

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Bus Where It All Began

By Erin Horner

In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus. It was an historic moment. It was also an historic bus! Bus #2857 was retired in the 1970s. Since it was no longer being used to transport passengers, the bus was sold. Mr. Roy Summerford, a Montgomery resident, bought it. He parked the bus out in his field. He used it as a shed. Mr. Summerford stored wood and tools in it. After he passed away, Mr. Summerford's daughter, Vivian, wanted to sell the bus. She was sure that the bus was the one that Rosa Parks had so famously ridden on. Now she just had to prove it! An auction house decided to help her. They researched the bus. They interviewed people who had once worked for the bus company. They studied documents. All of their hard work led them to one conclusion: Rosa Parks *had* ridden on bus #2857 on that historic December day. The bus was auctioned off. Several companies bid on this piece of history. The Henry Ford Museum in Michigan had the winning bid. In October 2001, they paid \$427,919 for the bus. Now the bus is part of an exhibit at the museum. Patrons can see the bus that began a movement and remember the woman who started it by simply staying in her seat.



The Bus Where It All Began

## Questions

1. How did the auction house decide that Rosa Parks had in fact ridden on the bus owned by Mr. Summerford?

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. This story was written in the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. second person  
B. first person  
C. third person

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following is a synonym for **patron**?

A. person  
B. owner  
C. customer  
D. friend

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What was the effect of the auction house proving that Rosa Parks had been on bus #2857 when she refused to give up her seat?

A. People learned that it was really old.  
B. Mr. Summerford's daughter decided to keep it.  
C. The auction company decided to buy it.  
D. The Henry Ford Museum bought it and put it on display.

word root **dur** can mean **lasting or harden****durable, duration**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



In 1870, African American men gained the right to vote because of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Write down some thoughts about equality and freedom and voting!

Are you looking forward to being able to vote? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

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How will you decide about what to vote for? Write down your ideas! \_\_\_\_\_

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Do you think African American men were happy to be able to vote? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

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How have things changed for African American men over the last 150 years?

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A slogan is a saying to inspire people. Can you think of a good slogan and sign to encourage people to vote? Draw it here:



[illegible]

The figure shows five multiplication problems, each presented in a dotted grid:

- $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}9\phantom{0} \\ \times \phantom{0}\phantom{0}7 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}6\phantom{0} \\ \times \phantom{0}\phantom{0}4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}3\phantom{0}8 \\ \times \phantom{0}\phantom{0}3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}9\phantom{0}1 \\ \times \phantom{0}\phantom{0}9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}3\phantom{0}1 \\ \times \phantom{0}\phantom{0}2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

	5	2	9
X			2
<hr/>			

	8	2	6
X			8
<hr/>			

	4	8	8
X			3
<hr/>			

	8	4	7
X			4
<hr/>			

The diagrams illustrate the steps of a bubble sort algorithm on a 4x4 grid. Each diagram shows a grid with a horizontal line at the bottom and a vertical line on the left. The grid is divided into four columns. The first column is always empty. The second column contains a red square. The third column contains a red square and a light pink square. The fourth column contains a red square and a light pink square. The numbers in the grid represent the values being sorted. The diagrams show the progression of the algorithm:

- Initial state: 4, 8, 2, 4.
- First swap: 4, 5, 9, 9.
- Second swap: 8, 2, 2, 4.
- Final state: 4, 7, 4, 1.

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.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 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. Revolutionary War
- B. WWII
- C. WWI
- D. Civil War

$$12 \times 3 =$$

How many tens are in the number 1,900?

Is 25 a composite or a prime number?

At 1 p.m. today, Sarah will not be able to use her electronics for 3 hours. At what time will she be able to resume using her phone?

Jessica has \$34. She wants to buy something that costs \$92. How much more does she need?

Write the number that is one ten less than 5,458.

$$9 \div 3 =$$

In the equation  $29 \times 346 = 10,034$ , which number is the product?

How much greater is 176 than 44?

What number is halfway between 33 and 41?

In the parking lot there are 13 vehicles. There are 4 SUVs. What fraction of the vehicles are not SUVs?

Is 34 a composite or a prime number?

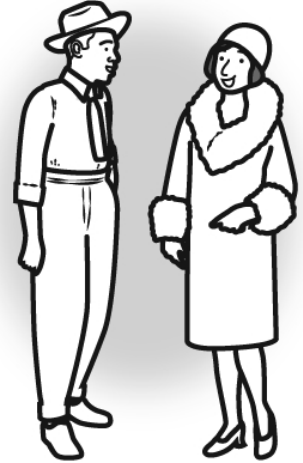
B, \_\_\_\_\_, C, G, D, H,  
E, I, F, J

Write the least possible 5-digit number using only 3 different numbers.

How many tens are in the number 50?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

During Black History Month, we celebrate the accomplishments and landmarks of African Americans. African Americans gained the right to vote with the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870. Later, women gained the right to vote with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. Write a dialogue between Anna and Sam who are both very excited about voting! Pretend you are listening, and add your own comment at the end:



Anna:

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Sam:

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Anna:

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Sam:

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Anna:

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Sam:

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If you were to run for political office, draw a picture of a sign for your campaign here:

You:

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

$4 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$



How many times  
do you need to spin?

I needed to spin \_\_\_\_\_  
time(s) to finish the page.

$9 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Spin fidget spinner. Quick!

I needed to spin \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) to finish.

$7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$42 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$21 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$56 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

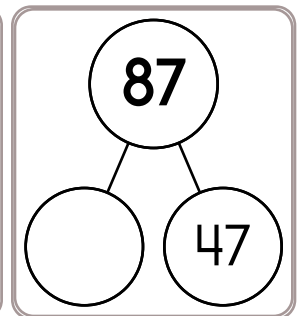
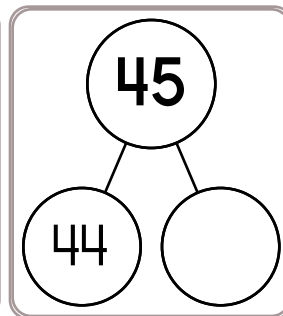
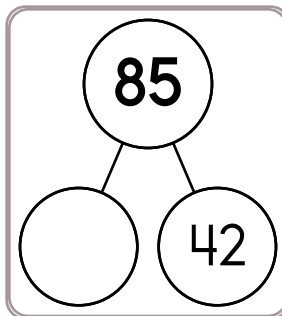
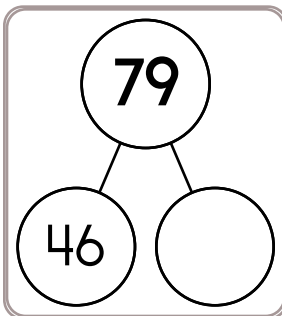
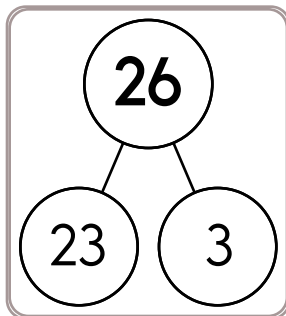
$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$8 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$



$57 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$77 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$37 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$16 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$48 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$68 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$33 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$27 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$67 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$18 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$55 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$73 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$45 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$48 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$33 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$74 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$58 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$19 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$69 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$54 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$76 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$19 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$44 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$23 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$38 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$64 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$77 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$66 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Rosa Parks

