

Name: _____

The Underground Railroad

By Cathy Pearl

It is the middle of the night and clouds cover the moon. This is good because it will help you hide. As quietly as you can, you keep walking north. There are people in the woods hunting for you, and you don't want to be caught. You aren't a criminal. You are a slave who is trying to run north to freedom.

The Underground Railroad was made up of a lot of different people. These people helped slaves escape to the northern states and to Canada. Some of them were white, and some were black.

The Underground Railroad was not underground. And railroads were not used. But it was a good name for the system that helped slaves make their way north. The system worked well. Thousands of slaves were helped north every year. Between 1810 and 1850, about 100,000 slaves used the Underground Railroad to run away.

The system was started in the late 1700s. It kept growing as more people started to dislike slavery. It earned its name around the 1830s. This was about the time that steam engines were making their way across the country. The Underground Railroad used a lot of the same terms that were used by the railroad. Homes where slaves could hide were called stations. A conductor helped to move slaves from one station to another.

Running away was not easy. It was very hard and very dangerous. The first thing the slave had to do was get away from his or her owner. They usually had to do this part by themselves. Sometimes a conductor would come and help lead the slaves north.

The slaves always moved at night. They could go fifteen or twenty miles in one night. At each station, the slaves would rest and eat. The slaves would hide in barns or in secret places in the houses. While they waited, a message would be sent to the next station. That way the owner would know that there were slaves coming. It gave him or her time to get food ready for the runaway slaves.

The slaves could also travel by train or boat, but that cost money. This was also one reason that slaves weren't taught to read or write. Owners thought that it would be harder for slaves to leave if they couldn't read the train schedules.

Runaway slaves needed help in many ways. They needed help staying safe. They also needed money. A black man, woman, or child in old clothes would make people suspicious. Those going to Canada often did not have clothing suitable for cold weather. The money that was needed for the slaves was donated or raised by different groups.

Southerners were very angry that so many slaves were getting help from people in the North. In 1850, a Fugitive Slave Law was passed. This made it legal to arrest runaway slaves. The slaves could be returned to their owners. A person who helped runaway slaves faced fines and jail time. This new law was hard on communities of free blacks in the North. People who caught slaves would often kidnap free blacks as well as slaves. However, this ended up helping the cause. The North saw how hard and unfair slavery was. More people were willing to help runaway slaves.

Many people who worked on the Underground Railroad were arrested or fined. Thomas Garrett, who lived in Delaware, paid more than eight thousand dollars in fines. Calvin Fairbank spent seventeen years in jail. Some were even killed for their part in the Underground Railroad.

The Underground Railroad was used until the end of the Civil War. Today, many of the houses and barns that were used are listed as historic sites. Some of these are open to the public and can be toured. Others are still used as homes. The Underground Railroad was an important system in the fight to free slaves in the 1800s.



Name: _____

The Underground Railroad

Questions

- _____ 1. What was passed in 1850 that made it legal to arrest runaway slaves?
- A. Fugitive Slave Law
 - B. Great Compromise
 - C. Underground Railroad
- _____ 2. How many miles did a slave go in one night?
- A. twenty to thirty
 - B. fifteen to twenty
 - C. two to three
- _____ 3. What was the name for the person that helped move slaves from one station to another?
- _____ 4. The Underground Railroad was underground.
- A. true
 - B. false
- _____ 5. What could happen to someone who helped runaway slaves?
- _____ 6. What was one reason that slaves weren't taught to read or write?

Write 78,633 in words.

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



27 lb = _____ oz

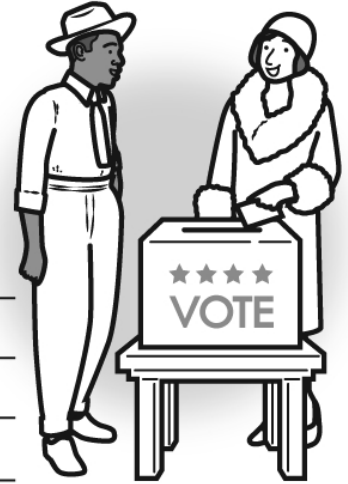
1 km = 1,000 m

11 km = _____ m

What time is 16 hours after 5:00 p.m.?

Name: _____

During Black History Month in 2020, we are celebrating black men gaining the right to vote in 1870. Everyone was excited about that, and later when women gained the right to vote in 1920, they were excited, too. Think about what the right to vote means to you, and answer the following questions. Be sure to give at least two points in each answer.



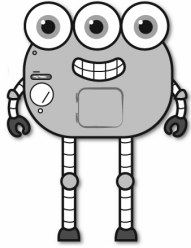
What does the right to vote mean to you? Why?

Which group had to work harder to gain the right to vote, black men or women? Why?

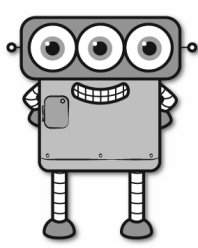
Based on your answer from the last question, design a sign you would carry at a rally for the right to vote for the group you selected. Draw it here with markers, crayons, or colored pencils, and make it colorful!



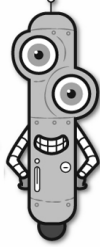
Name: _____



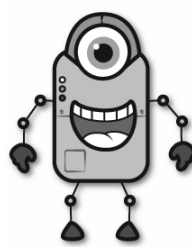
Gavin



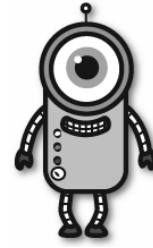
Amy



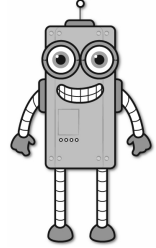
Jessica



Jack



Lucas



Justin

Facts

Amy is five times as old as Gavin.

Jessica is twenty-three years older than Gavin.

Justin is seventy years older than Gavin.

Lucas is fifteen years older than Jack.

Jack is twenty-three years older than Jessica.

Gavin is nine years old.

How old is Gavin? _____

How old is Amy? _____

How old is Jessica? _____

How old is Jack? _____

How old is Lucas? _____

How old is Justin? _____

Write the missing family fact.

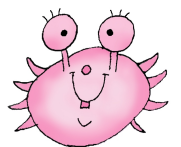
$$29 \times 3 = 87$$

$$87 \div 3 = 29$$

$$87 \div 29 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ - 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 370 \\ - 315 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



word root **vore** can mean **eating**

herbivore, carnivore

Name: _____

A Glimpse of an Integrated Life

By Erin Horner

After she was married, Rosa Parks finally had a chance to go back to school. She earned her high school diploma. This was quite a feat! Very few black people in Montgomery graduated from high school. Eventually, this helped her land a job at a nearby U.S. Air Force base, Maxwell Field. By this time, President Roosevelt had declared that military bases could not be segregated. When Rosa was on the base, she rode on an integrated trolley. Black workers and white workers rode together. They also worked together and visited with one another in all of the public places. Once she left the base, however, it was back to society's harsh reality. Segregation laws said that Rosa had to ride in the back of the city buses. Occasionally, a white woman from Maxwell would board the base trolley with her young son. Rosa and the woman enjoyed sitting across from one another. They visited with each other during the ride. Once they arrived at the bus stop in town, everything changed. Rosa boarded the city bus, paid her fare, and moved to the seats in the back. Her friend, on the other hand, was free to sit up front. Rosa said that the white woman's son always seemed puzzled when this happened. It was as though he was wondering why it was okay for Rosa to visit with his mother on one bus but not on another. It was a good question. Many people pondered the same thing. Rosa's time at Maxwell gave her a glimpse of what an integrated life could look like. It was also another piece of encouragement that Rosa would later need as she carried the fight against segregation all across the South.

A Glimpse of an Integrated Life

Questions

1. Why was Rosa allowed to ride an integrated trolley at work?

- _____ 2. *Ponder* is the root word in *pondered*. What does *ponder* mean?

A. to join
B. to enjoy
C. to think deeply
D. to forget

- _____ 3. What is the antonym of segregated?

A. integrated
B. apart
C. different
D. separated

- _____ 4. This article is mainly about _____.

A. Rosa's experience working at an integrated air force base
B. riding a trolley to work
C. Rosa's marriage
D. Rosa earning her diploma

Name: _____



2020 is an important year but not just for eye doctors who like 20/20 vision! During Black History Month this year, we celebrate women gaining the right to vote (1920) and African Americans gaining the same right (1870.) Fill in the Venn diagram about how you "see" these two events. How are they similar? How are they different? Write the similarities in the section labeled BOTH and the differences in the other two parts of the diagram.

Women's Right to Vote



Write a paragraph using your Venn diagram that compares and contrasts these two events:

BOTH

African Americans' Right to Vote

Name: _____

x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7					42				
3							24		
5			20						
10				50					
6						42			
4	8								
9									90

Rosa wrote down a fraction on a piece of paper. If you take her fraction and multiply it by seven you get twelve. Can you guess what her fraction is?

$$44 \div 11 =$$

$$12 \times 3 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 377 \\ + 283 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

How many kilograms are in 3,000 grams?

_____ kilograms



April has two favorite numbers. If you add her favorite numbers, you get 19. If you multiply her favorite numbers, you get 70. What are her mystery numbers?

Name _____

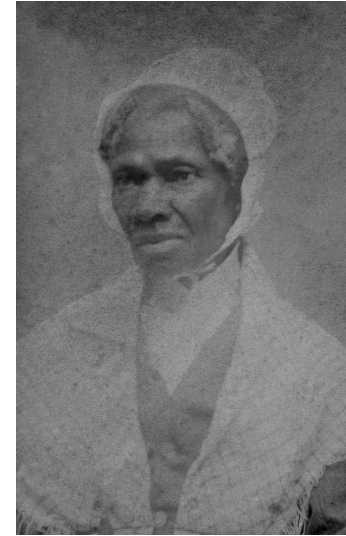
Sojourner Truth

Answer the following questions **BEFORE** you read this book.
Write what you know. If you want to guess, you can. You will **NOT**
be marked wrong!

1. What do you think would have been some difficult things about being a slave?

2. What are some qualities that a person has to have to get through difficult experiences?

3. What are some causes that you think are important for people to support?



"Ain't I a woman?" The legendary question became the title of a famous speech made at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio, in 1851. The extemporaneous speech was given by Sojourner Truth. She was a former slave involved in the abolition movement. She was also a staunch supporter of rights for women. Her story is an incredible account of strength and determination.

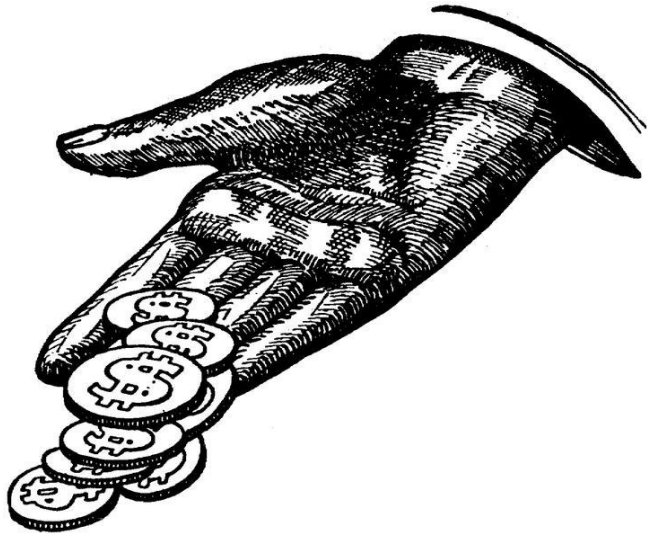


HOUSE OF COL. JOHANNES HARDENBERGH.

Sojourner Truth was born in 1797. The exact date of her birth isn't known for sure. Her parents were slaves, and accurate birth records of slaves weren't kept. Her birth name was Isabella Baumfree. She lived with her parents on the estate of Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh. The estate was located in a Dutch settlement in upstate New York. Isabella grew up speaking the Dutch language.



