

**Test your knowledge of the Connecticut Freedom Trail with this short quiz. Have your friends give it a try, too. Next month, the answers for these questions will be posted at the bottom of the page, so don't forget to check back in!**

- 1. In 1793, the U.S. government passed this act that allowed for the capture and return to slavery of any runaway slave living in a free state.**
  - A. Fugitive Slave Act
  - B. Slave Trade Act
  - C. Gradual Emancipation Act
  - D. Kansas-Nebraska Act
  
- 2. He operated an Underground Railroad safe house in Stratford, Connecticut**
  - A. James Davis
  - B. John Randall
  - C. Asa Seymour Curtis
  - D. Steven Peck
  
- 3. This Underground Railroad site is located in Middletown, Connecticut**
  - A. Francis Gillette House
  - B. Samuel May House
  - C. Benjamin Douglas House
  - D. Smith-Cowles House
  
- 4. This noted abolitionist was also involved in politics, holding office as mayor of Middletown from 1850-1856 and lieutenant governor of the State of Connecticut in 1861-1862.**
  - A. Benjamin Douglas
  - B. David Ruggles
  - C. Joshua Hempsted
  - D. John Brown
  
- 5. The women of this church created one of the first women's abolitionist societies, known as the Colored Female Anti-Slavery Society of Middletown.**
  - A. Little Bethel AME Church
  - B. First Baptis Church
  - C. Center Church on the Green
  - D. Cross Street AME Zion Church
  
- 6. He operated the first black press in the nation and used it to advocate for the anti-slavery cause.**
  - A. Amos Beman
  - B. David Ruggles
  - C. Frederick Douglas
  - D. James Pennington

- 7. Named for its founders, this area in Stonington represents a typical 19th century industrial town with a rich documented history of participation in the movement to abolish slavery.**
- A. Shaker Village
  - B. Hempsted Historic District
  - C. Greenmanville Historic District
  - D. Jail Hill Historic District
- 8. He established the New York Committee of Vigilance, which fought against the kidnapping or re-capture of free blacks and former slaves.**
- A. David Ruggles
  - B. Amos Beman
  - C. James W.C. Pennington
  - D. Edward A. Bouchet
- 9. She permanently moved to Hartford in 1864 and resided on Forest Street from 1873 until her death in 1896.**
- A. Prudence Crandall
  - B. Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - C. Abby Smith
  - D. Sarah Harris
- 10. Frederick Douglas spoke at the Methodist Church in this Hartford County town at an anti-slavery convention in 1843.**
- A. Manchester
  - B. Bridgeport
  - C. Torrington
  - D. Meriden
- 11. His home, built in 1803, operated as a tavern for many years and may have served as an Underground Railroad station in Torrington.**
- A. Sandy Archer
  - B. John Brown
  - C. Lyman Beecher
  - D. Isaiah Tuttle
- 12. This home in Fairfield county was owned by abolitionist William Wakeman in the years before the Civil War.**
- A. The Ovals
  - B. Friendship Valley
  - C. Old State House
  - D. The Beeches
- 13. This 19th Century entrepreneur experimented with growing cotton and tobacco in Deep River, Connecticut.**
- A. Samuel May
  - B. Eli Whitney

- C. William Winter
- D. Venture Smith

**14. This Underground Railroad site is located in Guilford, Connecticut.**

- A. James Davis House
- B. John Randall House
- C. Steven Peck House
- D. Washburn Tavern

**15. The men of this regiment were the first infantry units to enter Richmond after it was abandoned by the Confederate Army.**

- A. Connecticut 29th Colored Regiment C.V. Infantry
- B. 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry
- C. 18th Corps African American Division
- D. Buffalo Soldiers

**Answers to June Trivia Questions**

- 1. C.
- 2. A.
- 3. A.
- 4. B.
- 5. B.
- 6. A.
- 7. B.
- 8. D.
- 9. C.
- 10. D.
- 11. B.
- 12. D.
- 13. C.
- 14. A.
- 15. D.