

Chapter 1 : Frederick the Great - Wikipedia

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Chapter 2 : Frederick Friend (Unknown) - Find A Grave Memorial

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Douglass described her as a kind and tender-hearted woman, who treated him "as she supposed one human being ought to treat another". He later often said, "knowledge is the pathway from slavery to freedom. In later years, Douglass credited *The Columbian Orator*, an anthology that he discovered at about age twelve, with clarifying and defining his views on freedom and human rights. The book, first published in 1787, is a classroom reader, containing essays, speeches and dialogues, to assist students in learning reading and grammar. When Douglass was hired out to William Freeland, he taught other slaves on the plantation to read the New Testament at a weekly Sunday school. As word spread, the interest among slaves in learning to read was so great that in any week, more than 40 slaves would attend lessons. For about six months, their study went relatively unnoticed. While Freeland remained complacent about their activities, other plantation owners became incensed about their slaves being educated. One Sunday they burst in on the gathering, armed with clubs and stones, to disperse the congregation permanently. Thomas Auld sent Douglass to work for Edward Covey, a poor farmer who had a reputation as a "slave-breaker". He whipped Douglass regularly, and nearly broke him psychologically. The sixteen-year-old Douglass finally rebelled against the beatings, however, and fought back. After Douglass won a physical confrontation, Covey never tried to beat him again. In 1838, he tried to escape from his new master Covey, but failed again. In 1839, Douglass met and fell in love with Anna Murray, a free black woman in Baltimore about five years older than he. Her free status strengthened his belief in the possibility of gaining his own freedom. Murray encouraged him and supported his efforts by aid and money. On September 3, 1839, Douglass successfully escaped by boarding a train from the newly merged Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. This depot was replaced by the historic President Street Station, constructed in 1891; it was noted as a site of other slave escapes along one of many routes of the famous "Underground Railroad" and during the Civil War. Young Douglass reached Havre de Grace, Maryland, in Harford County, in the northeast corner of the state, along the southwest shore of the Susquehanna River, which flowed into the Chesapeake Bay. Although this placed him some 20 miles from the free state of Pennsylvania, it was easier to travel through Delaware, another slave state. From there, because the rail line was not yet completed, he went by steamboat along the Delaware River further northeast to the "Quaker City" of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an anti-slavery stronghold. His entire journey to freedom took less than 24 hours. I have often been asked, how I felt when first I found myself on free soil. And my readers may share the same curiosity. There is scarcely anything in my experience about which I could not give a more satisfactory answer. A new world had opened upon me. It was a time of joyous excitement which words can but tamely describe. In a letter written to a friend soon after reaching New York, I said: She brought with her the necessary basics for them to set up a home. They were married on September 15, 1842, by a black Presbyterian minister, just eleven days after Douglass had reached New York. The couple settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1842, later moving to Lynn, Massachusetts in 1844. In New Bedford the latter was such a common name that he wanted one that was more distinctive, and asked Nathan Johnson to choose a suitable surname. He held various positions, including steward, Sunday School superintendent, and sexton. Inspired by Garrison, Douglass later said, "no face and form ever impressed me with such sentiments [of the hatred of slavery] as did those of William Lloyd Garrison. At another meeting, Douglass was unexpectedly invited to speak. After telling his story, Douglass was encouraged to become an anti-slavery lecturer. Then 23 years old, Douglass conquered his nervousness and gave an eloquent speech about his rough life as a slave. Buffum were thrown off an Eastern Railroad train because Douglass refused to sit in the segregated railroad coach. During this tour, slavery supporters frequently accosted Douglass. At a lecture in Pendleton, Indiana, an angry mob chased and beat Douglass before a local Quaker family, the Hardys, rescued him. His hand was broken in the attack; it healed improperly and bothered him for the rest of his life. At the time, some skeptics questioned whether a black man could have produced such an eloquent piece of literature. The book received generally positive