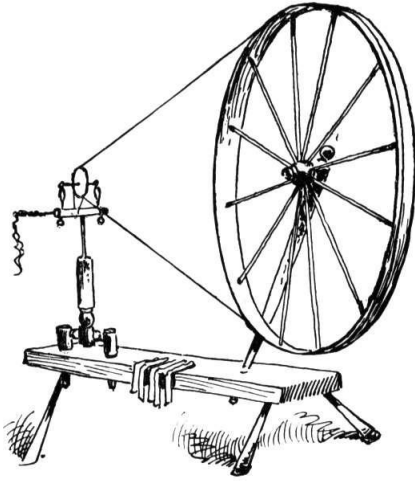
Isabella was sold to another master when she was about nine years old. Her new master, John Neely, paid \$100 for her and a herd of sheep. Life with the Neely family was very difficult for Isabella. Her inability to speak or understand English often led to severe discipline for not doing what she was ordered to do. Repeated beatings prompted her to quickly learn the English language.



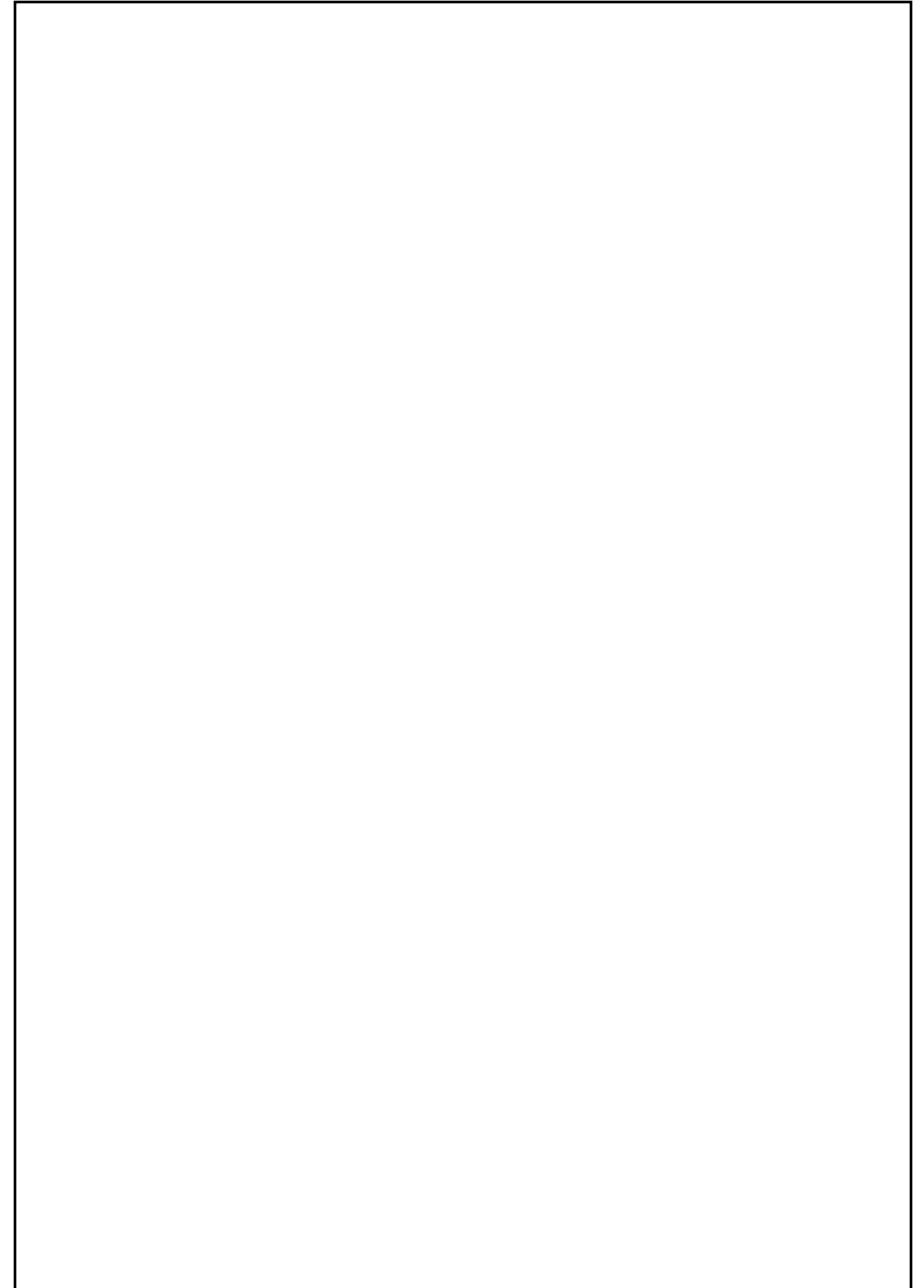
Neely later sold Isabella to a tavern owner for \$105. Less than two years later, she was sold to John Dumont. He would be the last man to own her, although she would be his property for more than 15 years. During that time, Isabella fell in love with a slave named Robert. He was owned by a neighbor of Dumont's. As a result of the relationship, Robert was severely beaten by his master. He and Isabella never saw each other again.



Dumont forced Isabella to marry one of his slaves. She and her husband had four children. Isabella looked forward to becoming free. The legislature of New York had enacted laws to gradually abolish slavery in the state. The process would take almost 30 years. The day of emancipation was set for July 4, 1827. Dumont promised to set Isabella free a year before that date. The condition was that she had to be a loyal worker.



Draw a picture of Isabella running away with her baby daughter.

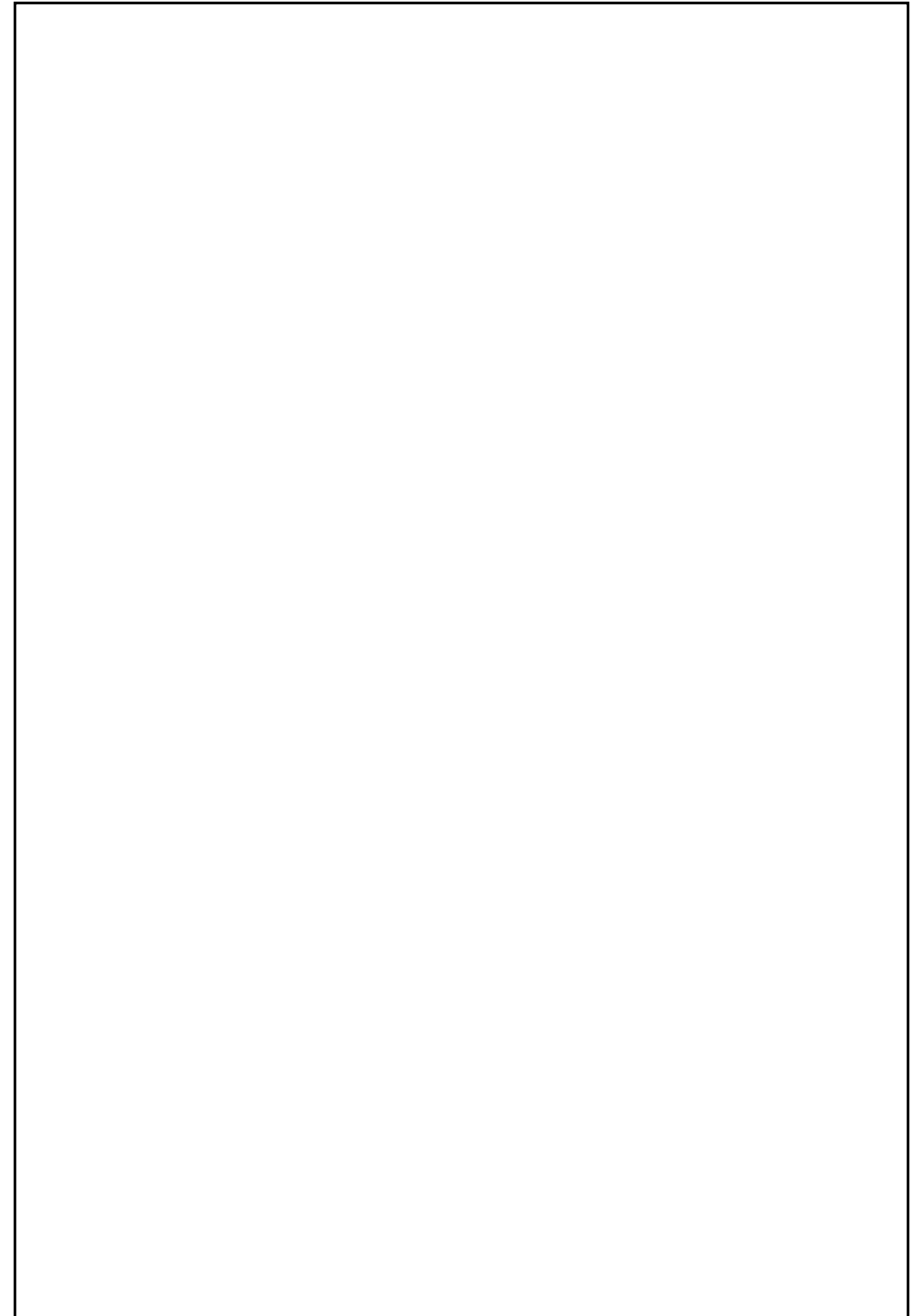


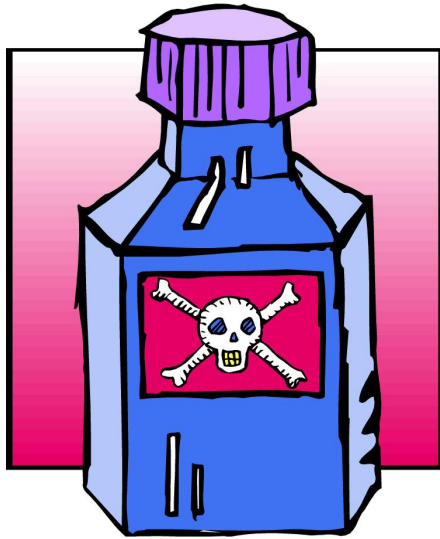
Dumont didn't follow through on his promise. He said that a hand injury prevented Isabella from being an effective worker. Isabella was angry. She believed she had fulfilled her obligation to Dumont. She had trusted him to treat her fairly. She continued to work for Dumont. She spun 100 pounds of wool. Isabella then took her baby daughter and ran away.

Draw a picture of Isabella in the courtroom.



Isabella found refuge in the home of Isaac and Maria Van Wagener. Dumont followed Isabella and demanded that she return. Van Wagener bought her freedom from Dumont for \$20. Isabella learned that her five-year-old son had been illegally sold to a slave owner in Alabama. Isabella worked through the legal system to bring her young son home. She became one of the first black women to win a court case against a white slave owner. Her son came to live with her.





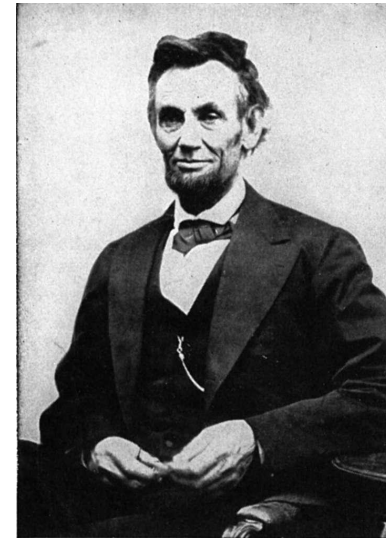
Isabella's life changed significantly during the next 15 years. A personal spiritual experience inspired her to begin preaching. She became acquainted with religious reformer Elijah Pierson. She served as the housekeeper for him and a small group of followers. When Pierson died, Isabella and another member of the household were charged with poisoning him. Both were eventually acquitted. Isabella found herself almost destitute.