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 ways that people might  
be discriminated against?**

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**2. What does "civil rights" mean?**

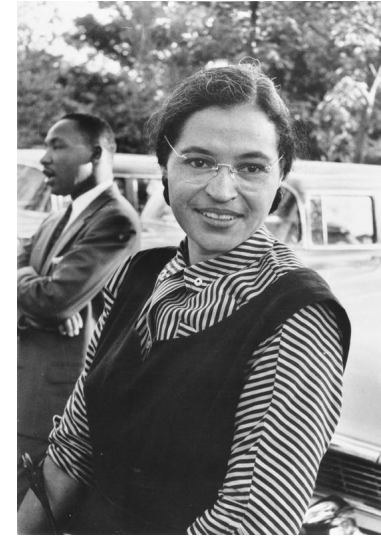
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**3. What kind of a person stands up for  
what he or she believes is right even  
though it might mean being arrested and  
having to spend time in jail?**

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Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. Her mother was a teacher. Her father was a carpenter. Rosa as a small child was often sick. When her parents separated, Rosa moved with her mother and her younger brother to her grandparents' farm outside of Montgomery, near Pine Level. She spent most of her childhood there.

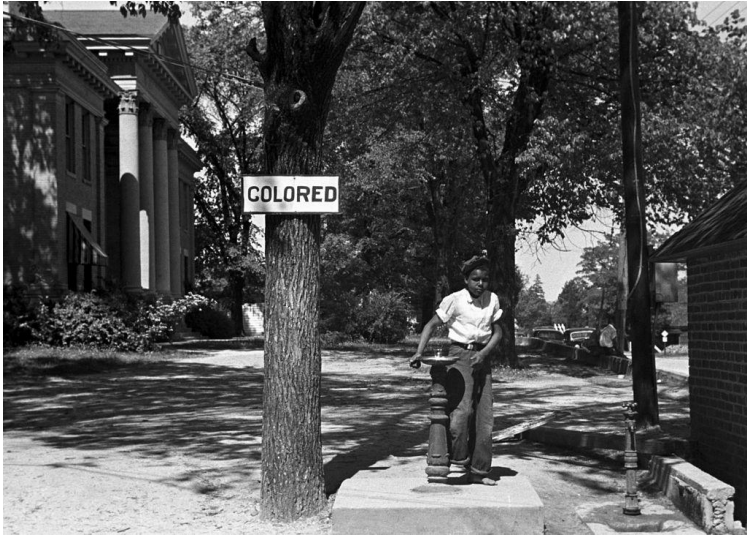




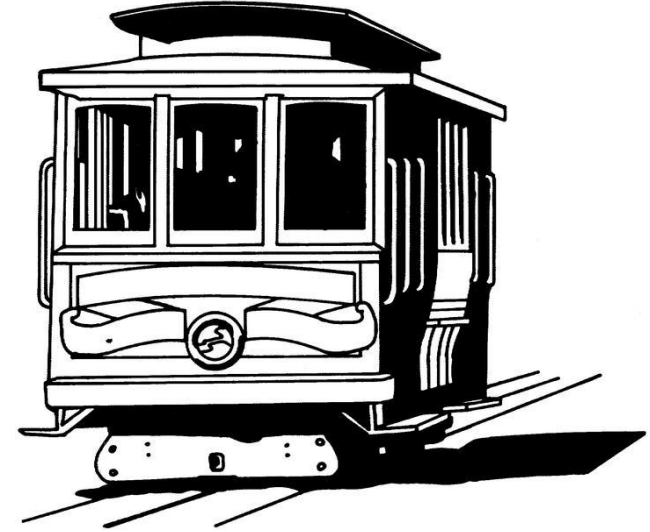
Rosa attended elementary school in Pine Level. Like other black children, she wasn't allowed to ride the school bus. She had to walk to school. Following elementary school, Rosa went to the Industrial School for Girls in Montgomery. She attended high school at a laboratory school established by the Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes. Rosa didn't graduate from high school. She dropped out to take care of her grandmother and mother.



Rosa married Raymond Parks when she was 19 years old. He was a barber in Montgomery. He was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The organization was a strong advocate for the civil rights of minorities. Raymond encouraged Rosa to get her high school diploma. She received her diploma in 1933. Fewer than 7 percent of African Americans had a high school diploma at that time.

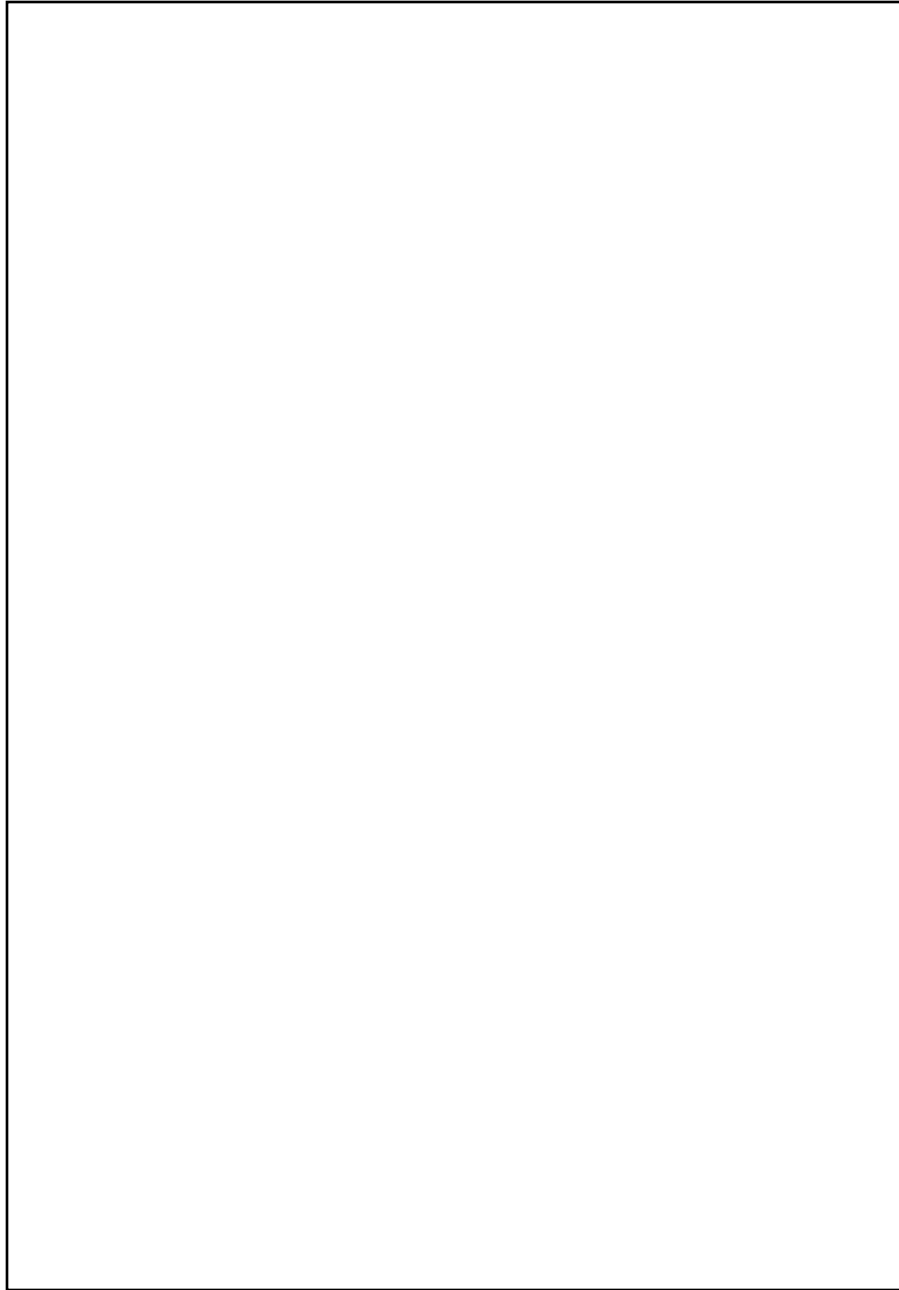


Rosa lived in a racially segregated South. Jim Crow laws mandated separation by race in retail stores and public facilities, such as on buses and trains. Voting registration requirements made it difficult for African Americans to register to vote. Rosa was successful in registering to vote on her third attempt. She joined the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP. She became a member of the Voters' League.



