland and Great Britain. Douglass spent two years in Europe lecturing on the horrors of slavery. Douglass became a popular figure in Great Britain, where his lectures were “standing room only.” The people of Great Britain, roused by Douglass’s speeches, raised money on his behalf to pay his “owner,” Hugh Auld, for his official freedom. Auld was paid 700 pounds by the people of Great Britain and Douglass was officially a free man in America.

## **The North Star**

When he returned to America, Douglass published *The North Star* and four other abolitionist newspapers under the motto "Right is of no Sex - Truth is of no Color - God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren." He advocated equal education for black children, who received virtually no funding for education. As his reputation grew, Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Douglass led a growing movement that caused a split in the Abolitionist movement. Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document, while William Lloyd Garrison believed it was a pro-slavery document. In addition, Garrison believed that *The North Star* was competing for readers with his own newspaper, the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*.

## **Douglass Honors Lincoln**

By the time of the start of the Civil War, Douglass was one of the nation’s most prominent black men. Later, *The North Star* was merged with other newspapers and was called the *Frederick Douglass Paper*. Douglass believed the primary cause of the Civil War was to liberate the slaves. After Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Douglass continued in the fight for the rights of the freed slaves. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Douglass gave an impromptu speech at his memorial service. While Douglass’s speech mentioned Lincoln’s shortcomings in the fight against slavery, he gave Lincoln much credit for the liberation of the slaves, “Can any colored man, or any white man friendly to the freedom of all men, ever forget the night which followed the first day of January 1863, when the world was to see if Abraham Lincoln would prove to be as good as his word?” The speech was followed by a rousing standing ovation. It is said that Mary Lincoln was so moved by the speech that she gave Douglass Lincoln’s favorite walking stick.

## **After the Civil War**

After the war, Douglass was made president of the Freedmen’s Bureau Savings Bank and several other diplomatic positions. During reconstruction, Douglass frequently gave speaking tours, particularly at colleges and universities in New England. In 1877, he purchased his final home, which he named Cedar Hill, in the Anacostia section of Washington, DC. Today, the estate is known as the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site. Frederick’s wife, Anne Murray, died in 1881, but he remarried Helen Pitts, a white abolitionist, in 1884. Despite the controversy that their marriage created (she was white and twenty years younger than he), the pair toured Europe in 1886 and 1887. In 1895, Douglass died of a heart attack at his home in Washington.



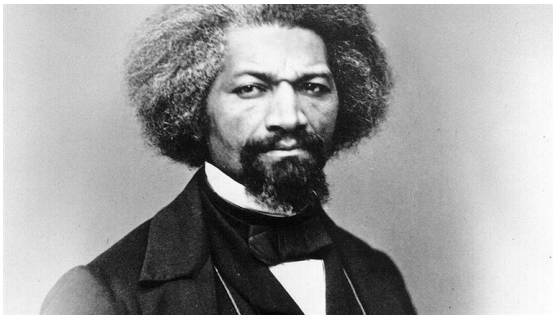
	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Frederick published an important newspaper called the National Anti-Slavery Standard		
Frederick Douglass learned to read and write while a slave		
Many slaveholders wanted to keep slaves illiterate so they could not question their place in society		
Frederick and William Lloyd Garrison shared the same thoughts about the nature of the Constitution		
Frederick Douglass had little respect or patience for Abraham Lincoln		
Frederick Douglass never strongly supported women's rights		
Frederick Douglass's freedom was paid for by people in England		
As a slave, Frederick taught other slaves to read		
Frederick's second marriage was to a former slaveholder		
After the Civil War, Frederick became president of the Freedmen's Bureau		
Frederick believed that the Constitution was an anti-slavery document		

**Answers:**

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Frederick published an important newspaper called the National Anti-Slavery Standard		<b>X</b>
Frederick Douglass learned to read and write while a slave	<b>X</b>	
Many slaveholders wanted to keep slaves illiterate so they could not question their place in society	<b>X</b>	
Frederick and William Lloyd Garrison shared the same thoughts about the nature of the Constitution		<b>X</b>
Frederick Douglass had little respect or patience for Abraham Lincoln		<b>X</b>
Frederick Douglass never strongly supported women's rights		<b>X</b>
Frederick Douglass's freedom was paid for by people in England	<b>X</b>	
As a slave, Frederick taught other slaves to read	<b>X</b>	
Frederick's second marriage was to a former slaveholder		<b>X</b>
After the Civil War, Frederick became president of the Freedmen's Bureau	<b>X</b>	
Frederick believed that the Constitution was an anti-slavery document	<b>X</b>	

## The National Abolitionist Hall-of-Fame

Directions: Pretend you have been chosen to induct Frederick Douglass and Harriet Beecher Stowe into the fictional abolitionist hall-of-fame. Your first job, however, is to design a “flyer” that advertises the inductees and the reasons for their inductions. In the spaces provided continue the narratives that highlight each inductee’s accomplishments. Secondly, design an abolitionist hall-of-fame medal each would receive upon their entry. Medals can include icons, symbols, color, and their names.