Isabella didn't give up. On June 1, 1843, she changed her name to Sojourner Truth and became a traveling preacher. A year later, she began living on a cooperative farm with several hundred other people. The farming community had been established by abolitionists. The members of the commune worked together and shared the profits of their labor. They had strong anti-slavery sentiments and supported women's rights, pacifism, and religious tolerance.

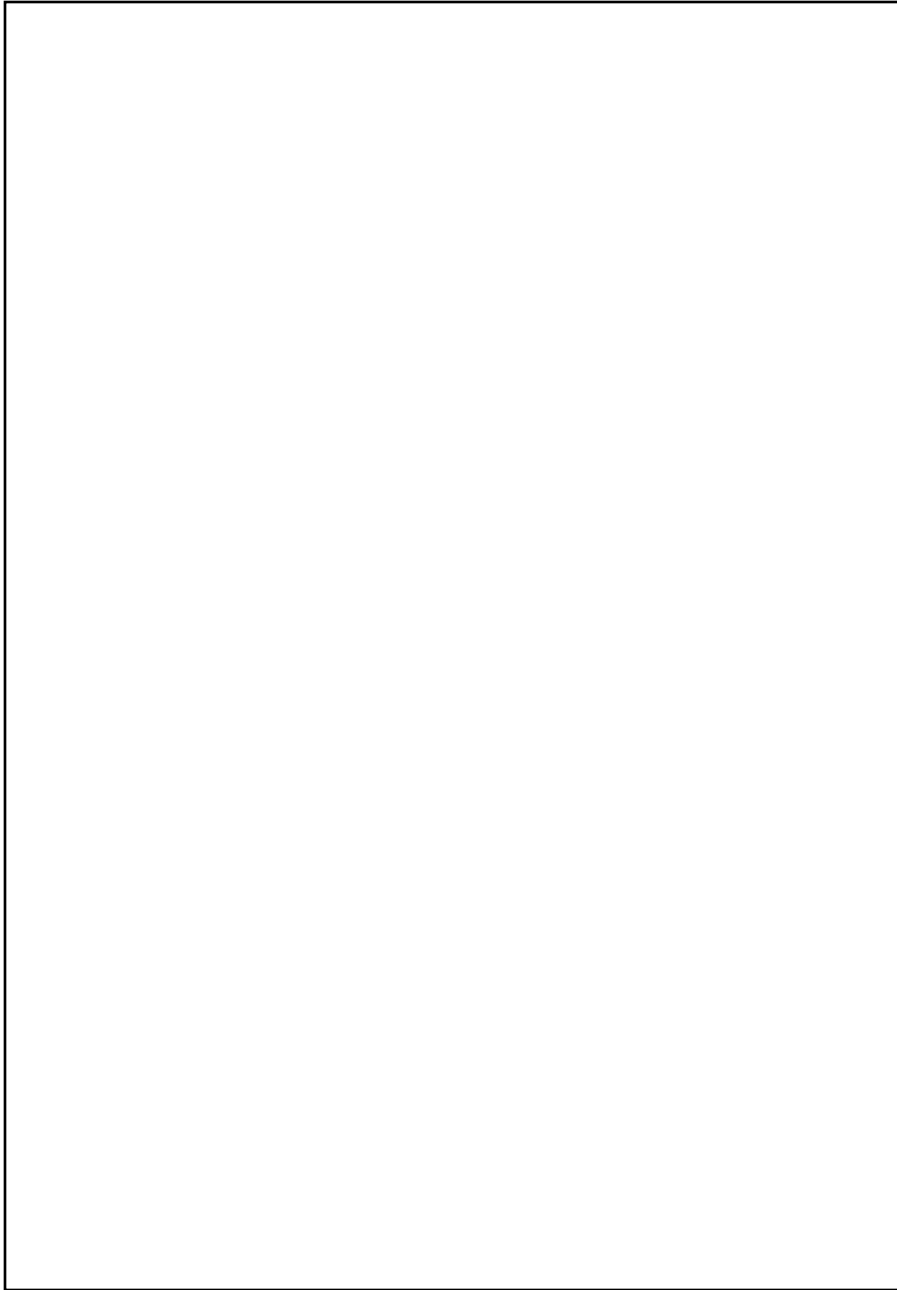


The cooperative wasn't financially able to maintain itself, so the farming community came to an end in 1846. For the next few years, Sojourner lived with a friend. She began publicly telling the story of her life as a slave. She dictated memoirs, which were privately published. She sold copies of her story at speaking engagements. In 1850 she purchased her first home.



Sojourner continued to be an ardent anti-slavery advocate and a champion for women's rights during the next decade. When the Civil War broke out, she worked to enlist black troops to fight for the Union's cause. She worked with freed refugee slaves living on an island in Virginia. In October 1864, she traveled to Washington, D.C. There she met President Abraham Lincoln.

Draw a picture of Sojourner Truth meeting President Lincoln.



After the Civil War, Sojourner returned to Michigan where she had been living since the mid 1850s. She continued to fight for the causes in which she strongly believed. She maintained that land ownership was key to African Americans living successful and productive lives. She petitioned the federal government to give former slaves land grants. She openly opposed capital punishment and spoke against the death penalty in the Michigan state legislature.

Name _____

Sojourner Truth

Answer the following questions **AFTER** you have completed this book.

1. **One word I would use to describe**

Sojourner Truth would be _____

because _____



Sojourner Truth died at her home on November 26, 1883. She had begun her life as a slave. She ended her life as a well-known leader in the movement to abolish slavery and a strong supporter of women's rights. During her lifetime she witnessed the end of slavery, but she didn't see women receiving the right to vote. That wouldn't happen until almost 40 years after her death.

2. Circle the statements that are true about Sojourner Truth.

Her exact date of birth isn't known for certain.

Her birth name was Isabella Baumfree.

She didn't know who her parents were.

She grew up speaking French.

She was sold along with a herd of sheep for \$100.

She ran away from her master because he didn't fulfill his promise to set her free.

She was convicted of poisoning religious reformer Elijah Pierson.

She met President Abraham Lincoln.

She was a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

She was opposed to capital punishment.

She didn't believe that women should have the right to vote.

3. Why did Sojourner Truth try to persuade the federal government to give land grants to former slaves?

4. How did Sojourner Truth support the Union's cause during the Civil War?

5. What reason did Sojourner Truth have for believing that she would become a free person?

6. Sojourner Truth supported a number of different causes during her lifetime. These included the abolition of slavery, the right of women to vote, and the end to the death penalty. Select a cause that you think is important and write a speech to convince people to support that cause.

7. Sojourner Truth had to face a number of difficult obstacles in her life. Write a story that explains three obstacles she faced and how she overcame those obstacles.

Name: _____

Courage - Ain't I a Woman?

By Mary Perrin

Courage is when a person does something good when others will not. Pretend your teacher was teaching your class about the Civil War. Your teacher used the word "slavery." No one knew what the word really meant. Not one person in the class was brave enough to stop the teacher and ask. You knew that your classmates were wondering what the word meant. You wondered, too. You showed courage by raising your hand. The teacher called on you, and you asked him the question. You showed courage. You did something that others would not. You helped others by raising your hand and asking the question.

A woman by the name of Sojourner Truth showed great courage in the 1800s. Sojourner Truth's name when she was born was Isabella Baumfree. She was born a slave. She was owned by another person. She worked without pay for another person. Many slave owners did not treat their slaves nicely. Isabella was glad when the day came that she could live her life freely.



Once Isabella was free of slavery, she decided to change her name to Sojourner Truth. Sojourner Truth felt that she should help free other slaves. Back then it was rare for a woman to speak in public. Sojourner showed courage by giving public speeches on the reasons why people should not be held as slaves. Her famous speech "Ain't I a Woman" told men that women were just as smart as they were. Her courage gave other women the courage to speak up for themselves, too. Just like when you raised your hand and asked your teacher the question about what slavery meant, you helped encourage your classmates to do the same. Show courage and do what is right. Others will notice and become more courageous, too.

Courage - Ain't I a Woman?

Questions

1. Isabella Baumfree felt called to _____. This was the reason she changed her name to Sojourner Truth.

- _____ 2. Which of the following situations shows courage?

A. A student who threw food at lunchtime
 B. A firefighter who ran into a burning house to save a cat
 C. Slave owners who aren't nice to their slaves
 D. None of the above

- _____ 3. Sojourner Truth and Isabella Baumfree are the same person.

A. False
 B. True

- _____ 4. Sojourner Truth was too shy to speak in public.

A. True
 B. False

Name: _____

5. Which war was fought in America over the issue of slavery?

- A. WWI
- B. Revolutionary War
- C. Civil War
- D. WWII

Draw a shape that has between four and five lines. The shape should have at least one line of symmetry. Show the line of symmetry using a dotted line.

$$36 \div 12 =$$

$$5 \times 11 =$$

Amy wants Ava to guess a two digit number. She tells Ava that her number has two different digits. The digits are 5 and 4. Ava thinks. She then guesses the number 45. What are the chances that Ava has guessed correctly?

$$(4 + 6) + 5 =$$

How many digits are in the current year?

Write this as a number in standard form. Use a comma in your number.

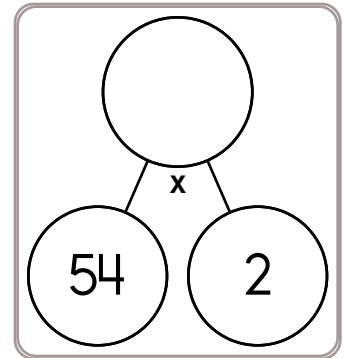
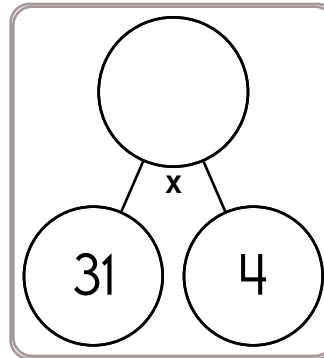
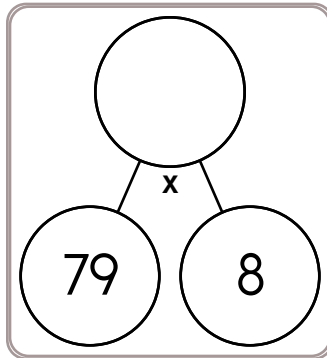
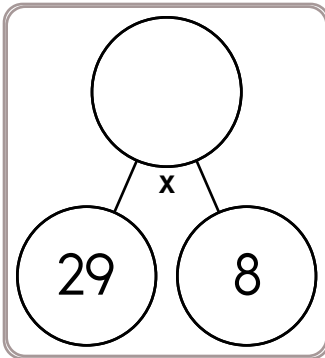
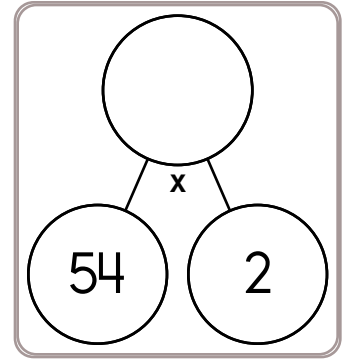
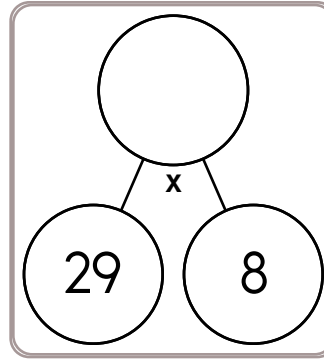
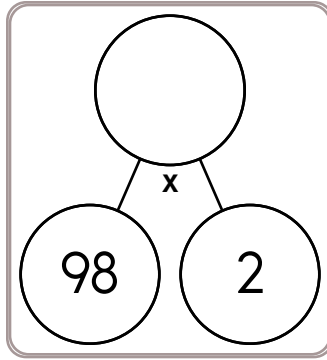
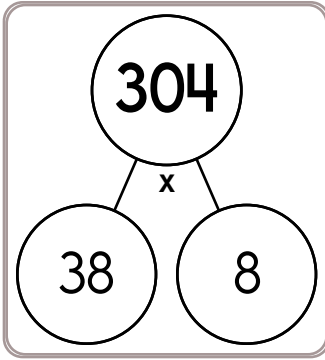
eight hundred sixteen thousand five hundred fifty-five

Insert a comma in the appropriate place in this sentence.

