Writing quiz

Frederick Douglas proposed education as an effective tool for ending black slavery. Education allow people to see the injustice and inequality. Douglass through his narratives explains the whites held a certain degree of power and status that gave them the authority to control the lives of the black slaves. Slaves, on the other hand, lacked freedom and free status. Douglass concluded through his personal experiences that the most challenging thing for blacks is to get free and equal rights. Douglass used his reading and writing as a useful tool to influence other slaves and raise awareness. He reminded the audience, “slavery was a poor school for the human intellect” (Douglas). Douglass’s narrative was a defining moment in his life as he used his voice to provide knowledge to other blacks about America’s role in slavery.

Through his book he managed to capture the reality of the American injustices as he mentioned slavery was legal in America giving excessive rights to the white masters. Douglass rejected slavery, “during labor he has been most abundant, and his success in combating prejudice” (Douglas). Douglass managed to portray the evil side of the American life where blacks lacked freedom and fundamental rights. He criticized the Americans system of inequality and injustices. The speaking power allowed him to influence the black people and he presented him as one of the visible abolitionist acting against slavery. The narrative of Douglass became a historical document that highlighted the miseries of the black slaves and unfair role of the American state. The unfair policies resulted in inevitable tendency to brutalize the nobleness of every human. The white-master relationships were a perfect model of discrimination that deteriorated the lives of the black people. Douglas managed to stand against the brutality and used his thoughts to influence other slaves about recognition of their rights and status.

References

DOuglass, Feredrick. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. 1845.