

History 130: U. S. History, 1492 –
1877

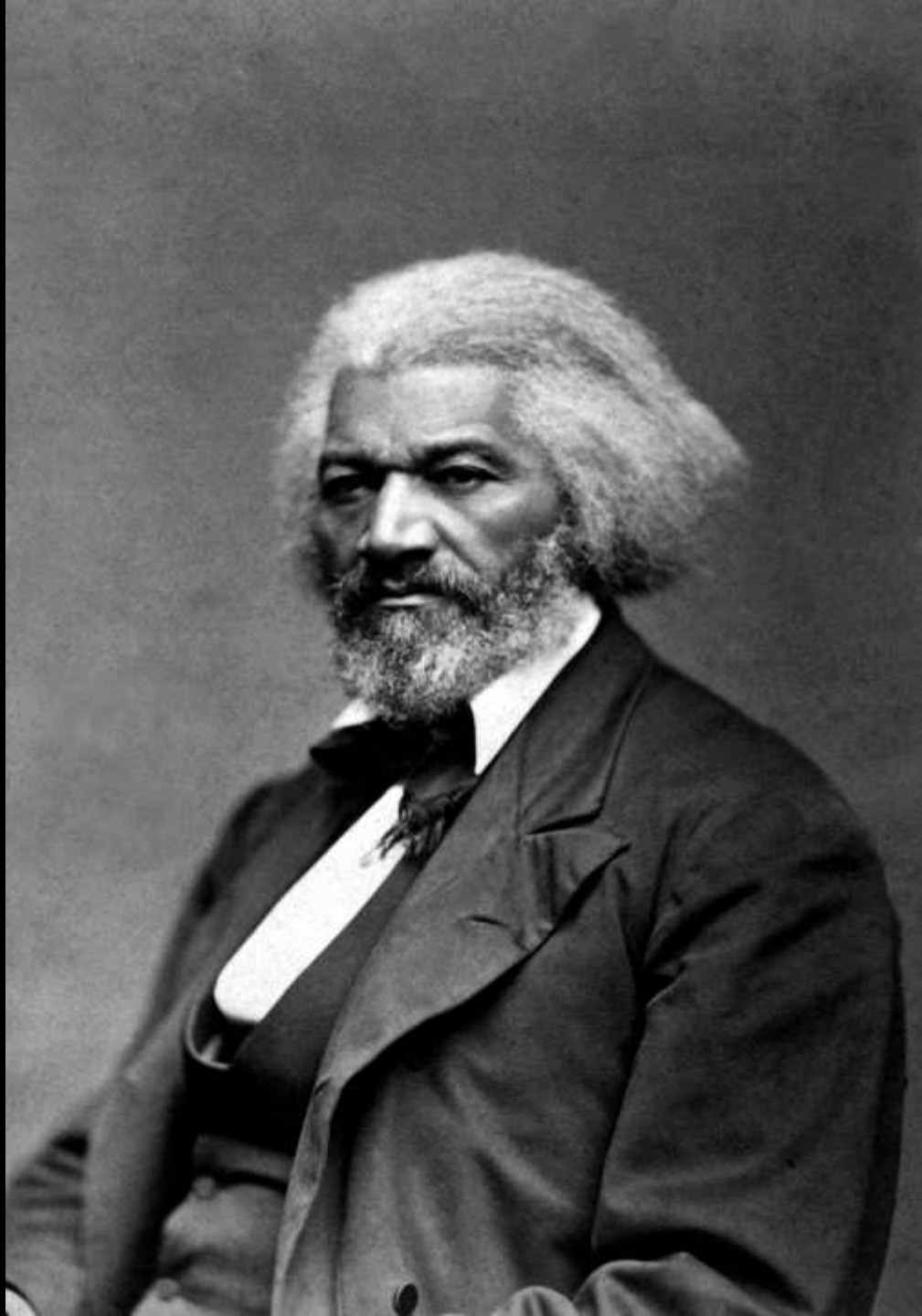
Spring 2016

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Student Projects:
Mapping Speeches from the

Frederick Douglass
Collection,
Library of Congress





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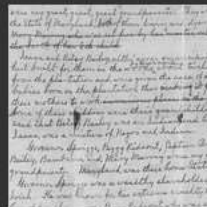
Frederick Douglass Papers at the Library of Congress

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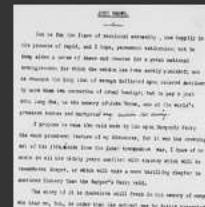
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Chapter from Frederick Douglass's autobiography, Life and Times ...