I wanted to go on vacation this summer but my parents are saving money for a down payment on a house.

word root **per** can mean **through** **percolate, permeate**

Name: _____



$$3 \times 12 =$$

$$6 \times 8 =$$

$$7 \times 6 =$$

$$4 \times 4 =$$

$$8 \times 7 =$$

$$6 \times 12 =$$

$$12 \times 2 =$$

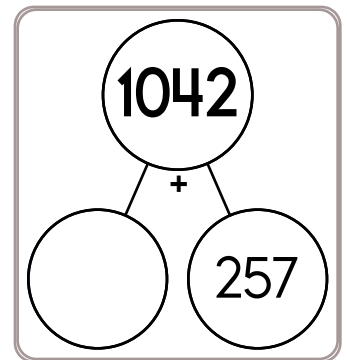
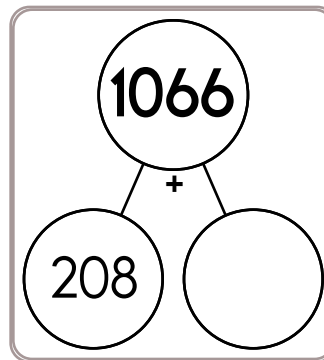
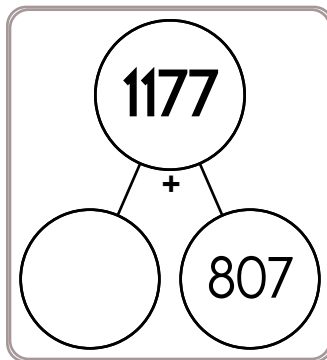
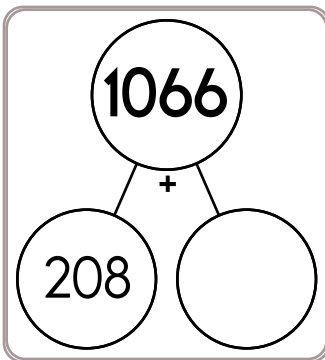
$$11 \times 8 =$$

$$12 \times 9 =$$

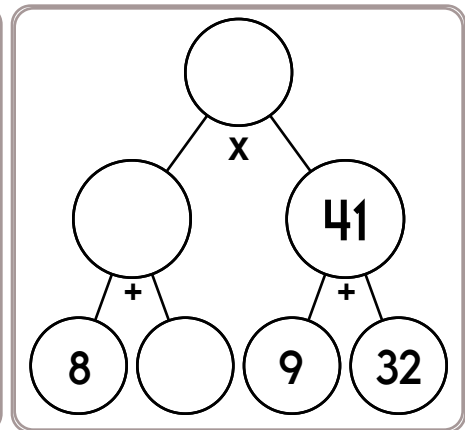
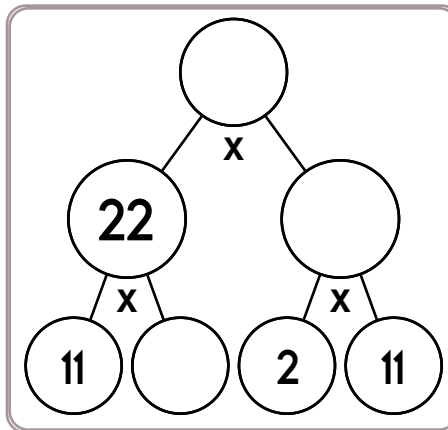
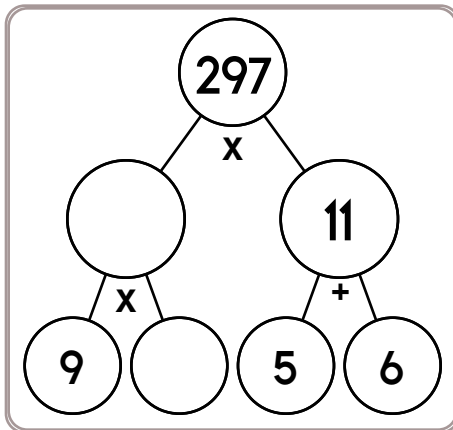
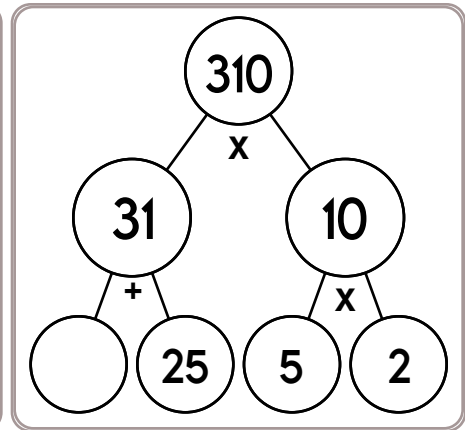
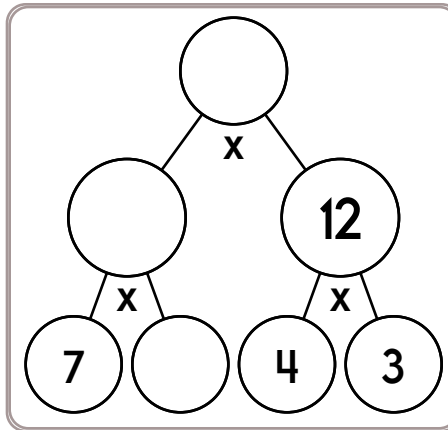
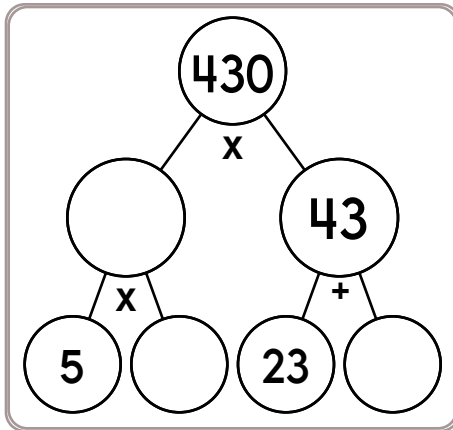
$$2 \times 5 =$$

$$8 \times 3 =$$

$$2 \times 7 =$$



Name: _____



You need to add what to 68 to get 76?

$\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, _____, (5),
(25), (125), (625),
(3,125)

A book has 6 pages. Each page has 12 dimes. How many dimes in the book?

Name the shape with four sides and four angles.

How many minutes are there from 6:00 p.m. until 7:30 p.m.?

$45 \div \underline{\quad} = 9$

Name: _____

Did They Land Before Columbus?

By Jane Runyon

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. That's what you've been told since you started school. You have sung songs about Columbus. You have read stories about Columbus. You have celebrated Columbus Day. But was Christopher Columbus really the first person to discover the New World?

You must first stop and remember something. Columbus was greeted by natives when he landed on the first Caribbean islands. He called these natives Indians. He thought he was in the East Indies. The natives were here first.

Groups of scientists have studied the first people to live in the Americas. Historians have tried to trace the stories about where these people came from. They have been joined by many other scientists. Archeologists have studied pottery, skeletons, statues, and homes left by early people. Anthropologists have studied how these people lived together. Many of these scientists have come to a conclusion. They believe people from Africa, Europe, and Asia came to the New World. They believe that this happened thousands of years before Columbus was even born.

In August of 2003, a group of African Americans traveled to Mexico to study evidence that Africans came to the Americas long ago. They saw large stone statues of priests and kings. These statues had body features associated with the black race. These statues dated back as far as 1500 B.C.

Clay figures representing chiefs, dancers, drummers, and beautiful women were found from Mexico to South America. All of these figures depicted black people. All of the figures can be dated long before Columbus's time.

Skeletons of black people have been found all over the New World. They have been found in California, Mexico, and Central and South America.

Perhaps the best evidence comes from Columbus himself. He wrote a journal on his second voyage to the New World. The natives told him that black-skinned people had come to the islands in boats from the south and southeast. They had brought gold with them for trading.

Stories of blacks being the first to live in Mexico passed down through the generations. These stories were told by parents to their children.

Some scholars believe these first black settlers came from Egypt. They believe the sailors were led by an Egyptian king. How else, they ask, can you explain the pyramids in Mexico? What about the rituals that both cultures have in common?

Other scholars believe Africans sailed from Ghana, Mali, or other West African countries. They believe these people had the sailing skills needed to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

Many African Americans are convinced that their ancestors molded the civilization in the New World. One Indian scholar has even been quoted as saying, "The black began his career in America, not as a slave, but as master."

Did They Land Before Columbus?

Questions

- _____ 1. According to the story, there is evidence that Africans came to the New World before Columbus.
- A. false
 - B. true

Name: _____

- _____ 2. Who built the first pyramids in the world?
- A. Egyptians
 - B. Europeans
 - C. Engineers
 - D. Colonists
- _____ 3. What day celebrates the discovery of America?
- A. Thanksgiving
 - B. Columbus Day
 - C. Labor Day
 - D. Presidents Day
4. What are two things scientists have found in common between Egyptians and early people in Mexico?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 5. What have scientists found that show black people in an early civilization?
- A. pictures on walls
 - B. clay figures
 - C. books with pictures
 - D. letters written to the king
- _____ 6. Who wrote a journal stating that blacks were in the New World before Columbus?
- A. archeologists
 - B. an Egyptian king
 - C. Christopher Columbus
 - D. a native American
- _____ 7. People lived in the New World long before Columbus arrived.
- A. false
 - B. true

Can 823 be evenly divided by 3? Circle:

823 is evenly divisible by 3

823 is NOT evenly divisible by 3

Which is the smallest?

$$60.6 \div 9.4$$
















$$60.6 \div 9.5$$

$$60.6 \div 9.6$$



Name: _____


Puzzle:


				13
		5		18
				23
				14
18	17	18	15	+


Work Area:


				13
		5		18
				23
				14
18	17	18	15	+


The sum for each column
and row is given.

 = _____

















 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____


Puzzle:


				14
				21
				14
				21
21	17	18	14	+


Work Area:


				14
				21
				14
				21
21	17	18	14	+


The sum for each column
and row is given.

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

 = _____

Name: _____

Separate but Not Equal

By Erin Horner

One glance at my dinner plate confirmed what my nose had already suspected: meatloaf and Brussels sprouts. Seriously? My two *least* favorite foods! Begrudgingly, I started to eat. I knew that I had to clean my plate if I had any hope of getting dessert. I choked the meal down, one bite at a time. My brother, on the other hand, sneakily pushed his food around his plate so that it *looked* like he was really eating. He wasn't. He was just making a mess. Imagine my horror when Mom walked out with two plates of cookies: chocolate chunk (my favorite) and oatmeal raisin (the meatloaf of cookies). Mom handed me the oatmeal ones.

"Mom," I protested. "What gives? I ate my entire dinner, and trust me, that wasn't easy. Where's my dessert?"

"It's right in front of you. You are welcome to have two oatmeal cookies."

"But I don't want oatmeal cookies. I want chocolate chunk. Why does Ben get the chocolate chunk ones? He didn't even eat his dinner! That's not fair."

"What do you mean? You wanted cookies. You got cookies. That seems fair to me."

"That's not even kind of fair."

"No, it's not," she replied, "and neither were the Jim Crow laws."

Suddenly, a light bulb went off. I knew exactly what my mom was doing. She was helping me understand that "separate but equal" was a fallacy. My brother and I had separate desserts, but they certainly were not equal!