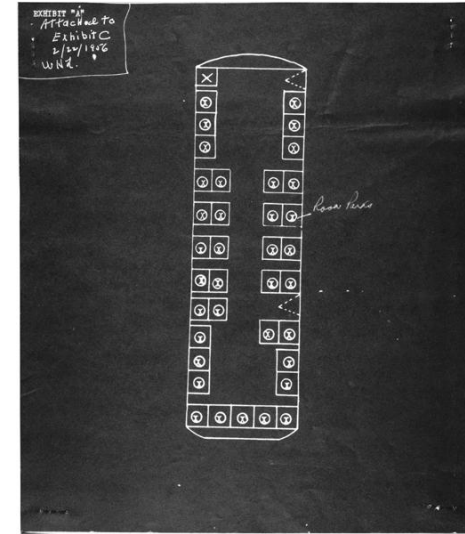
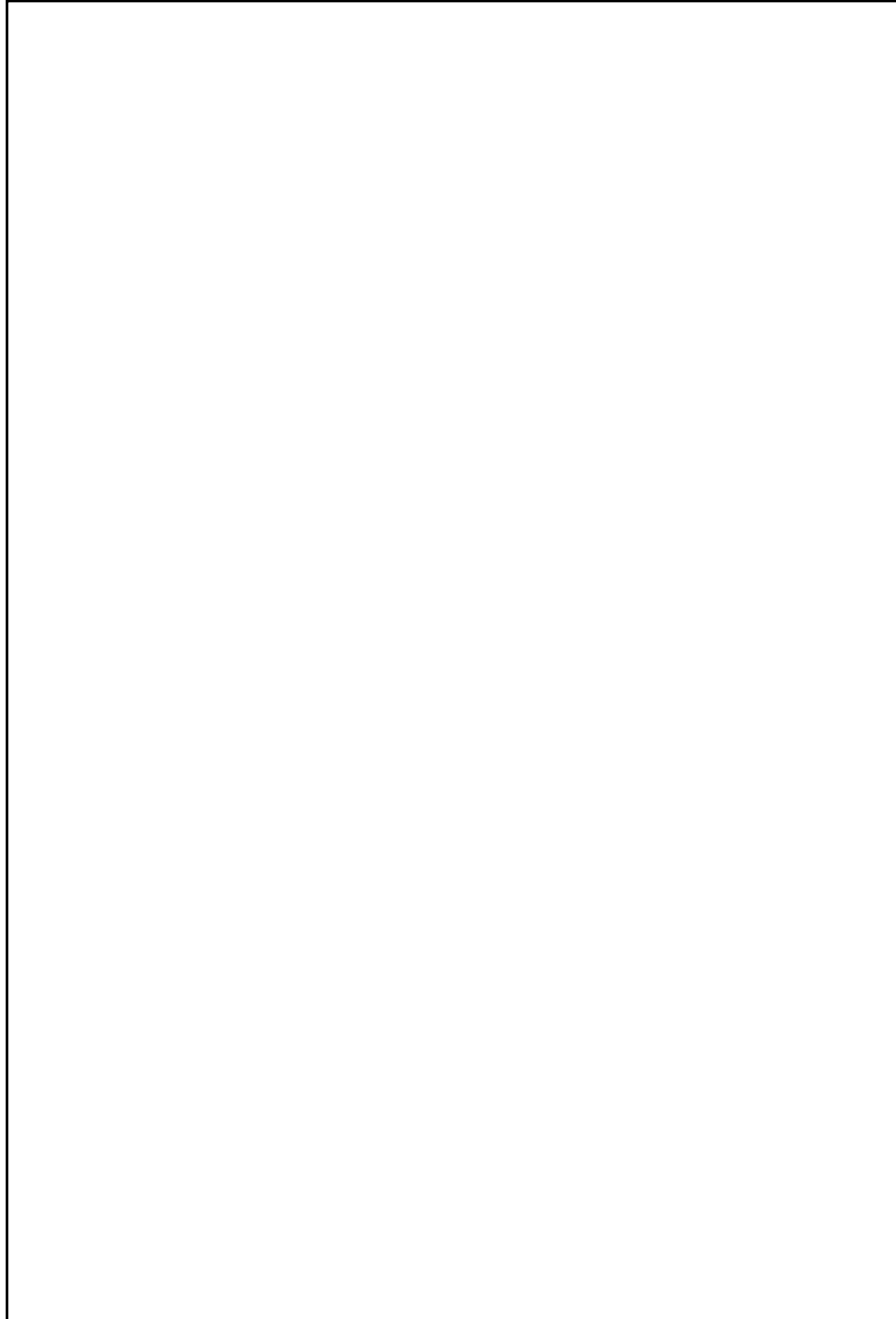
Rosa worked at a variety of jobs. Her job at Maxwell Air Force Base made her much more aware of racial segregation. There, she rode on an integrated trolley, since racial segregation was illegal on federal property. Rosa later attended a training center for activists in Tennessee. She took classes on workers' rights and racial equality.

Draw a picture of the inside of a Maxwell Air Force Base trolley.



Rosa Parks would become an international icon for resistance to racial segregation following an incident on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery. The city had passed an ordinance in 1900 that segregated people riding on the bus by race. The front of the bus was reserved for white passengers. Blacks could sit in the middle rows or the back. The sections weren't fixed. The driver was free to move the "colored" section sign.

Draw a picture of the inside of a bus in Montgomery.



If the white section filled up, the driver would simply move the section sign back to create more seats for white passengers. On that day in December, Rosa paid her fare. She sat in an empty seat in the first row of seats in the "colored" section. When the white section filled up, the driver moved the sign a few rows behind Rosa. He instructed Rosa and three other black people to move to the "colored" section. Rosa refused to move.