reviews and became an immediate bestseller. Within three years, it had been reprinted nine times, with 11,000 copies circulating in the United States. It was also translated into French and Dutch and published in Europe. Douglass published three versions of his autobiography during his lifetime and revised the third of these, each time expanding on the previous one. The Narrative was his biggest seller, and probably allowed him to raise the funds to gain his legal freedom the following year, as discussed below. They encouraged Douglass to tour Ireland, as many former slaves had done. Douglass set sail on the Cambria for Liverpool on August 16. He traveled in Ireland as the Irish Potato Famine was beginning. The feeling of freedom from American racial discrimination amazed Douglass: Eleven days and a half gone and I have crossed three thousand miles of the perilous deep. Instead of a democratic government, I am under a monarchical government. Instead of the bright, blue sky of America, I am covered with the soft, grey fog of the Emerald Isle [Ireland]. I breathe, and lo! I gaze around in vain for one who will question my equal humanity, claim me as his slave, or offer me an insult. I employ a cab—I am seated beside white people—I reach the hotel—I enter the same door—I am shown into the same parlour—I dine at the same table—and no one is offended I find myself regarded and treated at every turn with the kindness and deference paid to white people. His draw was such that some facilities were "crowded to suffocation". Douglass remarked that in England he was treated not "as a color, but as a man. It commemorates his speech there on October 9, 1845. Douglass also came to consider Garrison too radical. Garrison had burned copies of the Constitution to express his opinion. Douglass angered Garrison by saying that the Constitution could and should be used as an instrument in the fight against slavery. He suggested that the world would be a better place if women were involved in the political sphere. In this denial of the right to participate in government, not merely the degradation of woman and the perpetuation of a great injustice happens, but the maiming and repudiation of one-half of the moral and intellectual power of the government of the world. The article was two-fold: On the first count, Douglass acknowledged the "decorum" of the participants in the face of disagreement. The latter half discussed the primary document that emerged from the conference, a Declaration of Sentiments, and his own discussion of the "infant" feminist cause. Strikingly, he expressed the belief that "[a] discussion of the rights of animals would be regarded with far more complacency His opinion as the prominent editor of the paper likely carried weight, and he stated the position of the North Star explicitly: Douglass supported the amendment, which would grant suffrage to black men. Stanton argued that American women and black men should band together to fight for universal suffrage, and opposed any bill that split the issues. Douglass argued that white women, already empowered by their social connections to fathers, husbands, and brothers, at least vicariously had the vote. African-American women, he believed, would have the same degree of empowerment as white women once African-American men had the vote. Wagoner, and George Boyer Vashon. This led Douglass to become an early advocate for school desegregation. Douglass called for court action to open all schools to all children. He said that full inclusion within the educational system was a more pressing need for African Americans than political issues such as suffrage. Douglass believed that attacking federal property would enrage the American public. After the raid, Douglass fled for a time to Canada, fearing guilt by association as well as arrest as a co-conspirator. Douglass sailed back from England the following month, traveling through Canada to avoid detection. Photography Douglass considered photography very important in ending slavery and racism, and believed that the camera would not lie, even in the hands of a racist white, as photographs were an excellent counter to the many racist caricatures, particularly in blackface minstrelsy. He was the most photographed American of the 19th Century, self-consciously using photography to advance his political views. He tended to look directly into the camera to confront the viewer, with a stern look. In time, he became interested in literacy; he began reading and copying bible verses, and he eventually converted to Christianity. I was not more than thirteen years old, when in my loneliness and destitution I longed for some one to whom I could go, as to a father and protector. The preaching of a white Methodist minister, named Hanson, was the means of causing me to feel that in God I had such a friend. He thought that all men, great and small, bond and free, were sinners in the sight of God: I cannot say that I had a very distinct notion of what was required of me, but one thing I did know well: I was wretched and had no means of making myself otherwise. I consulted a good old colored man named Charles Lawson, and in tones of holy affection he told me to pray, and to "cast all my care upon God. I

loved all mankind, slaveholders not excepted, though I abhorred slavery more than ever. I saw the world in a new light, and my great concern was to have everybody converted. My desire to learn increased, and especially, did I want a thorough acquaintance with the contents of the Bible. Charles Lawson, and, early in his activism, he often included biblical allusions and religious metaphors in his speeches. Although a believer, he strongly criticized religious hypocrisy [74] and accused slaveholders of wickedness, lack of morality, and failure to follow the Golden Rule. He considered that a law passed to support slavery was "one of the grossest infringements of Christian Liberty" and said that pro-slavery clergymen within the American Church "stripped the love of God of its beauty, and leave the throne of religion a huge, horrible, repulsive form", and "an abomination in the sight of God".

Chapter 3 : Leo Lionni | Open Library

John Frederick Friend died at his late home, near Aschom station, on November 24, , aged 82 years and nine months. He was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Ger., and came to this county when 20 years of age. Soon after his arrival he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Reen, who with two.