That morning over breakfast I had told my mom about Rosa Parks. My class was studying her life. My teacher had told us about her historic moment on the bus, but I was still trying to understand why she felt the need to fight for equal rights. Weren't "separate but equal" rights equal? Now I was starting to understand.

When Rosa Parks was a young girl in Alabama, discrimination against black people was the norm. Jim Crow laws kept whites and blacks separated. African Americans were expected to use different restrooms and different drinking fountains from white people. They were forced to sit in different sections of movie theaters, restaurants, and buses. Black children even had to attend different schools from white children. Most white children went to school in nice, large buildings and received instruction for nine months each year. Black children, on the other hand, were educated in poor, small classrooms. Their schools were only open for five months each year. Their education was separate, but it was *not* equal! It didn't take long for Rosa to recognize that "separate but equal" was anything but! As she grew up she realized that her people needed to stand up for themselves and claim the true equal rights that they deserved.

In the early 1940s, Rosa joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This group wanted African Americans and others to be treated fairly. Rosa's husband, Raymond, had been a part of the group for years. Rosa was an active member. She even served as the local chapter's secretary.

The buses in Montgomery, Alabama, were a constant reminder of the struggle that African Americans faced. All of the city buses were segregated. Sometimes when a black passenger entered the bus up front and paid his fare, the bus driver would drive off before the black passenger could board the bus through the back door!

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a city bus and sat near the middle. The law said that black passengers could sit in the middle and the back of a bus, as long as no white passenger needed the seat. The bus filled quickly that day. Rosa was told to give up her seat so that a white person could sit down. She refused. Rosa knew she was breaking the law, but she also knew that the law was unfair! Rosa was arrested and charged with



Name: _____

civil disobedience. Four days later, Rosa went to court and was found guilty.

Rosa's arrest started a revolution. African Americans in Montgomery united. They refused to ride the buses anymore. Many people joined their cause. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. helped to lead the bus boycott. He encouraged those who were ready to fight the unfair laws by saying, "There comes a time that people get tired. We are here tonight to say to those who have mistreated us so long, that we are tired - tired of being segregated and humiliated, tired of being kicked about by the brutal feet of oppression."

After more than a year, the Montgomery bus boycott ended. On November 13, 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that it was illegal to segregate public buses. While this was a step in the right direction, African Americans still faced harsh and unfair treatment. African Americans still had a long journey to travel towards true equality.

As I glanced at the two plates of cookies on my kitchen counter, I realized how unfair the Jim Crow laws had been. Both plates contained cookies, but they were not the same kind. They were not equal. I could only imagine how hard it must have been for African Americans who lived during this era of history. Thankfully, Rosa Parks and other brave citizens like her had been willing to tackle these unfair practices and had fought for what they believed in. Their reward had been sweet...and a *lot* better than a plate of cookies!

Separate but Not Equal

Questions

1. How did a plate of cookies help the speaker in the story understand that Jim Crow laws were unfair?

- _____ 2. Which of the following is an antonym for *begrudgingly*?

A. sadly
B. slowly
C. willingly
D. grumbling

- _____ 3. **"We are here tonight to say to those who have mistreated us so long, that we are tired - tired of being segregated and humiliated, tired of being kicked about by the brutal feet of oppression."**

Which figurative language technique is being used in this quote by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.?

A. simile
B. metaphor
C. onomatopoeia
D. personification

- _____ 4. Rosa Parks did not realize that she was breaking the law when she refused to give up her seat on the bus.

A. true
B. false

- _____ 5. Rosa Parks was the _____ of her local NAACP chapter.

A. treasurer
B. secretary
C. president
D. vice president

Name: _____

6. Rosa Parks wanted African Americans to be treated fairly.

- A. This is a fact.
- B. This is an opinion.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.26 \\ +9.56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.42 \\ -0.329 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.1 \\ -3.81 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

45, _____, 77, 93, 109,
125, 141

How many total legs are on
12 chickens?

Rose bought a pack of six
waters. It cost \$3.90. How
much did each water cost?

Justin bought 6 dozen
cupcakes for a party. How
many cupcakes did he buy?

Circle the better deal.

2 packs of Cool Squishies
for \$4 (each Cool pack
comes with 6 squishies)

3 packs of Wacko Squishies
for \$5 (each Wacko pack
comes with 3 squishies)

What number is halfway
between 13 and 19?

$$54 \div 9 =$$

Is 19 a composite or a
prime number?

$$11 + 9 - 5 - 6$$

Name: _____

Pay the bill!

Jason needs money. He wants to get \$80 in cash, so he writes a check payable to cash in this amount. Write this check.

JASON

1545

DATE _____

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

\$

DOLLARS

MEMO _____

⑆993427002⑆

⑈51114⑈

1545

Pay the bill!

Jason received a bill from Central Water for \$100.68. Write the check as Jason would write it.

JASON

1546

DATE _____

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

\$

DOLLARS

MEMO _____

⑆993427002⑆

⑈51114⑈

1546

What is the area of a rectangle with sides 5 cm and 9 cm?

The perimeter of a rectangle is 20 cm. The longer side is 8 cm. How long is the shorter side?

100, 105, 110, _____,
120, 125, 130















It was 9 degrees above zero in the morning. By afternoon the temperature rose 21 degrees. How warm was it?

A rectangle is 40 cm on one side and 12 cm on another side. What is the perimeter?

(1,296) , _____, (36) ,
(6) , (1) , $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{36}$, $\frac{1}{216}$,
 $\frac{1}{1296}$

Name: _____

Puzzle:

		6		15
				12
		6		15
				12
8	20	18	8	+

Work Area:

		6		15
				12
		6		15
				12
8	20	18	8	+

The sum for each column
and row is given.



= _____



= _____



= _____

Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{24}{9}$$

Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

How much time is it from
6:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.?

$$(11 + 8) \times 10$$

How many centimeters in
9.8 meters?

Write $\frac{8}{12}$ in lowest terms.

Round 75,840 to the
nearest hundred.

Write the missing family
fact.

$$153 \div 17 = 9$$

$$9 \times 17 = 153$$

$$153 \div 9 = 17$$

Name: _____

April has a new job working at Pizzeria Magpie. She loves it, but she can only work four hours on Monday, four hours on Tuesday, and nine hours on Saturday. The pizzeria will give her a check every two weeks. She will be paid \$11.40 per hour. How much will her first paycheck be?

Which number has more factors: 7 or 6?

What is the missing fraction?

$$\frac{2}{5} + ? = 1\frac{1}{5}$$

Name: _____

Rosa Parks

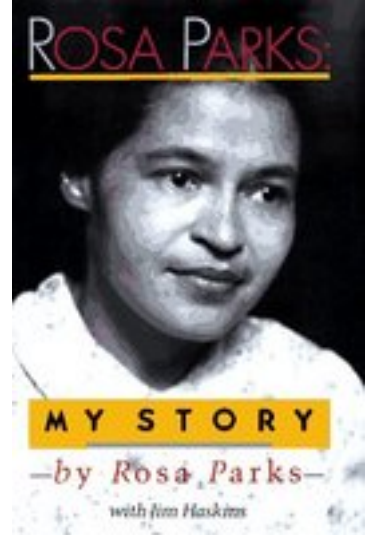
By Kathleen W. Redman

There was a time in America when black people did not have the same rights as white people. In many parts of the country, white Americans were treated much better than black Americans. This was especially true in the southern states.

Laws called "Jim Crow laws" kept black Americans separated from white Americans. Black Americans had to use different facilities from white Americans. They had different bathrooms. They couldn't sit in the same areas in restaurants. Children couldn't attend the same schools. Black Americans were even forced to ride in different sections on buses.

Black Americans knew that these laws were about more than being told to use separate facilities. They were about being treated badly. The separate facilities for blacks were poorly maintained, if at all. Jim Crow laws were based on racist beliefs.

In Montgomery, Alabama, black Americans were forced to give up their seats on public buses to white passengers. That rule had been in place for as long as many people in Montgomery could remember. Many black Americans had complained about the rules. A few even challenged the rule by refusing to give up their seats. One bus rider, Rosa Parks, helped to change the bus rules and inspired many people to work for the civil rights of black citizens.



On December 1, 1955, after working all day as a seamstress, Rosa Parks boarded a bus in Montgomery. After making a few stops, the bus filled with riders. Four white men boarded the bus. The bus driver told Rosa and three other black passengers to move. The other three black passengers left their seats. Rosa, who had grown tired of the segregation rules, refused to move. The bus driver called the police and had her arrested.

Local civil rights leaders used the story of Rosa's arrest to show people how unfairly black Americans were being treated. With the help of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a new and popular minister in Montgomery, a boycott was organized. Civil rights leaders encouraged blacks in Montgomery not to ride the buses.

What started as a one-day boycott lasted for more than a year. The boycott caused the bus service to lose a lot of money. It also brought national attention to the unfair Jim Crow laws. Since then, many people have worked to ensure equal treatment for all Americans. There is still much to be done, but the courage Rosa Parks showed that day inspired a generation to work for equal civil rights.

Rosa Parks

Questions

- _____ 1. What caused Rosa Parks to refuse to leave her seat on the bus?
 - A. She was a friend of the bus driver.
 - B. She was tired of the segregation rules.
 - C. She had been paid to stay in her seat on the bus.
 - D. She was afraid of the police.
- _____ 2. Which of these events happened first?
 - A. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus.
 - B. Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat.
 - C. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. helped organize a boycott against the bus company.
 - D. Jim Crow laws were passed in the South.

Name: _____

3. Name three ways black Americans were kept separated from white Americans under the Jim Crow laws.

4. In what city did Rosa Parks live at the time she refused to give up her seat on the bus?

_____ 5. In what year did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat?

- A. 1955
- B. 1965
- C. 1975
- D. 1945

_____ 6. What does "boycott" mean?

- A. justice in civil court
- B. to accept political favors
- C. to refuse to buy services or products as a protest against a business
- D. unfair treatment by police

_____ 7. What kind of work did Mrs. Parks do at the time of her refusal to leave her seat?

- A. public health nurse
- B. office manager
- C. seamstress
- D. attorney

8. : What were two of the effects of the boycott?

Circle the smallest number:

47,598,263,109 5,164,804
7,032 936,125,871,046

Circle the addition property
for $22 + 66 = 66 + 22$.

associative property
commutative property

$48 \div 12 =$

Name: _____

Ready to make equations? There is a missing equation in each box.
Circle the numbers once you find it!

A

82	84	66
77	71	90
63	23	37
60	69	39

Find a
subtraction fact.

B

15	89	46
50	98	30
72	88	81
18	77	3

Find an
addition fact.

C

91	66	59
65	90	13
88	58	55
38	28	34

Find a
subtraction fact.

Equations:

Write the equation facts you found.

A	60	-	23	=	37
B		+		=	
C		-		=	

Write an equation to represent this:

The difference between twenty and six is fourteen.

How far do you think it is from your desk to your teacher's desk? Write an estimate of the distance you think it could be.



Name: _____

Benjamin Banneker - Who Was He?

By Jane Runyon

Have you ever heard of Benjamin Banneker? Do you know what made him special? Many Americans have never heard of this early black American. Yet he was very important in America's colonial period.

Benjamin Banneker was born on November 9, 1731. At that time in history, if a child's mother was a slave, the child was a slave. If the mother was not a slave, the child was a free black. Benjamin's grandmother, Molly, was a white woman.

Molly worked hard. She saved enough money to buy a small farm. She bought a slave named Banna Ka. He helped her work the farm.

Molly fell in love with Banna Ka. They married. To sound more American, Molly and her husband changed their name to Bannaky. Finally, the name changed to Banneker. Molly and her husband had a daughter, Mary. Because Molly was a free woman, Mary was a free black.

Mary married a former slave. They had a son they named Benjamin. The family worked the small farm that Benjamin's grandmother Molly had owned. They didn't have a lot of money, but they were free.