Frederick Douglass to William Lloyd Garrison reporting on his ...



Frederick Douglass's tribute to John Brown, 1860. Typescript.

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About this Collection



Daguerreotype
portrait of
Frederick Douglass,
c. 1847.
Collection of the
Chester
County Historical
Society,
West Chester, PA

Now as to Protection.

I will content myself with speaking mainly of its principle. Its benefits have been already set forth plainly in numerous congressional speeches and statistics. As a matter of right, protection has under it, the solid rock of the essential nature of man, and the constitution of the universe. Every thing in this world that has life, well-being, and happiness to preserve, has stamped upon it, the law of protection. It is found alike in bird, beast, and plant, as well as in man.

The little twig has and exercises the right to protect itself as much as possible from the death-dealing shade of the out-spreading branches of larger and more fortunate growths.

The little bird, in building its nest, is a protectionist. In like manner we have the right to protect ourselves from the death-dealing shadows of the ill-paid industries of Europe, and the consequent reduction of the wages of the laborer in our own country. No Democrat has ever yet shown, and no Democrat will ever be able to show that the wages of the American laborer can be kept at their present level.

(2)
holding is a sin, have been called incendiaries and mad-men, and they have been treated as such - only much more, in many instances; for they have been mobbed, beaten, felled, and defamed in every possible way, because they disclaimed the idea that slavery is not a sin - a sin against God, a violation of the rights of man, a sin demanding immediate repentance on the part of the slave-holders, and demanding the immediate emancipation of the trampled and downcrushed slave. (Cheers) They had made considerable progress in establishing this view of the case in the United States. They

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Map Overview

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THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1876-1878 & 1880)

During the 1880s slavery was common specially on the south states in which their economy depended on farming and plantation. In the other hand the states in the North did not agree with slavery and thought it was an inhumane act . Frederick Douglass was a prominent black speaker in the 18th century. He was born to a slave mother but managed to escape and join the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society where he began his speaking career. The following are (mostly) his speeches along with illustrations of Frederick Douglass himself and his work.

