

## Maryland's Champions of Freedom

### Try It — Comparing Primary and Secondary Sources on Frederick Douglass: Graphic Organizer

	Primary Source	Secondary Source
Topic	Frederick Douglass's Early Life	Frederick Douglass's Early Life
Author	Frederick Douglass	Unknown; It is a website by the Public Broadcasting Network: Africans in America
How does the author know this information?	Frederick Douglass is describing his early life experiences. He lived through these events.	The author did not witness or experience this information; he gained this information through research.
What is the author's purpose?	To inform the reader about the conditions faced by a slave.	To inform the reader about the early life experiences of Frederick Douglass.
What is the author's point of view?	Slavery is degrading for both the slave and slave holder.	Frederick Douglass learned about the brutality of slavery through personal experience.
What information is included in the text?	<p>While Douglass was living in Baltimore his master died without a will.</p> <p>To divide the property between his owner's daughter and son, Douglass returned home to be "valued."</p> <p>His experience reinforced his hatred of slavery and his degraded condition.</p>	<p>Frederick Douglass was born February 1818 on Maryland's eastern shore.</p> <p>His name was Frederick Augustus Washington Baily.</p> <p>He lived with his grandparents and only saw his mother 4 or 5 times in his life.</p> <p>He witnesses brutal whippings, and was frequently cold and hungry.</p>

	<b>Primary Source</b>	<b>Secondary Source</b>
	<p>He describes how slaves and animals were treated the same in the “valuation” process.</p> <p>He was given to the daughter Lucretia, who later died.</p> <p>After her death, he was sent to Thomas Auld in St. Michael’s in March 1832</p> <p>Auld sent him to Edward Covey who had a reputation for “breaking” young slaves.</p>	<p>At the age of 8 he went to Baltimore as a slave to Hugh Auld.</p> <p>In Baltimore, he learned to read and write and learned about the abolitionists.</p> <p>After seven years, he was sent to live with Covey, known as a slave breaker.</p> <p>He received brutal treatment by Covey by being whipped and barely fed.</p>
<p>What information is the same in the primary source as it is in the secondary source?</p> <p>Corroboration</p>	<p>Douglass lived in Baltimore.</p> <p>He witnessed the brutality of slavery first hand.</p> <p>He was sent to Edward Covey, a man with a reputation as a “slave” breaker.</p>	
<p>What information is different in the two sources of information?</p>	<p>The primary source describes how Douglass was treated as property and describes his emotions at the time of different events.</p> <p>He was sent to St. Michael’s in March 1832.</p> <p>Covey is described as a poor farm-renter.</p>	<p>The secondary source does not include information on how Douglass became the property of various individuals.</p> <p>The secondary source states that Edward Covey whipped and barely fed Douglass.</p>
<p>Is the additional information in the secondary source provable? Logical? Explain your answer.</p>	<p>The secondary source information about Covey’s treatment of Douglass could be researched in other writings by Douglass.</p> <p>However, since both sources describe Covey as a “slave breaker,” the treatment described is a logical inference or conclusion.</p>	