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. He was baptised with only one name, Friedrich, and was not given any other names. The birth of Frederick was welcomed by his grandfather, Frederick I , with more than usual pleasure, as his two previous grandsons had both died in infancy. With the death of his father in , Frederick William became King in Prussia, thus making young Frederick the crown prince. The new king wished for his sons and daughters to be educated not as royalty, but as simple folk. He had been educated by a Frenchwoman , Madame de Montbail, who later became Madame de Rocoulle , and he wished that she educate his children. Frederick William I, popularly dubbed as the Soldier-King, had created a large and powerful army led by his famous "Potsdam Giants", carefully managed his treasury finances and developed a strong, centralized government. However, he also possessed a violent temper in part due to porphyritic illness and ruled Brandenburg-Prussia with absolute authority. King Frederick with his brothers from left to right: To avoid the possibility of Frederick being motivated by the same concerns, the king ordered that his heir not be taught about predestination. Nevertheless, although Frederick was largely irreligious, he to some extent appeared to adopt this tenet of Calvinism. Some scholars have speculated that he did this to spite his father. The pair slandered the British and Prussian courts in the eyes of the two kings. Wilhelmine recorded that the two "soon became inseparable. Keith was intelligent, but without education. Katte affair[edit] When he was 18, Frederick plotted to flee to England with Katte and other junior army officers. Because they were army officers who had tried to flee Prussia for Great Britain , Frederick William leveled an accusation of treason against the pair. The king briefly threatened the crown prince with the death penalty, then considered forcing Frederick to renounce the succession in favour of his brother, Augustus William , although either option would have been difficult to justify to the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick himself proposed marrying Maria Theresa of Austria in return for renouncing the succession. He had little in common with his bride and resented the political marriage as an example of the Austrian political interference which had plagued Prussia since Frederick bestowed the title of the heir to the throne, "Prince of Prussia", on his brother Augustus William ; despite this, his wife remained devoted to him. Although Frederick gave Elisabeth Christine all the honors befitting her station, he rarely saw her during his reign and never showed her any affection. In Rheinsberg, Frederick assembled a small number of musicians, actors and other artists. He spent his time reading, watching dramatic plays, composing and playing music, and regarded this time as one of the happiest of his life. In , Frederick finished his *Anti-Machiavel* , an idealistic refutation of Machiavelli. It was written in French and published anonymously in , but Voltaire distributed it in Amsterdam to great popularity. But he was just, intelligent, and skilled in the management of affairs A Prussian population estimated at 2. He was titled King in Prussia because this was only part of historic Prussia; he was to declare himself King of Prussia after acquiring most of the rest in Frederick established Prussia as the fifth and smallest European great power by using the resources his frugal father had cultivated. Upon succeeding to the throne on 31 May at the death of his father, [31] and desiring the prosperous Austrian province of Silesia which Prussia also had a minor claim to , Frederick declined to endorse the Pragmatic Sanction of , a legal mechanism to ensure the inheritance of the Habsburg domains by Maria Theresa of Austria , daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI. Thus, upon the death of Charles VI on 29 October , [32] Frederick disputed the succession of the year-old Maria Theresa to the Habsburg lands, while simultaneously making his own claim on Silesia. Accordingly, the First Silesian War "€", part of the War of the Austrian Succession began on 16 December , when Frederick invaded and quickly occupied the province. Therefore, the Prussian king struck preemptively and quickly occupied Silesia, using as justification an obscure treaty from between the Hohenzollern and the Piast dynasty of Brieg Brzeg. Believing that his