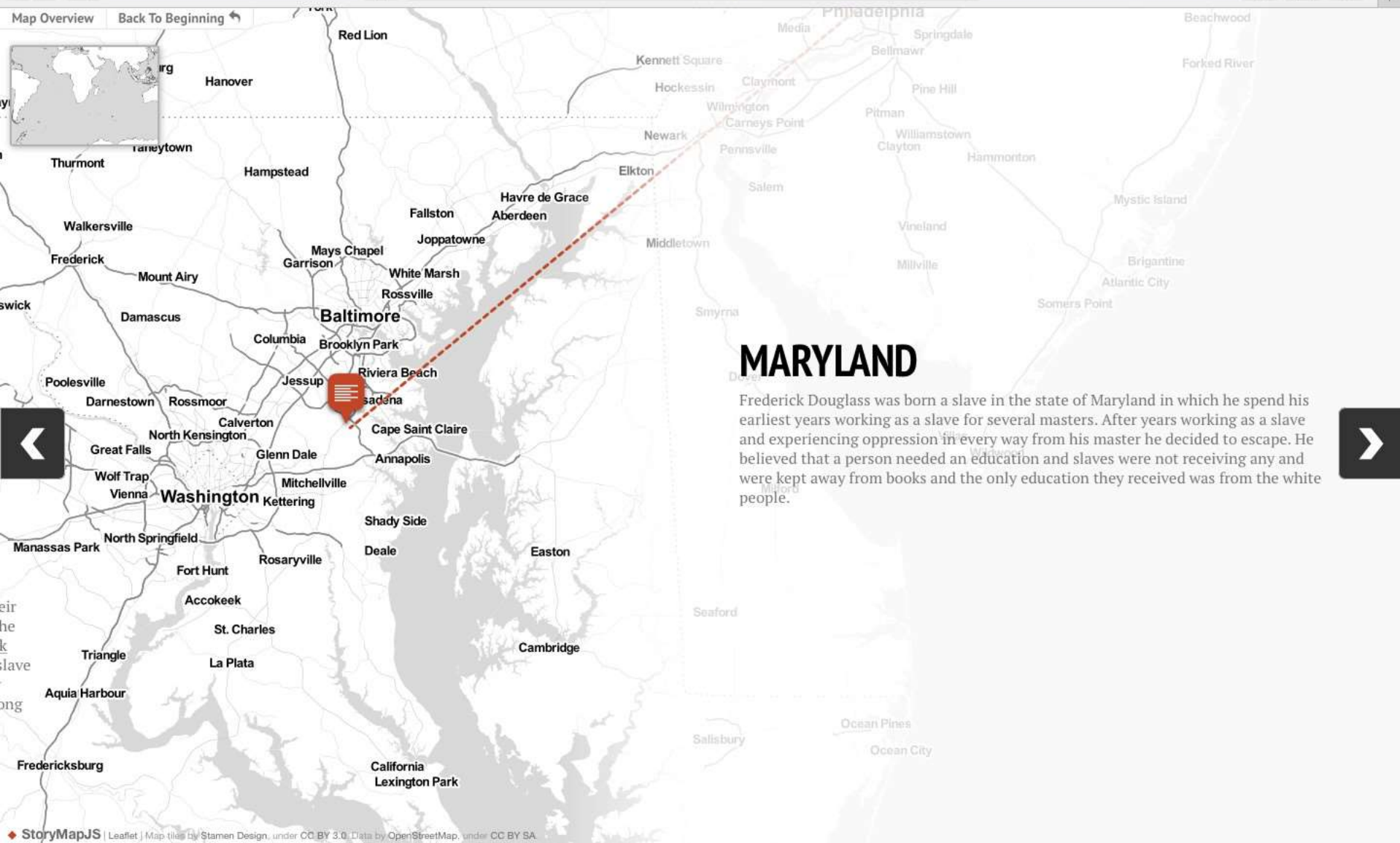
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StoryMapJS

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Map OverviewBack To Beginning

A map of Maryland with a red dashed line running diagonally from the top left to the bottom right. A red pin icon is located near the center of the map, over the area of Baltimore. The map shows various cities and towns, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis. The Chesapeake Bay is visible in the center. The map is overlaid with a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

MARYLAND

Frederick Douglass was born a slave in the state of Maryland in which he spend his earliest years working as a slave for several masters. After years working as a slave and experiencing oppression in every way from his master he decided to escape. He believed that a person needed an education and slaves were not receiving any and were kept away from books and the only education they received was from the white people.