**FREDERICK DOUGLASS**

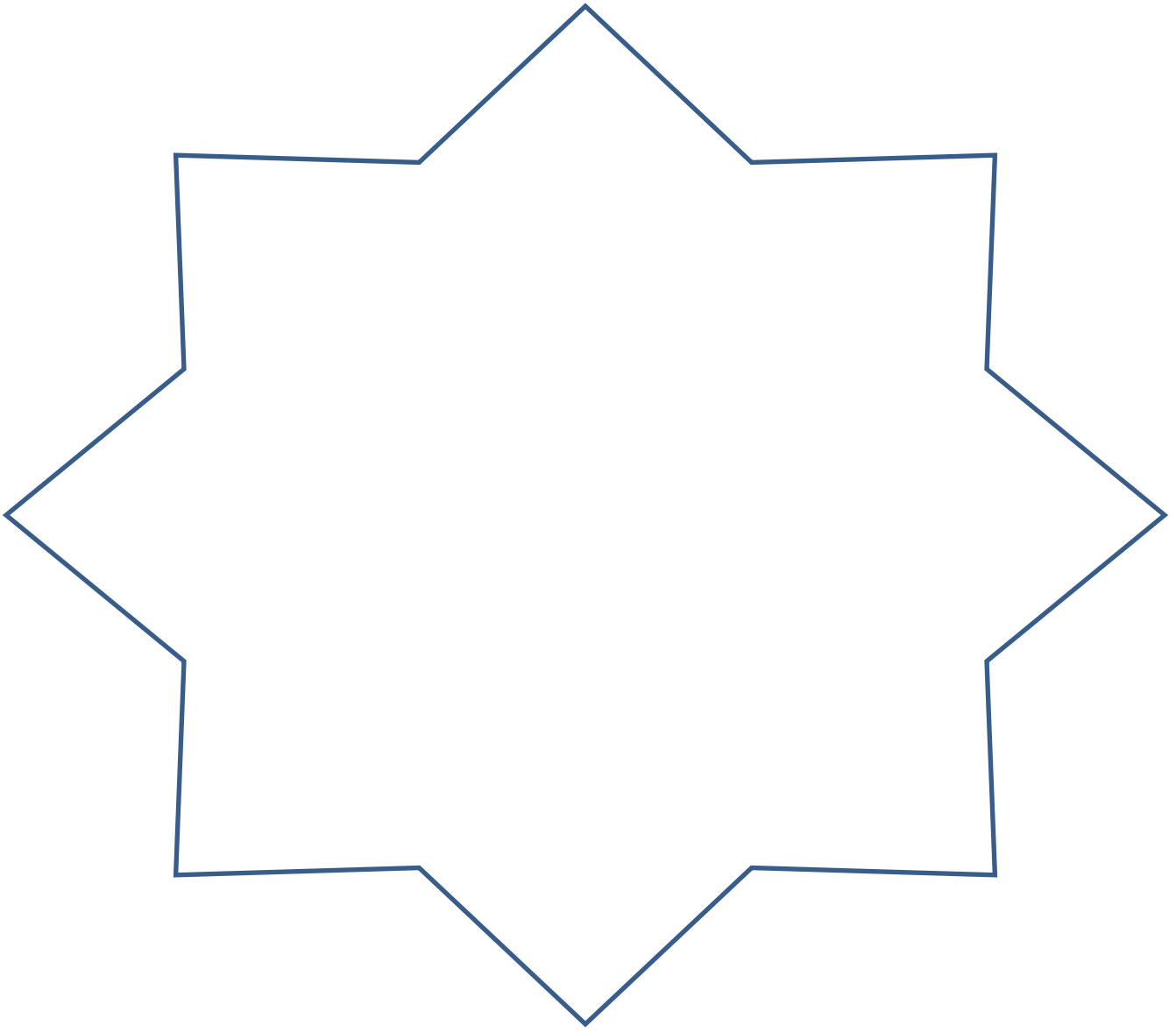


**HARRIET BEECHER STOWE**

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS, DEDICATED ENEMY OF SLAVERY AND ONE OF THE ....**

**HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, AUTHOR OF ONE OF THE.....**

# National Abolition Hall-of-Fame Medal of Honor



## **Frederick Douglass Printable Reading Comprehension**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Frederick Douglass was born near Hillsboro, Maryland, in February of 1818. He was born into slavery and was separated from his mother when he was a baby. At the age of 12, Frederick began receiving reading lessons from the wife of his “master,” even though it was illegal to teach slaves to read.