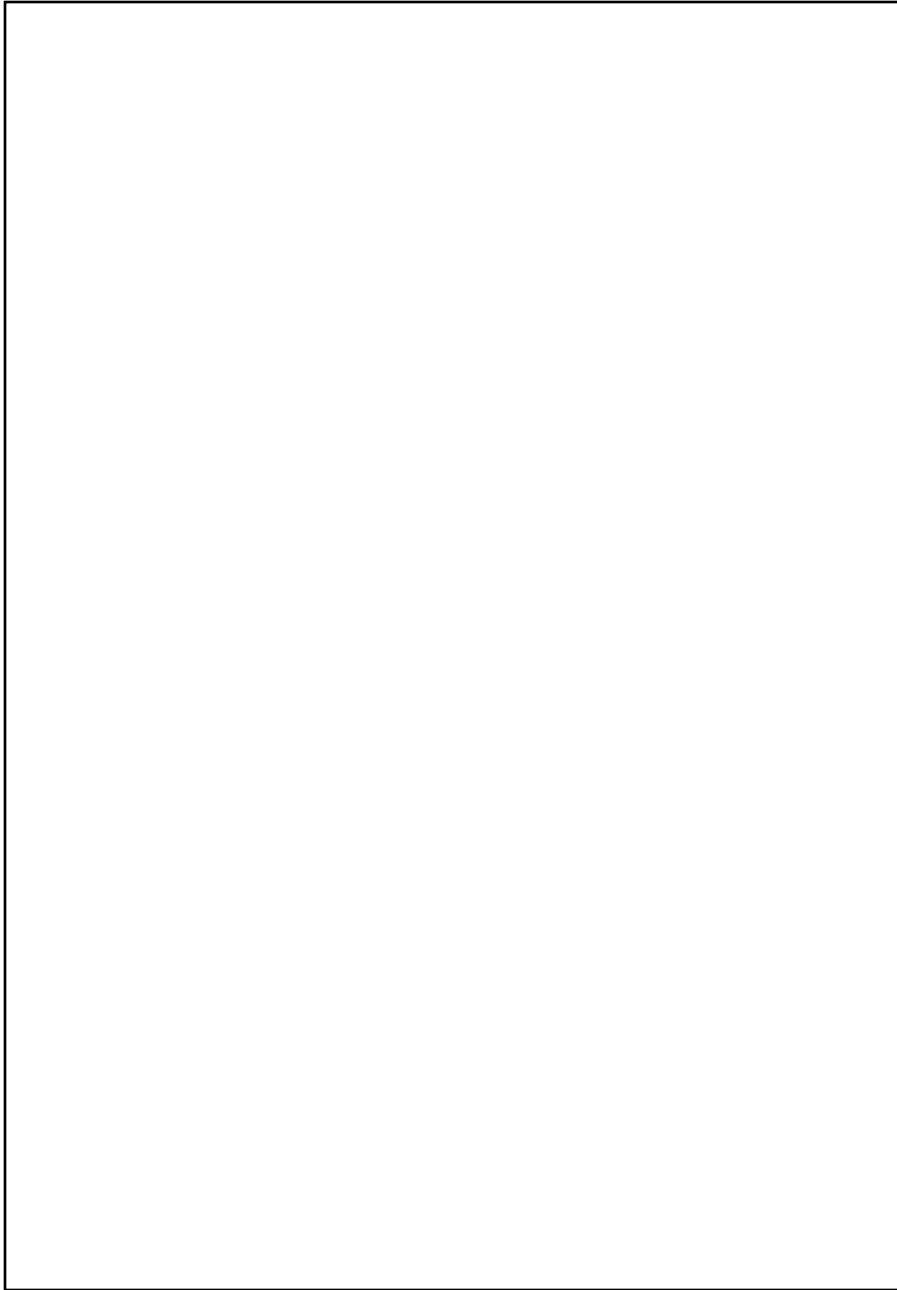


Rosa was arrested. She said that she refused to move from her seat because she wanted to see what her rights as a citizen, and as a human being, really were. Leaders of the NAACP saw Rosa's arrest as an opportune moment to organize a bus boycott in Montgomery. Organizers said the goal of the boycott was to gain respect for African Americans. They also wanted the bus companies to hire black drivers. They felt that seating in the middle of the bus should be on a first come, first served basis.



Organizers of the boycott distributed 35,000 handbills. They announced their plans at black churches. They printed a front-page article in the newspaper. They asked every African American to protest Rosa's arrest and trial by not riding on buses. The first day of the boycott was very successful. Black people carpooled. They rode in black-operated cabs. They walked.

Draw a picture of the handbill that could have been distributed by organizers of the boycott.



Rosa was the ideal candidate to test the city segregation laws. She was a mature woman with a good reputation. She was married and employed. She was also well versed in political matters. A group of activists formed the Montgomery Improvement Association to develop a strategy to help Rosa and promote civil rights. Martin Luther King, Jr., was elected president of the group. King would later become an important figure in the Civil Rights Movement.





The Montgomery Bus Boycott lasted for 381 days. Huge numbers of public transit buses remained parked. The bus company faced financial hardship. The boycott ended when the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on Alabama's buses was unconstitutional. Montgomery eventually repealed the law requiring segregation on its public buses. Rosa played a significant role in increasing the awareness of the civil rights struggles faced by African Americans. Her efforts, however, resulted in her losing her job.



In 1957, Rosa left Montgomery. She went to work as a hostess at an inn at Hampton Institute, a black college in Virginia. By the end of the year, she had relocated to Detroit. There she worked as a seamstress. In the 1960s, she began working as a secretary and receptionist in the Detroit office of John Conyers. He was an African American Congressman. She retired from that position in 1988.



The 1970s was a decade of personal loss for Rosa. Her husband died from cancer. Then her brother died from cancer. A few years later, her mother died. Rosa decided to become more active in education and civil rights. In 1980, she co-founded the Rosa L. Parks Scholarship Foundation. The foundation provided college scholarships to high school seniors. Rosa donated the majority of the money she made as a speaker to the foundation.



Seven years later, Rosa co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. The institute operated Pathways to Freedom bus tours. The tours provided young people with the opportunity to visit important civil rights and Underground Railroad sites. Rosa lived in Detroit until her death. She died of natural causes on October 24, 2005. She was 92 years old.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Rosa Parks

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

- 1. What are two ways that organizers of the bus boycott in Montgomery informed people of the boycott?**

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*Time* magazine identified Rosa Parks as one of the 20 most influential people of the twentieth century. Her numerous awards and honors included both the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. The two medals are the highest honors awarded by the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. Rosa Parks was a tireless advocate for racial equality. She was a tiny woman who took a big stand by remaining in her seat.

2. Following is a list of events in the life of Rosa Parks. Put the events in chronological order from 1-7, with 1 being the first event.

3. If I could meet Rosa Parks, one question I would ask her would be \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosa married Raymond Parks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. How did Rosa's job at Maxwell Air Force Base make her much more aware of racial segregation?  
Rosa attended elementary school in Pine Level.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. What did Rosa Parks do to encourage and support high school seniors to go to college?  
Rosa received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

\_\_\_\_\_ Rosa began working for John Conyers

\_\_\_\_\_ Rosa received her high school

[illegible]

edhelper.com 23

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

## Rosa Parks

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. Underground Railroad
- C. Great Compromise

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. How many miles did a slave go in one night?

- A. fifteen to twenty
- B. two to three
- C. twenty to thirty

3. What was the name for the person that helped move slaves from one station to another?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Underground Railroad was underground.

- A. false
- B. true

5. What could happen to someone who helped runaway slaves?

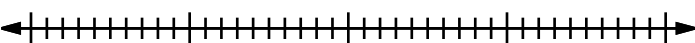
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6. What was one reason that slaves weren't taught to read or write?