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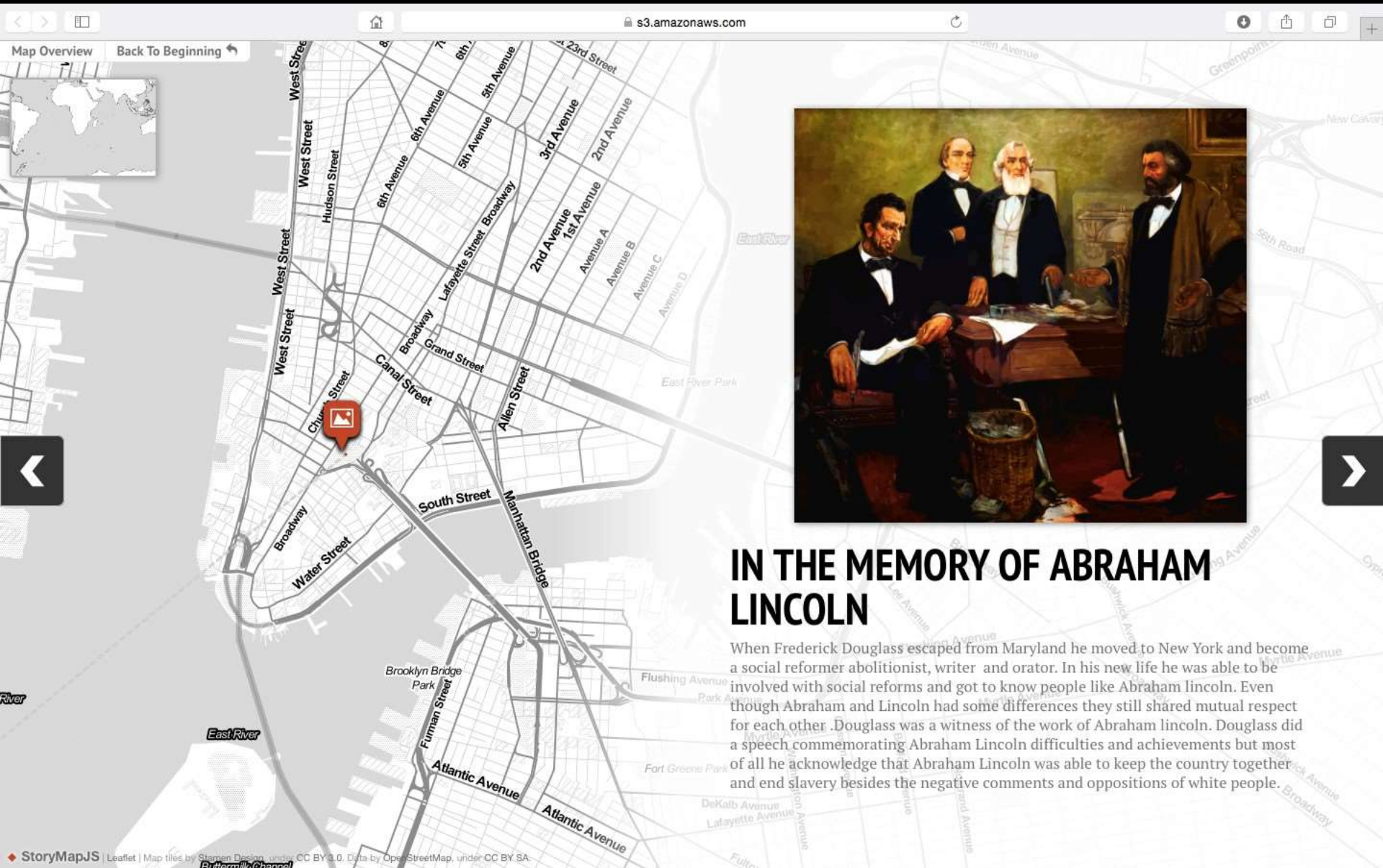
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DOUGLASS POWERFUL SPEECHES

Frederick Douglass as an educated man and supporter of social reforms wrote several speeches. During the years of 1876-1878 and 1880 Douglass wrote about 15 speeches in which he adres important issues the nation was facing.He spoke in different locations