Benjamin didn't get much schooling growing up. Quakers who lived near the family gave him the only formal education he got. Most of what he learned came from his own curiosity and desire. He was a true scientist. He wanted to learn about everything he saw.

At age 21, Benjamin borrowed a pocket watch from one of his neighbors. With great care he took the watch apart piece by piece. He drew pictures of each piece. When the pictures were finished, he put the watch back together perfectly.

Banneker studied his drawings. He took pieces of wood and carved an exact duplicate of each piece. He put the pieces together and created a wooden clock. The clock kept perfect time for over forty years.

He became interested in mathematics and astronomy. He accurately predicted a solar eclipse in 1789.

Benjamin Banneker became well-known in the colonies for his almanacs. He loved charting events, stars, and facts of all kinds. He put all of his collected information into a book called an almanac. He could tell people just exactly what time the sun would rise and set years ahead of time. Many farmers used his almanac to plant their crops. Today, farmers still use a Farmer's Almanac for planting.

Banneker was part of the team that surveyed the land for the new nation's capital, Washington, D.C.

Banneker's intelligence did not make everyone in the colonies happy. Slave traders and slave owners had convinced many colonists that it was a waste of time to educate blacks. They maintained that blacks didn't have the mental ability to learn anything. Benjamin Banneker was an example of how wrong this theory was.

Benjamin Banneker died on October 9, 1806. He fought for the freedom of slaves until his dying day. He wrote to President Thomas Jefferson scolding him. How could he write a constitution stating that all men are created equally? Jefferson still owned slaves. Benjamin Banneker accomplished many things in his lifetime. He would have liked to have seen freedom for his fellow blacks.



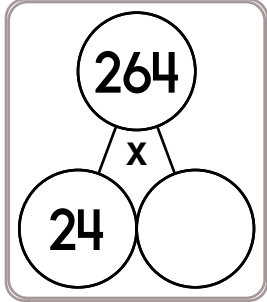
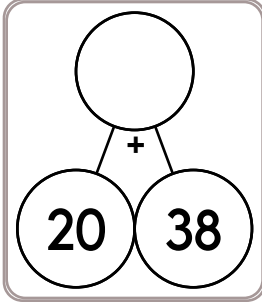
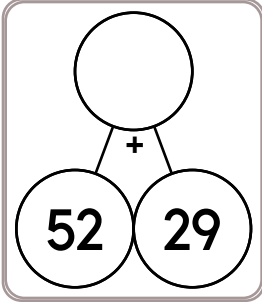
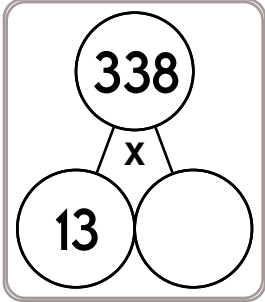
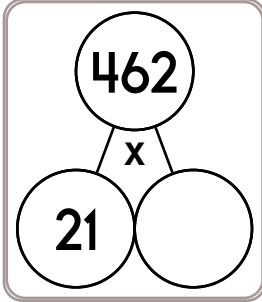
Name: _____

Benjamin Banneker - Who Was He?

Questions

- _____ 1. Benjamin Banneker was born to slave parents.
- A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 2. What determined the slave status of a newborn baby in colonial times?
- A. the birth certificate
 - B. the slave status of the father
 - C. the slave status of the mother
 - D. the status of the owner
- _____ 3. What object did Benjamin Banneker carve from wood?
- A. a book
 - B. a statue
 - C. a birdhouse
 - D. a clock
4. Why do you think slave traders and slave owners wanted to keep slaves uneducated?
- _____
- _____
5. How did Benjamin Banneker get most of his education?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 6. What was different about the clock Benjamin Banneker made?
- A. It was digital.
 - B. It is still running today.
 - C. It was larger than usual.
 - D. Its parts were made of wood.
- _____ 7. What type of book did Benjamin Banneker create?
- A. dictionary
 - B. constitutional law
 - C. encyclopedia
 - D. farmer's almanac
- _____ 8. Why did Benjamin Banneker scold Thomas Jefferson?
- A. Jefferson didn't think Banneker was very smart.
 - B. Jefferson didn't like Banneker's work.
 - C. Jefferson talked about freedom and equality for all men and still owned slaves.
 - D. Jefferson didn't want Banneker to run for Congress.

Name: _____



How many minutes are there from 6:00 p.m. until 7:45 p.m.?

How many total legs are on 8 owls?

$$21 + \underline{\quad} + 23 = 57$$

4, 4, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 4, 4,
8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 4, 4, 4,
8, 8, 8, 8, 4, _____, 4,
4, 4, 8, 8

$$8 \times \underline{\quad} = 24 = \underline{\quad} \times 4$$

$$8 \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} = 4 \times 16$$

$$8 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} = 32 \times \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} = 18 \times 3$$

$$6 \times \underline{\quad} = 24 = \underline{\quad} \times 12$$

Mary bought a pack of six waters. It cost \$4.20. How much did each water cost?

$$2 + 7 + 12 - 6$$

$$30 \div \underline{\quad} = 6$$

How many total legs are on 5 tigers and 3 ants?

$$6 \times 3 =$$

Name: _____

edHelper

William Lloyd Garrison

By Jane Runyon

William Lloyd Garrison lived his adult life speaking out against injustice. He vowed that nothing would keep him from speaking his mind. He was not an easy man to argue with. He made up his mind about what was right. He let no person sway him from his beliefs.

William Lloyd Garrison had a very humble beginning. He was the son of a sailor. He was born in 1805. He called Newburyport, Massachusetts, home. Garrison's father deserted his family when William was only three years old. He and his mother had to find food wherever they could. They went through the trash of rich people. He sold firewood and homemade candy door to door.

Garrison became an apprentice at age thirteen to help the family. He worked for a newspaper in his hometown. It was here that Garrison learned the skills he would need as an adult.

In his early twenties, Garrison had seen enough slavery to know he didn't like the idea. He took a job on an anti-slavery newspaper. The newspaper was owned by a Quaker. Quakers did not believe in fighting or slavery. Garrison used his writing skills to attack slave owners in the area.

One such article landed him in jail. The merchant he had written about took him to court. The merchant charged Garrison with libel. He felt that Garrison had made untrue statements about him that ruined the merchant's reputation. The court agreed.

Jail time did not silence Garrison. When he was released in 1830, he joined groups that wanted to abolish, or do away with, slavery. He started his own newspaper. He called his paper the *Liberator*. Only 400 people subscribed to the *Liberator* by its second year. But Garrison's words spread.

Garrison believed that slaves should be immediately and completely freed from their masters. It was his belief that all people, black or white, were the citizens of this country. As citizens, each person should have the right to life and liberty. Slave owners in both the north and south disagreed with him.

Garrison wanted to be heard. He used his newspaper as his voice. He didn't feel that the Constitution was being followed. He tried to prove his point by burning a copy of the Constitution in 1854. He did not, however, believe that the use of violence would change what was wrong. He proposed that changes be made in a peaceful manner.

Garrison put his support behind President Abraham Lincoln. He knew that war was inevitable. He realized that peaceful tactics would not change the life of slaves.

In 1865, after the Civil War was over, Garrison shut down his *Liberator*. That does not mean that Garrison kept quiet. He picked up other causes he wanted to support. In his last years, he made stands for women's rights, a ban against alcohol, and peaceful means of settling disagreements. The only thing that stilled his voice was his death on May 24, 1879.



Name: _____

William Lloyd Garrison

Questions

- _____ 1. William Lloyd Garrison was the son of wealthy parents.
- A. False
 - B. True
- _____ 2. How did William Lloyd Garrison get his message to the people?
- A. Appearing on a television talk show
 - B. Giving speeches
 - C. Singing songs
 - D. Writing newspaper stories
- _____ 3. What kind of groups did Garrison join?
- A. Lobbyists
 - B. Anti-slavery
 - C. Collectors
 - D. Religious
4. Why do you think Garrison burned a copy of the Constitution?
- _____
- _____
5. How did Garrison believe freedom for slaves should be achieved?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 6. In whose rights was Garrison also interested?
- A. Gun owners
 - B. Women
 - C. Native Americans
 - D. Children
- _____ 7. What was the name of Garrison's newspaper?
- A. Libertarian
 - B. The Constitution
 - C. Freedom Fighter
 - D. Liberator
- _____ 8. Which president changed Garrison's mind about war?
- A. Abraham Lincoln
 - B. John F. Kennedy
 - C. George Bush
 - D. George Washington

word root **cred** can mean **believe**

credence, credible, credulous

Name: _____

$$30 \overline{) 330}$$

$$11 \overline{) 990}$$

$$18 \overline{) 864}$$

$$6 \overline{) 216}$$

$$21 \overline{) 252}$$

$$32 \overline{) 1536}$$

$$22 \overline{) 88}$$

$$3 \overline{) 42}$$

$$8 \overline{) 96}$$

$$60 \overline{) 600}$$

$$12 \overline{) 1080}$$

$$36 \overline{) 144}$$

$$14 - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$7 + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

Reduce $\frac{4}{40}$ to its lowest terms.

Write the greatest possible 3-digit number using only 2 different numbers.

$$12 \times 4 =$$

Wendy has \$31. She wants to buy something that costs \$99. How much more does she need?



Name _____

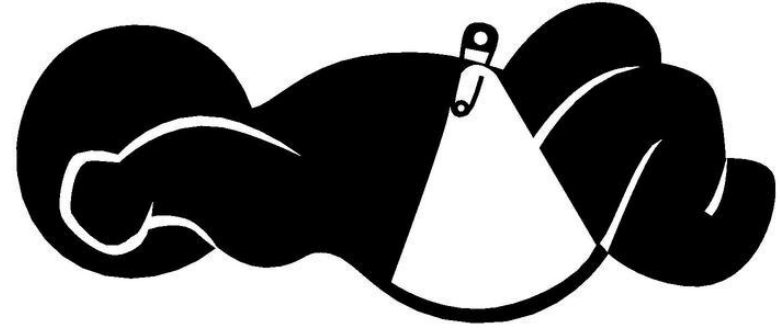
Frederick Douglass

Answer the following questions **BEFORE** you read this book.
Write what you know. If you want to guess, you can. You will **NOT**
be marked wrong!

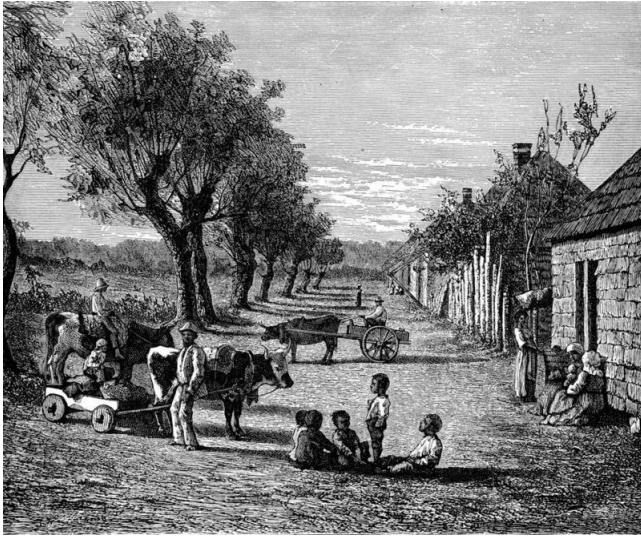
**1. What are some difficulties that slaves
had to face?**

2. What is an abolitionist?

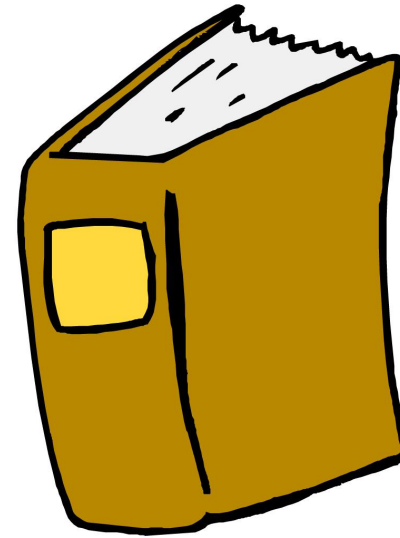
**3. Why is it important to know how to read
and write?**



Frederick Douglass came into the world as a slave in 1818 on a plantation in Maryland. He was named Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. The exact date of his birth isn't known. His mother was a slave. His father was white. Douglass never knew for sure who his father was. He didn't know his mother very well, either. He lived the first years of his life with his grandparents and his aunt. He saw his mother only a few times before she died. Douglass was seven years old at the time of her death.