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<p>What is the value of the BIG digit?</p> <p>49,8<b>0</b>9,126</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>How many hours are in one day?</p> <p>_____</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ + 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$
<p>Locate where to put the number 368,000 and label the point J.</p> <p></p> <p>364,000 <span style="float: right;">384,000</span></p>		<p>List the first four multiples of 12.</p> <p>_____</p>	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

	3	8
X		8
<hr/>		

	4	6
X		4
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	9	9
X		7
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	2	8
X		9
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	5	1
X		8
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	7	7
X		3
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	7	8
X		5
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	4	8
X		6
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	3	5
X		3
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	8	6
X		9
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	6	5
X		4
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	7	6
X		5
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	2	6
X		9
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	7	8
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	9	8
X		5
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	6	3
X		3
<hr/>		

	5	7
X		4
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	3	1
X		6
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X		4
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	6	6
X		3
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X		9
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	4	6
X		8
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Early Slave Trade

By Jane Runyon

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A slave is forced to work for someone else. Slaves are owned by their masters. Slavery did not begin in America. Slavery has been around for a very long time. The Bible tells of people captured during wars. They became slaves to their captors.

Very early slaves became house servants to their masters. More women than men were taken as slaves. Many became chambermaids.

Scientists have found signs of slavery as far back in history as 3000 B.C. These signs were found in Mesopotamia. China had slaves in 206 B.C. Early Greeks and Romans let their slaves do their work for them. Tribes in Africa used their captives as slaves.

Slave trade was conducted up and down the Nile River. Then the camel was brought to northern Africa from Arabia. Slave traders began creating routes through the Sahara Desert. Slave traders would trade their human merchandise for perfumes, cloth, and spices. These products were hard to find in the western part of Africa.

The west coast of Africa became known as the Slave Coast. Powerful African kings began to trade with Europeans. In the 1500's, Portugal, Spain, France, and England all wanted to be part of the slave trade. England's strong navy helped them to take control of slave trading in the Atlantic area.

Spain and Portugal began exploring the New World in the late 1400's. They tried to enslave the "Indians" they found in this new part of the world. The natives in this area were not immune to the diseases the Europeans brought with them. Whole tribes died out. The Spanish and Portuguese needed strong bodies. They had discovered that the lands in the New World were good for growing sugar. Growing sugar cane is hard work. When the natives began dying out, the need for new workers became great. Slaves from the jungles of Africa were brought to the Caribbean islands to replace the "Indians."

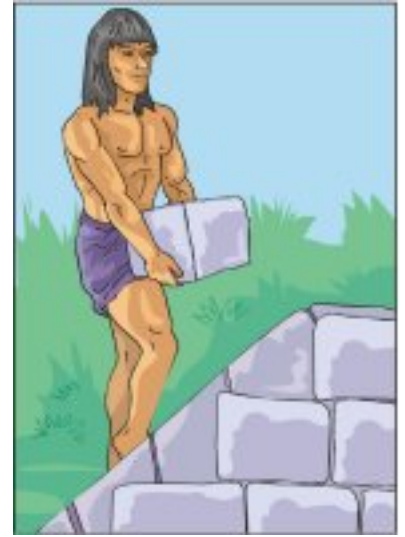
As the Europeans moved farther inland, the need for slave labor increased. The Spanish and Portuguese started colonies in what is today Brazil and Central America. The English took control of the trade routes to the north. By the middle 1600's, the English began to set up a trade route that looked like a triangle.

The triangular trade route became strong in the 1700's. Let's say you were a trader. You would buy slaves along the west coast of Africa. You would load them on your ship. You would set sail for islands in the Caribbean. This was called the Middle Passage.

Many slaves died during this voyage. They were kept in cramped quarters below the deck of the ship. The trip could last from 25 to 60 days. Meals consisted of rice or corn or beans. They were fed twice a day. Each slave received one pint of water with each meal. The living areas were dirty. Human waste filled the area. Disease spread fast.

When you reached your port, you would sell your cargo of slaves. You would take the money you earned from the sale and buy rum, sugar, and molasses. You would load these on your ship and head north. When you reached the eastern coast of the American colonies, you might stop at Boston or New York. At this port you would again sell your merchandise. You would take the money you made from this sale and purchase lumber, furniture, or guns. You would put this on your ship and set sail for London. When you reached London, you would sell the goods. If business was good, you made a profit on each of your sales. If you did a good job, you made a lot of money. Many merchants made this trip many times. They became very wealthy.

The slaves that you brought to the Caribbean islands were resold. Some were sold to sugar plantation owners on the islands. Some were sold to merchants from the eastern colonies as house servants. From the late 1700's to the middle 1800's, many slaves were sent to the southern colonies to work on cotton plantations. It is estimated that when slavery was at its peak, 90,000 slaves a year were brought across the Atlantic.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Slave traders used goods to buy slaves. In 1690, an English trader could buy a healthy slave for about 5.5 pounds of goods. That same slave would have been resold in Virginia for 15 pounds of goods. By 1760, the cost to the trader would have been 14 pounds of goods. The trader would sell him or her in Virginia for about 45 pounds of goods.

The life of a slave has never been easy. The hardships they had to endure were in many cases inhuman. No, slavery did not begin in America. Some experts say that it did not end here either. That remains to be seen.

## Early Slave Trade

## Questions

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\_\_\_\_\_ 1. People choose to become slaves.

- A. True
- B. False

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Where does evidence show the first slaves might have lived?

- A. American colonies
- B. Mesopotamia
- C. France
- D. Egypt

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What were most of the earliest slaves used for?

- A. Building
- B. Teaching
- C. Housework
- D. Bookkeeping

4. How did most people become slaves in the early times?

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5. Describe the conditions a slave might have to survive while being brought to the New World.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. What was the trip from Africa to the New World called?

- A. A Caribbean cruise
- B. The Triangular Trade Route
- C. A trip to the colonies
- D. The Middle Passage



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

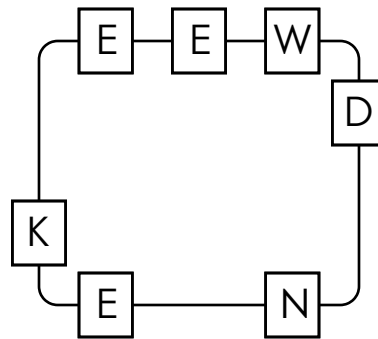
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What did slave traders sell their slave cargo for?
- A. Guns and furniture
  - B. Beds and sugar
  - C. Rum and molasses
  - D. Money and goods
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Where did slaves sold to the southern colonies work?
- A. In schools
  - B. On ships
  - C. On plantations
  - D. In stores

The vowels are missing in the word search.  
Fill in the missing vowels and circle the words.

M	S	C		N		C	N	C	F
		N	R		Y		L	D	J
	R	L		V		R	D		
N			D	W		N	D		W
B	R		V		Y	F			N
B		S	H		S			D	C
C	A	L	C	U	L	A	T	O	R
R		R	W	C		R	N		R
H		L	F	R	G		L		
D	F	F		N	N	Y	S	N	S

ROYAL • OVERDUE • CALCULATOR  
FUNNY • WINDOW • SCENIC • HALF  
GALE • MAIN • BUSHES • CORNER  
BRAVE

Write the hidden word. Start at one letter and then move either left or right.



Which reference material would you consult to find the answer to this question?  
How do you pronounce the word disseminate?

Which is larger, 0.9 or 7?

Is 16 smaller than 61?

Which is larger,  $\frac{3}{5}$  or  $\frac{4}{5}$  ?

4  $\overline{)32}$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the way from START to END by passing only through numbers that are multiples of nine.

You are not allowed to go diagonally. Good luck!