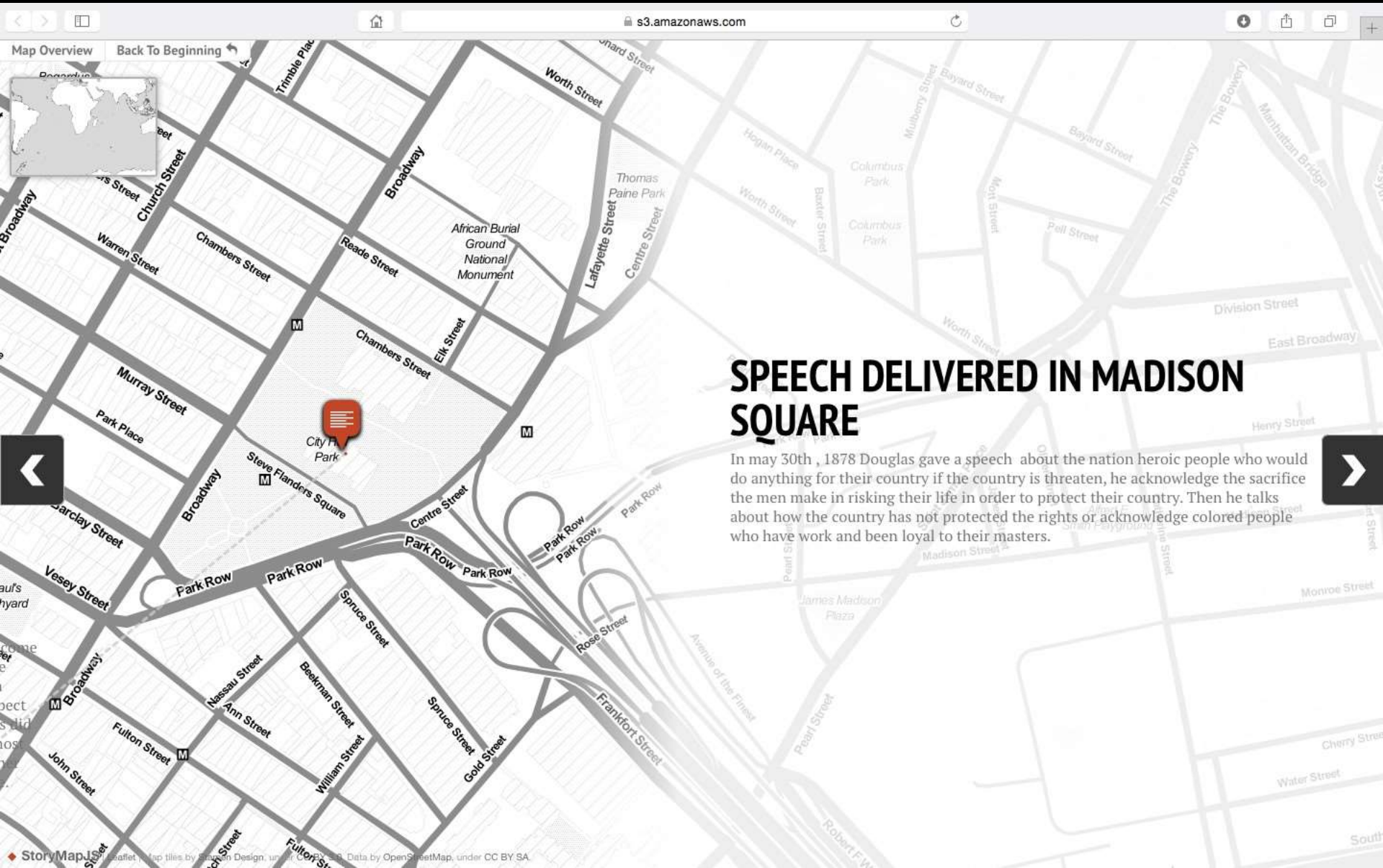
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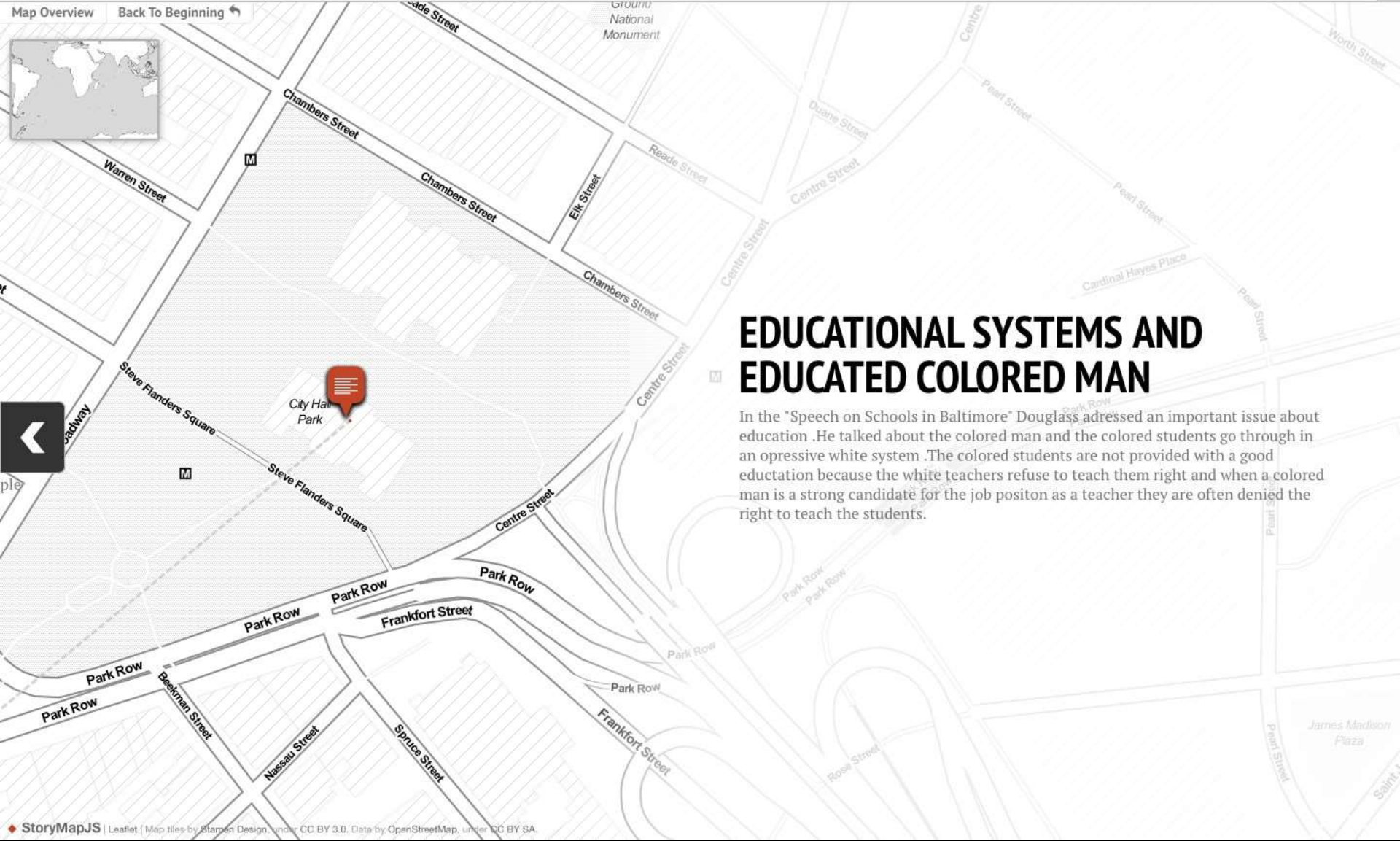
IN THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

When Frederick Douglass escaped from Maryland he moved to New York and became a social reformer abolitionist, writer and orator. In his new life he was able to be involved with social reforms and got to know people like Abraham Lincoln. Even though Abraham and Lincoln had some differences they still shared mutual respect for each other. Douglass was a witness of the work of Abraham Lincoln. Douglass did a speech commemorating Abraham Lincoln's difficulties and achievements but most of all he acknowledged that Abraham Lincoln was able to keep the country together and end slavery besides the negative comments and oppositions of white people.



SPEECH DELIVERED IN MADISON SQUARE

In may 30th , 1878 Douglass gave a speech about the nation heroic people who would do anything for their country if the country is threaten, he acknowledge the sacrifice the men make in risking their life in order to protect their country. Then he talks about how the country has not protected the rights of acknowledge colored people who have work and been loyal to their masters.



EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS AND EDUCATED COLORED MAN

In the "Speech on Schools in Baltimore" Douglass addressed an important issue about education. He talked about the colored man and the colored students go through in an oppressive white system. The colored students are not provided with a good education because the white teachers refuse to teach them right and when a colored man is a strong candidate for the job position as a teacher they are often denied the right to teach the students.