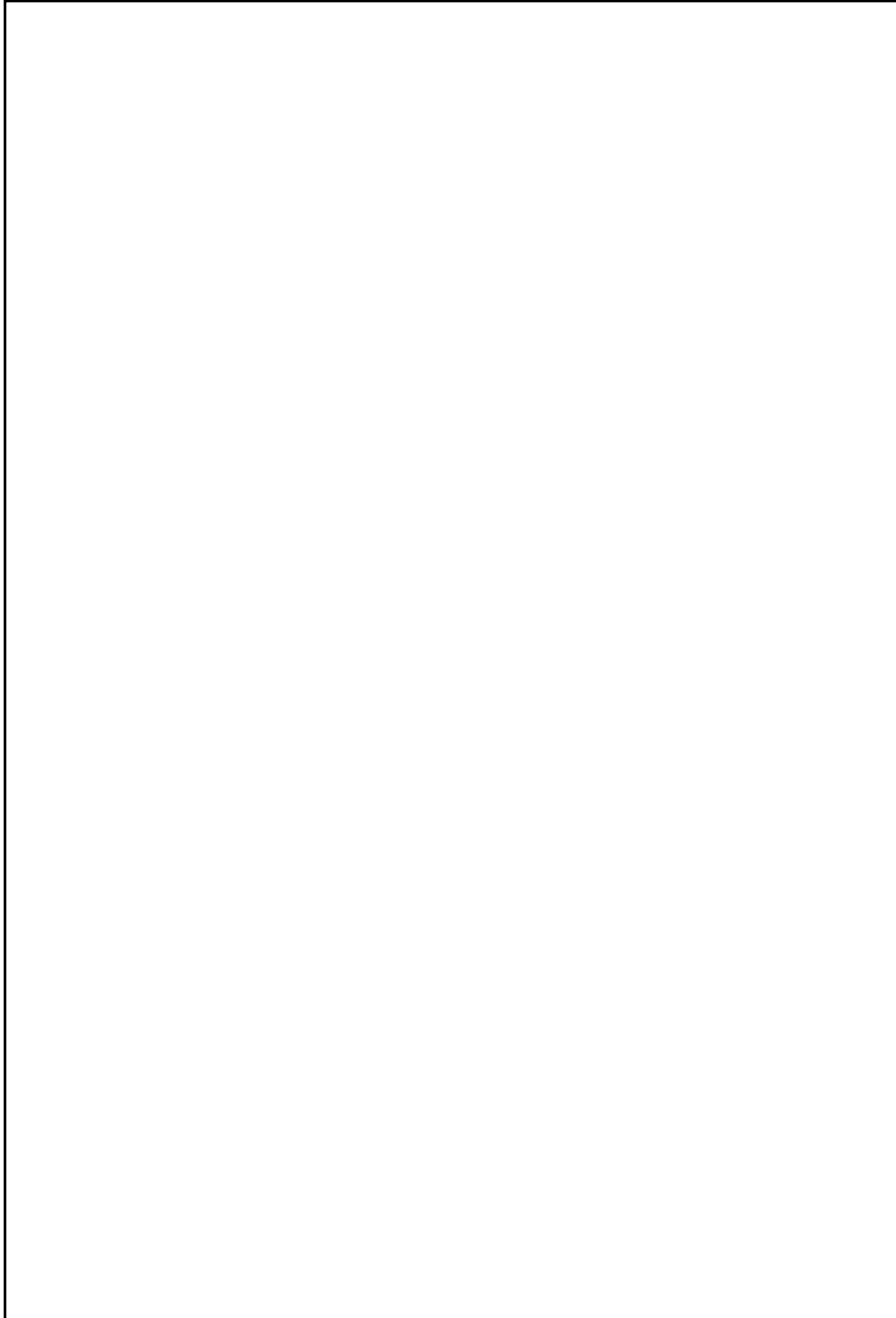


As a child, Douglass worked as a field hand on the plantation. He was later sent to work in the household of Hugh Auld. Auld owned a shipyard in Baltimore. His wife, Sophia, began teaching Douglass the alphabet. Her husband made her stop. It was against the law for slaves to learn to read. Auld said that teaching a slave to read would only make him want to be free. That would lead to trouble.



Sophia quit teaching Douglass. That didn't stop him from learning. The desire for knowledge had been awakened within him. He continued to learn, but he had to learn in secret. Douglass learned to read from little white boys in the neighborhood. Whenever he was sent on an errand, he took bread and a book with him. He would exchange the bread for a lesson in reading from any of the poor, hungry boys he would encounter on the street.

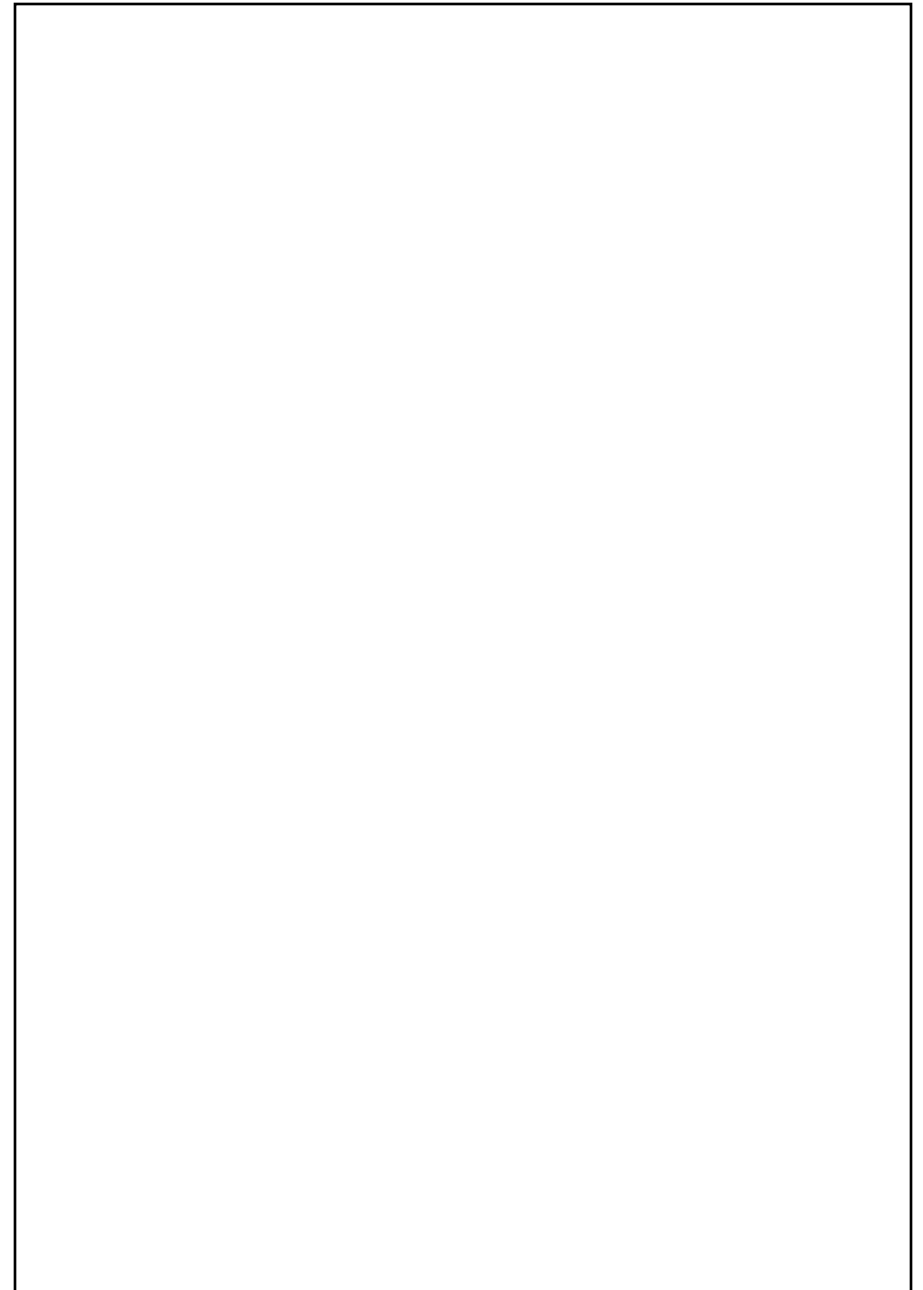
Draw a picture of Douglass secretly learning to read.



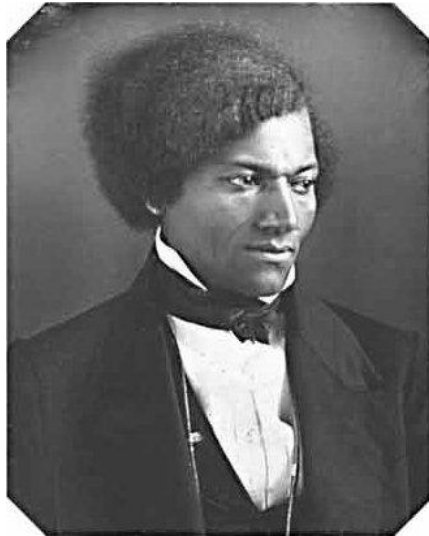
Learning to read had a profound impact on Douglass. As a literate person, he began to question and condemn the practice of slavery. He believed that education was vital if slaves were ever going to be free. Douglass's experience of working on a farm owned by a notorious "slave breaker" increased his determination to become a free man. His New Year's resolution at the beginning of 1836 was to be free by the end of that year.



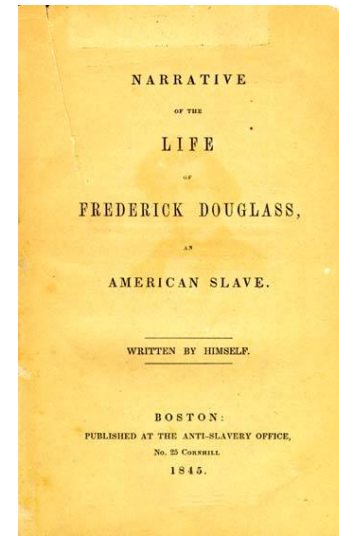
Draw a picture of Douglass during one part of his journey to freedom.



More than two years later, on September 3, 1838, Douglass began his journey to freedom. He left Maryland, went to Delaware, then to Pennsylvania, and finally arrived in New York City. He traveled by both boat and train. Eleven days later, he married Anna Murray, a free black woman who had helped him plan and carry out his escape. The couple moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts. There they began using "Douglass" as their last name.