START	891	432	918	387	369	729	522	896	578
432	711	551	270	990	702	693	315	638	178
486	513	247	621	153	558	452	85	763	301
355	146	733	3	494	45	8	287	455	822
803	323	571	689	566	846	810	451	392	363
166	347	455	211	885	876	198	171	956	147
659	470	636	8	555	29	243	837	611	652
399	233	598	550	266	966	612	55	806	147
544	871	425	363	926	954	684	821	485	674
830	457	872	553	760	864	531	567	855	END

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.

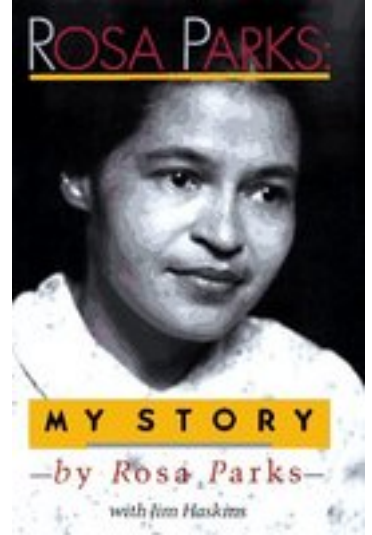
Black Americans knew that these laws were about more than being told to use separate facilities. They were about being treated badly. The separate facilities for blacks were poorly maintained, if at all. Jim Crow laws were based on racist beliefs.

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. What does "boycott" mean?

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


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

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

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

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The factors of 24 are _____ 8 _____ 24			$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ + 93 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Circle the relative adverb. After fourth period is when I eat lunch this year.			
Fill in the missing fraction. $\frac{1}{5}$ , $\frac{2}{5}$ , _____ , $\frac{4}{5}$	Circle the largest number. 506    475    457 470    468    483	$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ - 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Nathan went on a hike with his father. They hiked for 3 days and camped out at night. They hiked 21 miles. What was the average number of miles they hiked each day?

Mrs. Lee made 4 kinds of sandwiches for the picnic. She made the same number of each kind. If she made 44 sandwiches, how many of each kind did she make?

Sara picked 9 tulips. Of the tulips, 4 are red. Write the fraction that names the part of the tulips that is red.

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

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

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

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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. personification  
C. metaphor  
D. onomatopoeia

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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. secretary  
B. treasurer  
C. vice president  
D. president

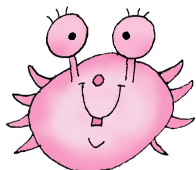
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

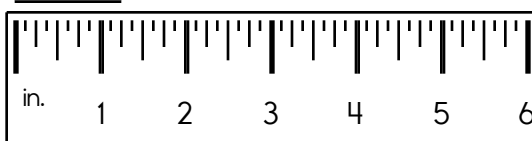
What are 10 equal to?

\_\_\_\_\_



Write the length in inches.

\_\_\_\_\_



$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Round to the nearest ten.

8,887 is rounded to \_\_\_\_\_

86,973 is rounded to \_\_\_\_\_

98,381 is rounded to \_\_\_\_\_

There are six cars parked in a row exactly the same distance from each other. The first car is 30 inches from the second car. The first car is 60 inches from the third car. How far is the fifth car from the second car?

\_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ blin  
☐ blink  
☐ bliink  
☐ blik

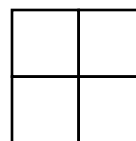
Write the number for nine thousand, five hundred four.

\_\_\_\_\_

How many feet are in three yards?

\_\_\_\_\_

Color in  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



Which number is five thousand, two hundred fourteen?

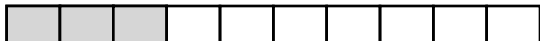
52,014    5,214  
50,214    1,542

If  $d = 16$ , then what does  $d - 7$  equal?

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ + 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write the shaded part as a decimal.



\_\_\_\_\_

Share 12 equally among 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Ms. Johnson is making a stuffed penguin for her grandson's birthday. She paid \$7.29 for the fabric, \$0.97 for the eyes, \$0.43 for the thread, and \$1.19 for the stuffing. She also paid \$1.56 for a bow to put on the penguin's neck. She could have bought a stuffed penguin from a store for \$19. How much did she save by making the penguin herself?

Megan gave a speech to the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade classes about Women's Equality Day. At the end of her speech, she gave each person in the auditorium a packet of 7 information sheets about women's equality. There were 146 people in the auditorium. How many sheets were given out?

Fill in the missing numbers.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 8 = 8 + 24$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 6 = 24 + 24$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 9 = 30 + 15$$

Pam needs to buy water for the cafeteria.

"Can you please pick up 62 quarts of water?" asked the principal.

When Pam got to the store, they only sold water in gallon containers. How many gallons should she buy? (Hint: 1 gallon = 4 quarts)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

edHelper

# Gwendolyn Brooks

By Jane Runyon

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Gwendolyn Brooks was a poet. Her poetry earned her the first Pulitzer Prize for poetry ever awarded to a black woman. She was named the 1994 Jefferson Lecturer. This is the highest award the United States gives to someone in the field of arts. How did these honors come about? How could a black child born in Kansas reach such heights?

Gwendolyn was born on June 7, 1917, in Topeka, Kansas. She didn't spend much time in Kansas. Her parents moved to Chicago, Illinois, shortly after her birth. If you had asked Gwendolyn where she was from, she would have told you that she was a "Chicagoan" through and through.

The Brooks family wasn't rich. They struggled to make ends meet. But her family was filled with love. In later life, Gwendolyn had little time for people who blamed their poverty for their hard lives. She believed you could still live a happy, productive life without being rich.

Gwendolyn's first poem was published when she was just thirteen years old. She wrote "Eventide" which was printed in *American Childhood Magazine*. Some time later she was fortunate enough to meet James Weldon Johnson and Langston Hughes. Both of these men had become famous for their poetry. Both men gave Gwendolyn the same advice. They told her to write. They encouraged her to write anytime and as often as she could. They told her to read all of the poetry she could find. It's easy to see that this advice led her to her first job as a poetry writer on a Chicago publication. She was only seventeen years old.

In 1938, Gwendolyn married Henry Blakely and moved to a small apartment on the south side of Chicago. She and Henry had two children, Henry, Jr., and Nora. Being a wife and mother did not keep her from writing. In 1943, she won the Midwestern Writers Conference Poetry Award. In 1945, she published her first book of poetry called, *A Street in Bronzeville*.

The awards began to roll in. She was named one of America's "Ten Young Women of the Year" by *Mademoiselle* magazine. She won a Guggenheim Fellowship. Gwendolyn's poetry meant something to the people who read it. A second book of poems, *Annie Allen*, was published in 1949. This led to Brooks receiving the coveted Pulitzer Prize in 1950. She was asked to read her poetry in the Library of Congress by President John F. Kennedy in 1962. She became a poetry consultant to the Library of Congress in 1985.

What made Gwendolyn Brooks' poetry so important? She had many styles of writing. She followed the styles of classic poets like Chaucer and Spenser. She wrote sonnets like Shakespeare. She wrote ballads that had the feel of the blues music popular at the time. She wrote narrative poems that told stories. Her characters became real to the readers. She wrote of Annie Allen trying on a hat. She wrote of DeWitt Williams going to the cemetery. Her readers could imagine Satin-Legs Smith trying to decide what clothes to wear.