Douglass was soon sent away to another slave owner named Mr. Freeman. Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read. Frederick taught over 40 slaves how to read passages from the New Testament. Other slave owners, however, became angry and destroyed the “congregation” in which Frederick taught. Four years later, in 1837, Frederick married a free black woman named Anne Murray. They would have five children. He gained his own freedom by escaping from captivity by dressing as a sailor and boarding a train at Havre de Grace, Maryland, near Baltimore. By the time he reached New York City he was a free man (though not officially a free man). Douglass continued to Massachusetts and soon joined the abolitionist cause. Inspired by the famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, Douglass became a prominent anti-slavery speaker and writer.

In 1845, Douglass authored *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, an autobiography. The book was a critical success and became an instant best seller. The book was translated into three languages, and Douglass was invited to tour Ireland and Great Britain. Douglass spent two years in Europe lecturing on the horrors of slavery. Douglass became a popular figure in Great Britain, where his lectures were “standing room only.” The people of Great Britain, roused by Douglass’s speeches, raised money on his behalf to pay his “owner,” Hugh Auld, for his official freedom. Auld was paid 700 pounds by the people of Great Britain and Douglass was officially a free man in America.

When he returned to America, Douglass published *The North Star* and four other abolitionist newspapers under the motto “Right is of no Sex — Truth is of no Color — God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren.” He advocated equal education for black children, who received virtually no funding for education. As his reputation grew, Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Douglass led a growing movement that caused a split in the Abolitionist movement. Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document, while William Lloyd Garrison believed it was a pro-slavery document. In addition, Garrison believed that *The North Star* was competing for readers with his own newspaper, the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*.

By the time of the start of the Civil War, Douglass was one of the nation’s most prominent black men. Later, *The North Star* was merged with other newspapers and was called the *Frederick Douglass Paper*. Douglass believed the primary cause of the Civil War was to liberate the slaves. After Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Douglass continued in the fight for the rights of the freed slaves.

Following the war, Douglass was made president of the Freedmen's Bureau Savings Bank. Frederick's wife, Anne Murray, died in 1881, but he remarried Helen Pitts, a white abolitionist, in 1884. In 1895, Douglass died of a heart attack at his home in Washington.

- 1. Why was Mr. Freeman significant in Frederick's life?**
  - A. Mr. Freeman gave Frederick his freedom
  - B. Mr. Freeman introduced Frederick to Anne Murray
  - C. Mr. Freeman sent him to England
  - D. Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read
- 2. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Frederick and William Lloyd Garrison?**
  - A. They were great supporters of each other throughout their lives
  - B. Although they fought for the same cause, they had major differences
  - C. Although they fought for different causes, they had much that brought them together
  - D. Throughout his life, Frederick was unimpressed with Garrison
- 3. How did Frederick officially become a free man?**
  - A. He escaped to New York
  - B. He wrote an important, best-selling book
  - C. He joined the abolitionist cause with William Lloyd Garrison
  - D. Some of his supporters in England paid for his freedom
- 4. Which was NOT true about Frederick Douglass?**
  - A. He believed the U.S. Constitution was pro-slavery
  - B. He was advisor to two presidents
  - C. He published the anti-slavery newspaper *The North Star*
  - D. His ideas were partly responsible for a split in the Abolitionist movement
- 5. Which of the following could be answered with "ending slavery?"**
  - A. What did Frederick Douglass lecture about in England?
  - B. What did Frederick Douglass try to accomplish after the Civil War?
  - C. What did Frederick Douglass believe was the purpose of the Civil War?
  - D. What was Frederick's most personal accomplishment?
- 6. Which of the following is the best translation of Frederick's motto?**

Right is of no Sex — Truth is of no Color — God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren

- A. All people, regardless of color are related under God
- B. All people, regardless of whether or not they were slaves, are related under God
- C. All people, regardless of their color, or, whether they are men or women, are

related under God

D. All people, regardless of color, or, whether they are men or women must believe in God