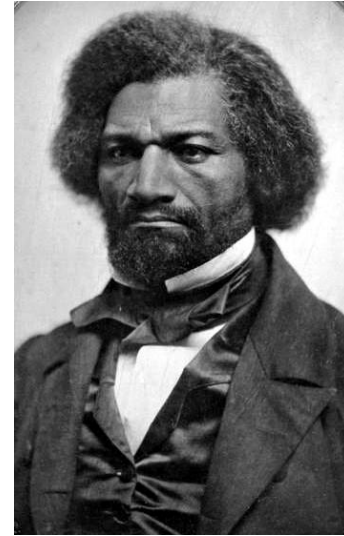
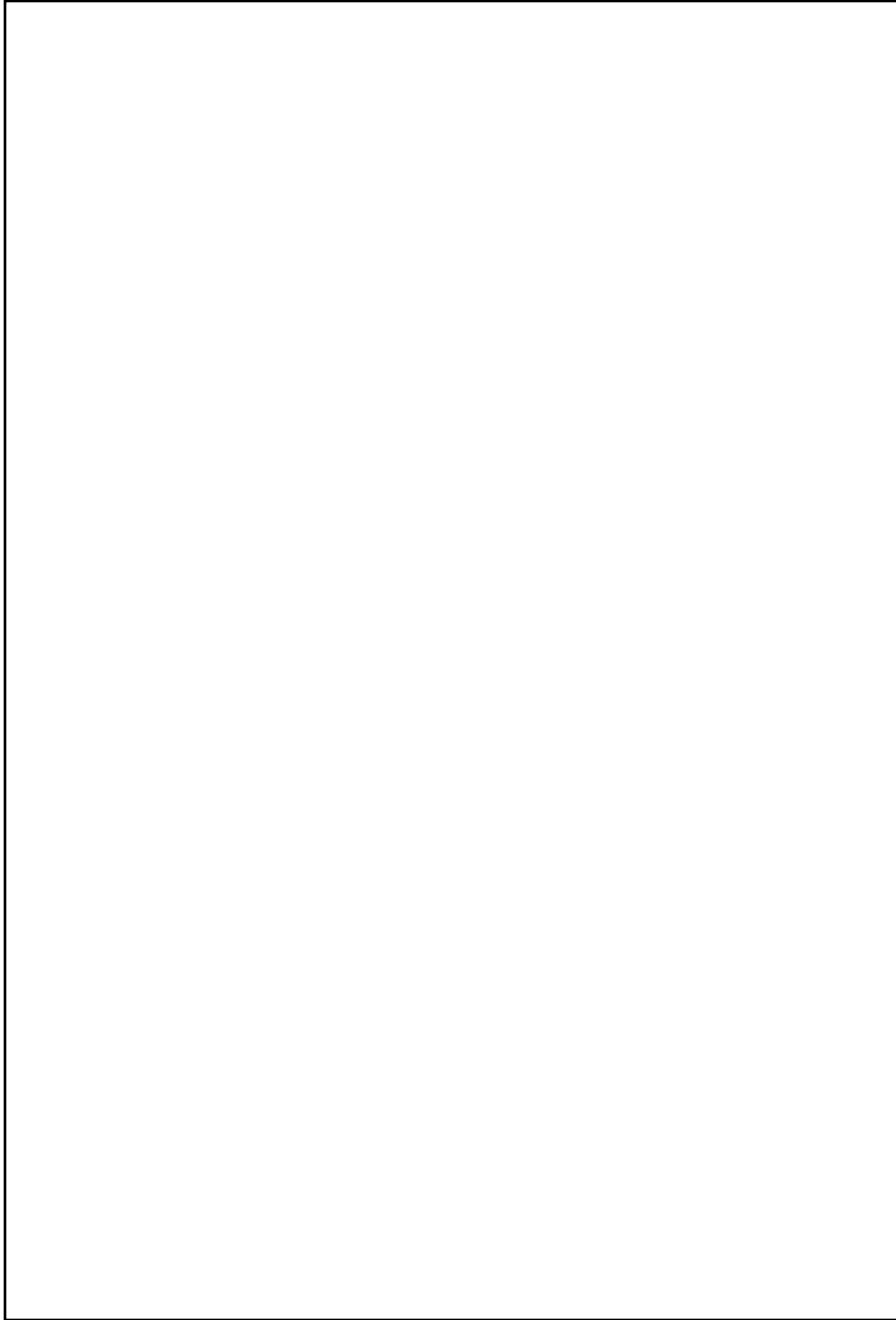


Douglass started going to abolitionist meetings. Abolitionists were people who wanted to get rid of slavery. At one of the meetings, Douglass told his story. He talked about being a slave. He talked about how he educated himself. He talked about how he fled Maryland to become a free man in Massachusetts. Douglass was an eloquent and captivating speaker. He became an anti-slavery lecturer. He also published an autobiography in 1845.



Douglass's first autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, was a huge success. People close to Douglass worried that the popularity of the book would put him too much in the spotlight. They believed his freedom might be in jeopardy. Douglass left America and traveled to Ireland and Great Britain. For two years, he delivered his anti-slavery message overseas.

Draw a book cover for Douglass's autobiography.



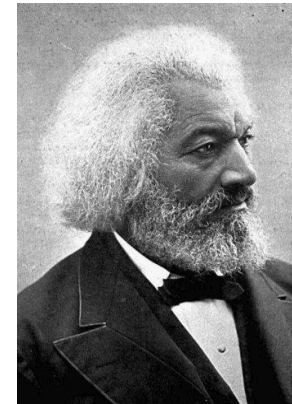
Douglass found great support among the people of Great Britain. They raised money to buy Douglass his freedom from the man who still legally owned him in America. They tried to convince Douglass to stay in Great Britain to make sure he would remain free. Amid the protests of his supporters, Douglass returned to the U.S. to continue his work as an abolitionist.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



JANUARY 1, 1863

By the time the Civil War broke out, Douglass had become a well-known spokesperson for the rights of black people. He believed that the war would end slavery. He worked to recruit blacks for the military. He met with President Abraham Lincoln to discuss how black soldiers were treated. He helped to persuade Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. This document was a huge step in eliminating slavery.



After the war ended, Douglass continued to work for the rights of black people. He used his skills as an orator to speak against racism. He believed in the equality of all people. He was an advocate for voting rights for blacks and for women. Throughout the rest of his life, Douglass actively supported needed social and political changes. Education remained his passion as he firmly believed that education would open the door to a better life.

Name _____

Frederick Douglass

Answer the following questions **AFTER** you have completed this book.

1. Explain why Hugh Auld didn't want his wife to teach Douglass to read.

2. Why do you think Douglass changed his last name when he escaped?

3. Circle the states that were on Douglass's path to freedom.

Connecticut	Delaware
Maryland	Massachusetts
New Jersey	New York
North Carolina	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	Virginia

4. Why did Douglass's supporters encourage him to stay in Great Britain?

5. Why was education so important to Douglass?

6. Imagine you are a reporter for a newspaper. You have been sent to cover a speech being given by Frederick Douglass. Write a story about his speech. What does he speak about? How do people react?

7. Write a story that tells why education is important. Why should people want to be educated? What are some of the benefits of being educated?

Name: _____

Voices of the West - African American Pioneers

By Trista L. Pollard

The Old West was a magical time in America. Gold was discovered in California. More land was available for our growing country. Iron horses were built to travel the rails coast to coast. Slavery was ending in the South. **Pioneers** traveled to the West during the 1830's and early 1900's. They were searching for open land. These pioneers helped to settle the American West. Their voices helped to write the history of the West. Some of these voices were from African American pioneers.

African Americans came west during the 1830's through the early 1900's. Some were **slave laborers**. Others were free men and women laborers. Only a small number of pioneers who moved west had slaves. **Masters** or owners brought their slaves west to help with their **homesteads**. Slaves would herd cattle and clear land. They would also grow crops and build log cabins. In the South, some of the slaves cared for expensive horses. In the West, these same slaves would **break** wild horses for their masters. Breaking a horse meant to train the horse for riding.

Slaves also **communicated** with Native Americans. Many Indian tribes lived in the West. Frequently, there were **arguments** and fights between the pioneers and the Indians. Black slaves would try to talk with their Indian neighbors. Slaves would also help their masters escape violent fights. Some slaves gained their freedom after helping their masters. Other African American slaves escaped to Indian **territories**. They became part of a tribe and raised families.

Slave laborers and free men and women were part of the Gold Rush in 1848. Slave owners from the South brought slaves to California. Their job was to do the heavy digging for gold in the mines. Some black laborers gained their freedom after working in the gold mines. Two men, Alvin Coffey and Daniel Rogers, became **freedmen** after working during the Gold Rush.

These early black pioneers stayed in the West after slavery ended. In addition, other free men and women traveled west. After the end of the Civil War in 1865 and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, more African Americans traveled west. This law gave them their freedom. They left behind rough lives in the South. Many laws in the South made it hard for ex-slaves to become farmers. **The United States Homestead Act of 1862** was just the help they needed. This act made land for sale in the West. Settlers who purchased land had to farm the land for five years. It was this reason Southern blacks **migrated** west.

Free men and women worked many jobs in the West. They were cooks, miners, and railroad workers. They also worked as fur traders, hotel owners, and **cattle drivers**. Some black men became **cowboys** or cattle drivers. They worked alongside white, Mexican, and Mexican American cowboys herding cattle across the West. They traveled on many trails from Texas to Nebraska. Black cowboys not only tended cattle, but they also cared for horses. As members of the crew, they would work as cooks, wranglers, and cowhands. Some even had jobs as trail bosses or ranch bosses. In some areas of the West, there were all-black cattle-driving crews.

For many years, African American cowboys' stories were not heard. Now, historians are telling their stories. African American pioneers were one of the many voices of the Old West.

Voices of the West - African American Pioneers

Questions

1. Complete the sentence: African Americans came to the West as _____.

Name: _____

2. What jobs did slave laborers do in the West?

_____ 3. Why did free African Americans migrate to the West?

- A. Promise of land for sale
- B. Easier farming life than in the South
- C. Opportunity
- D. All of the above

_____ 4. The _____ made land available for sale in the West.

- A. United States Homestead Act of 1882
- B. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
- C. United States Homestead Act of 1862
- D. None of the above

5. True/False: Black cowboys only tended cattle. They did not do other jobs while in cattle-driving crews.

6. Use context clues to write a definition for **territories**.

7. Slave laborers gained their freedom in two ways. What were the two ways?

8. What are "iron horses" ?

Name: _____

Simplify each fraction. Draw lines between equal fractions.

$\frac{7}{21}$

•

•

$\frac{4}{9}$

$\frac{6}{12}$

•

•

$\frac{20}{45}$

$\frac{7}{28}$

•

•

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{24}{48}$

•

•

$\frac{2}{6}$

The number 88 is more than the number 9 by how much?

Round 1545 to the nearest hundred.

How many total legs are on 9 owls?

Jessica has 50 books. She organized them equally into 5 boxes. How many books in each box?

$9 + 12 - 11$

Emily has 25 nickels. How much money is that?

$12 + \underline{\quad} + 25 = 53$

Is 35 a composite or a prime number?

You need to add what to 67 to get 73?

Insert punctuation marks into this sentence.

Mom called up the stairs Time for lights out!





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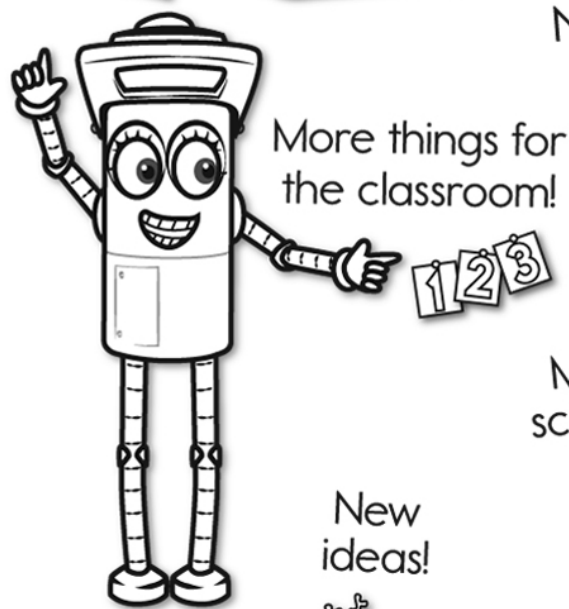
More history!



edHelper.com!



New online math games!



1 2 3



New ideas!



x
+ =
- ÷
< >

More puzzles!



