

Quick Check	Frederick Douglass: Forever Free		
Name	Date		
Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answ	ver.		

- 1. The more young Frederick read about abolition, the more
 - (A) he fought with other slaves
 - (B) he wanted to go to college
 - (C) he dreamed of escape
 - (D) he wanted to meet President Lincoln
- 2. Which of the following tells a way that Frederick learned to read and write?
 - (A) He started working for a newspaper.
 - (B) He traded food with some boys in his neighborhood.
 - (C) He joined the Underground Railroad.
 - (D) He went to school.

- 3. Young Frederick learned that abolition is the act of
 - (A) ending, or doing away with, slavery
 - (B) starting a war
 - © keeping the rights of slave owners
 - (D) giving women the right to vote
- 4. When Douglass wrote, "Once you learn to read, you will be forever free," he probably meant
 - (A) going to school meant you could be a freed slave
 - (B) education opens up doors of opportunity
 - (C) blacks could be freed if they could pass a reading test
 - (D) none of the above



Quick Check (continued)

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Soon after Douglass published his autobiography,

he _____.

- (A) helped run the Underground Railroad
- B organized uprisings in the South
- © was captured and forced back into slavery
- left the country for a speaking tour
- **6.** What did Douglass do when he returned to the United States?
 - (A) He founded a newspaper.
 - (B) He went back to the South.
 - ① He died of cholera.
 - D He was arrested for protesting at the White House.

- 7. Which of the following changes did Douglass's writing and speaking help bring about after the Civil War?
 - (A) Slavery was abolished.
 - B Former slaves became part of the Underground Railroad.
 - © All men and women were granted the right to vote.
 - (D) All of the above
- 8. What influence did Frederick Douglass have on President Abraham Lincoln?
 - (A) He helped Lincoln write his autobiography.
 - B He wrote the Gettysburg Address for Lincoln.
 - © He convinced Lincoln to allow black soldiers to fight for the North.
 - ① All of the above



Quick Check (continued)

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Name ______ Date _____

- 9. Read these sentences: Douglass spoke so well that some whites refused to believe that he had even been a slave. To prove he had been a slave, Douglass wrote an autobiography. What describes the relationship between these sentences?
 - A The sentences describe steps in a process.
 - B The first sentence gives the cause of the second.
 - ① The sentences compare and contrast two events.
 - ① The second sentence gives the reason for the first.
- **10.** What was the author's purpose for writing this book?
 - A to explain the history of the American Civil War
 - B to persuade readers to visit the Lincoln Memorial
 - © to inform readers about the life and work of Frederick Douglass
 - ① to describe abolition

- 11. Extended Response: How did Frederick Douglass change the way the country thought about slavery and race?
- **12. Extended Response:** In what ways can Frederick Douglass be considered the "father of the civil rights movement"? Explain your answer.



LEVEL V

Quick Check Answer Sheet

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Main Comprehension Skill: Elements of a Biography

- **1.** (C) Cause and Effect
- 2. (B) Main Idea and Details
- 3. A Vocabulary
- **4.** (B) Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
- **5.** ① Sequence Events
- **6.** (A) Sequence Events
- 7. A Elements of a Biography
- **8.** © Elements of a Biography
- **9.** (B) Cause and Effect
- **10.** (C) Author's Purpose
- 11. Answers will vary but should include any conclusions drawn from the book, for example, starting a newspaper, speaking out on slavery, writing books, working with President Lincoln, and so on.
- 12. Answers will vary, but should draw upon any conclusions drawn from the book's information. For example: He continued to work to promote equality for all Americans, including blacks, women, Native Americans, and immigrants; he wrote thousands of speeches and editorials calling for social justice; he influenced the passing of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution; and so on.