Gwendolyn Brooks had the ability to give hope to blacks who were struggling with everyday life. She opened a window to allow whites to see what the ordinary existence of blacks was like. She kept herself and her dreams in her poetry. She never lost sight of what was real and what was imagined.

A poet laureate is someone appointed by government to represent that government by writing poetry for special occasions. It is a very special title. Gwendolyn Brooks was appointed poet laureate of the state of Illinois in 1968. She used her title to bring poetry into the lives of many who might not have known it. She scheduled public poetry readings. She set up classes. She held poetry writing contests for children. She wanted inner-city children to have the chance to let poetry into their lives.

Gwendolyn Brooks died on December 3, 2000. She left a legacy for all people. She proved that poetry can be read and understood by all people, rich or poor, white or black. Poetry is for all people.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Gwendolyn Brooks

## Questions

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\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Gwendolyn Brooks began life in Illinois.

- A. True
- B. False

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What made Gwendolyn Brooks' early life special?

- A. Her family traveled a lot.
- B. Her family was filled with love.
- C. Her family was well-to-do.
- D. Her family had many children.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What kind of poetry tells a story?

- A. Ballad
- B. Limericks
- C. Sonnet
- D. Narrative

4. What advice did Langston Hughes and James Weldon Johnson give to a young Gwendolyn?

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5. What did Gwendolyn Brooks do to bring poetry into the lives of poor black people?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. What prize was Gwendolyn Brooks the first black woman to receive?

- A. Pulitzer Prize for Poetry
- B. Top Ten Young Woman
- C. Nobel Prize for Literature
- D. Jefferson Lecturer

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is a poet laureate?

- A. A writer who wants to be a poet
- B. A poet appointed by a government to write poetry for special occasions
- C. A woman poet
- D. A poetry teacher

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What state did Gwendolyn Brooks call home?

- A. Kansas
- B. Indiana
- C. Illinois
- D. Chicago

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in each box of the edHelperKu puzzle, using the numbers from 1 to 4.

Every row must contain the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Every column must contain the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In a cage with a plus sign, the given number will be the sum of all the digits in the cage.

3	9+	3+	5+
	1234	1	1234
4			3
	1234	1234	
5+	8+		
1234	3	1234	1234
	2	7+	
1234		3	1234

Fill in the blanks. These equations are from the puzzle above.

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + 2 = 5$$

$$3 + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 8$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + 4 = 9$$

$$3 + \underline{\quad} = 7$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 3 = 5$$

$$1 + \underline{\quad} = 3$$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

edHelper

# Steps to Higher Education

By Jane Runyon

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President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. The Civil War ended in 1865. Both of these events were meant to bring freedom to slaves. Leaders of the country understood that it would take more to truly bring freedom and equality to blacks in America.

Education would be the key to achieving real freedom. Many slave owners had withheld education from the slaves. Publicly they stated that it was a waste of time to educate blacks. They said slaves didn't have the ability to learn like white people did. Privately, they were afraid. They were afraid to let slaves learn to read and write. The slaves might learn how to overthrow their owners. They would learn about freedom and want it for themselves.

The Methodist Episcopal Church decided to start its own university. The cries to abolish slavery had already begun. The church realized the need to set up schools to educate blacks. These blacks would have to educate other blacks when they won their freedom. In 1856, Wilberforce University was founded. The aim of the university was to create elementary teachers. These teachers would provide basic education to black children.

Wilberforce University was named for a British citizen, William Wilberforce. Mr. Wilberforce did not like slavery. He was very wealthy. He donated money to causes which he believed would eliminate slavery in the world. The university named for him was set up in Ohio. It was the first all black college in the United States with a black president.

In 1863, Wilberforce closed its doors. A year later, the African Methodist Episcopal Church bought the school and opened it again. The first bachelor's degrees were awarded in 1867.

Howard University was chartered in 1867. As the Civil War came to an end, it was decided that free blacks were going to need a lot of help understanding their new rights. Howard was established for both male and female blacks with high academic potential. The campus of Howard University is in Washington, D.C. In 1869, it was ready to accept its first law students.

There were only six students in the first law classes at Howard. They met in the homes of the professors. By the end of the first term, the class had grown to twenty-two students. In the beginning, it took two years of study to earn a law degree. It wasn't until 1900 that the law requirements were officially changed to a three-year program.

Howard graduated its first woman lawyer, Charlotte Ray, in 1872. There are other distinguished graduates. Thurgood Marshall was the first black to serve on the United States Supreme Court. Vernon Jordan became the president of the National Urban League. Sharon Pratt Kelly became the mayor of the District of Columbia.

Both Wilberforce and Howard stepped up to give an education to blacks. This education had been withheld for many years. Blacks and whites both realized just how important an education would be for newly freed blacks. They had been promised rights by the Constitution. They needed to know how to use and protect those rights. Education was the key. These schools provided the first steps.



William Wilberforce

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Steps to Higher Education

## Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Wilberforce University was named for a former slave.  
A. False  
B. True
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In which state is Wilberforce University located?  
A. Ohio  
B. Indiana  
C. Illinois  
D. Virginia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was the original goal of Wilberforce University?  
A. To provide lawyers for free blacks  
B. To provide a place for slaves to hide  
C. To provide teachers for free blacks  
D. To provide free education for blacks
4. Why did the Methodist Church feel there was a need for schools for blacks?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why do you think Howard University created a school of law?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Howard University had a large number of people in their first class.  
A. True  
B. False
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Where is Howard University School of Law located?  
A. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
B. Boston, Massachusetts  
C. New York City  
D. Washington, D.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Where are the rights of people listed?  
A. Constitution  
B. Mayflower Compact  
C. Bible  
D. Declaration of Independence

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Three consecutive numbers have a sum of 351. What are the numbers?

I am a 4-digit number greater than 7,000. My first and last digits are the same. Write any number that fits this.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## The Beginning of the End of Segregation in America

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. When were black people in America given the same rights as white people?**

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**2. What does segregation mean?**

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Linda Brown was going into third grade in 1951. She lived in Topeka, Kansas. Her father asked that she be allowed to go to a school closer to home. The Topeka school board said no. Linda Brown was black. The school she wanted to go to was segregated. Only white children could go there. At that time, segregation was legal. In a court case in 1896, the Supreme Court had ruled that it was all right for businesses to force blacks to use separate facilities as long as the black facilities were equal. This famous case was *Plessy v. Ferguson*. This "separate but equal" ruling divided black people from whites in schools, theaters, hospitals, buses, and trains.





Linda Brown's father and twelve other families took the Topeka, Kansas, board of education to court. The district and state courts upheld the *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling. The case was appealed. In 1954, a lawyer named Thurgood Marshall argued the case in the Supreme Court.



The Supreme Court ruled 9-0 in favor of the black students. The Court said that even if the white and black schools were equal in quality, the separation of whites and blacks was unconstitutional. The ruling meant that black and white children could go to school together. It meant that segregation in schools was illegal and must stop. Two years later in 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on public buses must stop, too. But change didn't come easily. In 1957 in Little Rock, Arkansas, President Eisenhower sent soldiers to help nine black students integrate Little Rock Central High School.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## The Beginning of the End of Segregation in America

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



In 1960, a little girl named Ruby Bridges made news. When Ruby was only six years old, she was the first black child to go to an all-white elementary school in Louisiana. Ruby was escorted to and from school by U.S. Marshalls to keep her safe. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* is considered a landmark case, one of the most important rulings in the history of our Supreme Court. It opened the way for others to challenge segregation laws. It set in motion the American civil rights movement. It was the beginning of the end of segregation in the United States.