army had been defeated by the Austrians, Frederick sought to avoid capture and galloped away, [35] leaving Field Marshal Kurt Schwerin in command of the army. In actuality, the Prussians had won the battle at the very moment that Frederick had fled. Frederick would later admit to humiliation at this breach of discipline [36] and would later state: When Frederick pursued them into Bohemia and blocked their path to Prague, the Austrians attacked him on 17 May In , Frederick also gained the minor territory of East Frisia located on the North Sea coast of Germany after its last ruler died without issue. By , the Austrians had subdued Bavaria and driven the French out of Bohemia. Frederick strongly suspected Maria Theresa would resume war with Prussia in an attempt to recover Silesia. Accordingly, he renewed his alliance with the French and preemptively invaded Bohemia in August , beginning the Second Silesian War. On 4 June , Frederick trapped a joint force of Saxons and Austrians that had crossed the mountains to invade Silesia. After allowing them to cross the mountains "If you want to catch a mouse, leave the trap open," Frederick is quoted as saying at the time , Frederick then pinned the enemy force down and defeated them at the Battle of Hohenfriedberg. Under the terms of the Treaty of Dresden , signed on 25 December , Austria was forced to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Breslau giving Silesia to Prussia. Frederick swiftly made an alliance with Great Britain at the Convention of Westminster. However, when the French and the Austrians attempted to counter-attack into Saxony and Silesia, Frederick decisively defeated them at the battles of Rossbach and Leuthen. Frederick hoped these two great victories would force Austria to negotiate, but Maria Theresa was determined not to make peace until she had recovered Silesia, and so the war continued. Despite its excellent performance, the Prussian army became increasingly stretched thin by various costly battles. He suffered some severe defeats himself and was frequently at the last gasp, but he always managed to recover. On 6 January , he wrote to Count Karl-Wilhelm Finck von Finckenstein , "We ought now to think of preserving for my nephew, by way of negotiation, whatever fragments of my territory we can save from the avidity of my enemies". Peter III was so enamored of Frederick that he not only offered him the full use of a Russian corps for the remainder of the war against Austria, he also wrote to Frederick that he would rather have been a general in the Prussian army than Tsar of Russia. While Prussia lost no territory, her population and army were severely depleted by constant combat and invasions by Austria, Russia and Sweden. First Partition of Poland Frederick had despised Polish people since his youth, and numerous statements are known in which he expressed anti-Polish prejudice, [64] calling Polish society "stupid" and stating that "all these people with surnames ending with -ski, deserve only contempt". The profits exceeded twice the peacetime national budget of Prussia. Scott views this as a continuation of his previous violations of Polish territory in and and raids within Greater Poland until After acquiring dies from which the currency of Poland was struck Prussia issued debased Polish coins, which drove money out of Poland into Hohenzollern territory "â€" this resulted in 25 million thalers in profit, while causing considerable monetary problems for Poland. The Protestant dissidents were still free to practice their religion, although their schools were shut down. Despite their personal hostility, Frederick and Catherine signed a defensive alliance in that guaranteed Prussian control of Silesia in return for Prussian support for Russia against Austria or the Ottoman Empire. Frederick became concerned, however, after Russia gained significant influence over Poland in the Reprin Sejm of , a position which also threatened Austria and the Ottoman Turks. In the ensuing Russo-Turkish War "â€"74 , Frederick supported Catherine with a subsidy of , rubles, albeit with reluctance as he did not want Russia to become even stronger through acquisitions of Ottoman territory. They agreed to the First Partition of Poland in , which took place without a war. Frederick claimed most of the Polish province of Royal Prussia. Frederick also invited German immigrants to the province, [82] hoping they would displace the Poles. According to Karin Friedrich these claims were accepted for a long time in German historiography and sometimes still reflected in modern works. Dismissive of contemporary German culture, Frederick instead pursued an imperialist policy, acting on the security interests of his state. Frederick looked upon many of his new Polish citizens with scorn, but carefully concealed that scorn when actually dealing with them. He sought to expel the nobles through an oppressive tax system and the peasantry by eradicating the Polish national character of the rural population by mixing them with Germans invited in their thousands by promises of free land. By such means, Frederick boasted he would "gradually I have drained the marshes and established a police force where none existed. Those hitherto in

power have destroyed the schools, thinking that the uneducated people are easily oppressed. These provinces cannot be compared with any European countryâ€™”the only parallel would be Canada. It is a very good and advantageous acquisition, both from a financial and a political point of view. In order to excite less jealousy I tell everyone that on my travels I have seen just sand, pine trees, heath land and Jews. Despite that there is a lot of work to be done; there is no order, and no planning and the towns are in a lamentable condition. He also advised his successors to learn Polish, a policy followed by the Hohenzollern dynasty until Frederick III decided not to let the future William II learn the language. Unfortunately for the Austrian Emperor Joseph II , the French were unable to provide sufficient manpower and resources to the endeavor since they were already struggling on the North American continent against the British, aiding the American cause for independence in the process. Frederick ended up as a beneficiary of the French and British struggle across the Atlantic, as Austria was left more or less isolated. Although Frederick was weary of war in his old age, he was determined not to allow the Austrians dominance in German affairs. He frequently led his military forces personally and had six horses shot from under him during battle. During his reign he commanded the Prussian Army at sixteen major battles most of which were victories for him and various sieges, skirmishes and other actions. He is often admired as one of the greatest tactical geniuses of all time, especially for his usage of the oblique order of battle, in which attack is focused on one flank of the opposing line, allowing a local advantage even if his forces were outnumbered overall which they often were. Even more important were his operational successes, especially preventing the unification of numerically superior opposing armies and being at the right place at the right time to keep enemy armies out of Prussian core territory.

Chapter 4 : Frederick II - HISTORY

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Chapter 5 : Frederick Friend () - Find A Grave Memorial

Books by Leo Lionni, Frederick, Swimmy, Alexander and the wind-up mouse, Fish is fish, Inch by inch, Little blue and little yellow, It's mine!, Tico and the Golden Wings.

Chapter 6 : Frederick Douglass - Wikipedia

Leo Lionni (May 5, - October 11,) was an author and illustrator of children's books. Born in Holland, he moved to Italy and lived there before moving to the United States in , where he worked as an art director for several advertising agencies, and then for Fortune magazine.