**1. Segregation in schools was outlawed by the Supreme Court in the year**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court ruling made**

\_\_\_\_\_

**legal.**

**3. What is a "landmark case"?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Queen Bess: Aviator Bessie Coleman

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. Who are some famous women pilots you can think of?**

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**2. Do you have a goal or dream that you would like to achieve? What is it?**

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**3. What is a role model?**

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In 1920, the airplane was a fairly new invention. Young Bessie Coleman wanted to learn to fly. But not one flight school in the United States would teach her. Why? Bessie had two strikes against her. She was black and she was female. But Bessie didn't let that stop her. She became a role model for women and African Americans.



Bessie Coleman was born on January 26, 1892, in Texas. Her mother, Susan, was the daughter of slaves. Her father was a Native American Cherokee. They were poor sharecroppers. Bessie's father left the family when she was only eight years old. Susan Coleman found work as a maid. Bessie had to take care of her younger sisters while their mother worked. Susan, who had never learned to read, wanted her children to get an education. Bessie went to school through eighth grade. She was very good at math and reading. When she was twelve years old, she read about the Wright brothers and their flying machine. She began to dream about someday flying a plane herself. She read everything she could find about airplanes and flying.



Bessie earned money doing laundry. She helped her mother raise her younger sisters. She told her mother she wanted to "be somebody." When she was 23 years old, Bessie moved to Chicago to live with her older brothers. There she got a job in a barber shop doing manicures. She heard thrilling stories about the pilots in World War I. Her brother told her some pilots were French women. She met a newspaper publisher named Robert Abbot.

Abbot's newspaper, the *Chicago Defender*, was the largest African American weekly paper in the U.S. Bessie told Mr. Abbot about her dream to become "somebody" and learn to fly. Mr. Abbot told Bessie she should go to France where there were many good flying schools. Everyone of all races could attend schools there. Bessie took on a second job to earn the money to go to France. She had to learn to speak the language, too.



Bessie did it! She earned her pilot's license in June 1921. That was almost two years before Amelia Earhart did. Bessie was the first African American and the first black woman to earn an aviation pilot's license. She returned to the U.S. but soon found out she needed more training to become a stunt pilot. That seemed to be the only way she could earn her living by flying. She went back to France the next year to learn to do figure eights, barrel rolls, and loop-the-loops. She spent a few months in Europe learning all she needed to begin her barnstorming career. Barnstormers performed at county fairs and carnivals. "Queen Bess" was very popular with both blacks and whites. She thrilled onlookers with her stunt flying.



Bessie was badly injured in a crash in 1923, and it took her a year to recover. But it didn't keep her from doing what she loved. Bessie continued to perform in air shows. She began to do parachuting, too. She also gave speeches at universities, flying schools, and town halls. She wanted black people and women to know that if she could realize her dream, they could, too. She was often interviewed by newspapers. Sadly, Bessie Coleman died at the age of 34. She was a passenger in a plane that suddenly flipped over, and she fell to her death. She was not wearing her seatbelt because she was planning a parachute jump for a show the next day. She needed to be unbuckled so she could lean over the side of the plane to find the best landing site for her jump. The plane crashed, killing the pilot, too. In 2006, Bessie Coleman's name was inducted in the National Aviation Hall of Fame.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Queen Bess: Aviator Bessie Coleman

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

1. **Bessie Coleman was the first**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**AND the first**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**to earn an aviation pilot's license.**

2. **What sparked Bessie's interest in flying?**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Imagine that you are Bessie Coleman. Write a persuasive speech that she might have given at a university during her lifetime. Remember that she wanted black people and women to know that if she could realize her dream, they could, too.**

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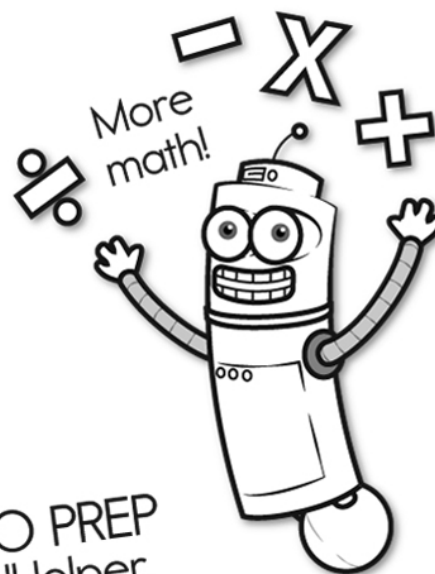
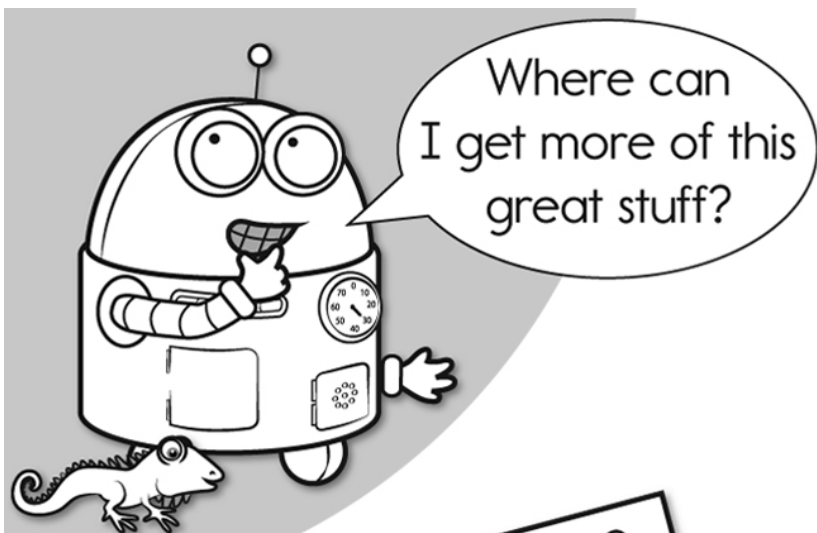
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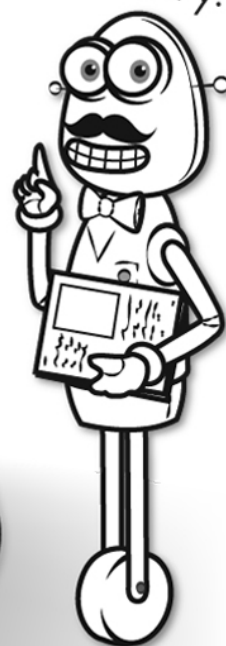


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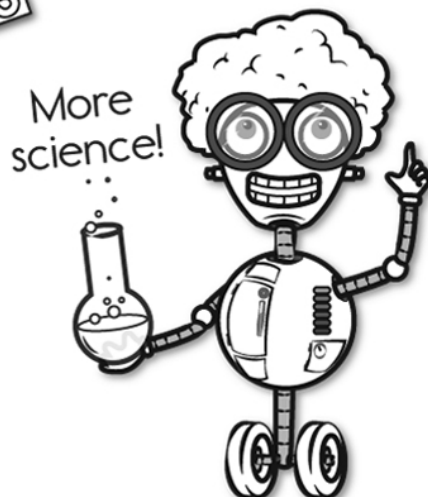
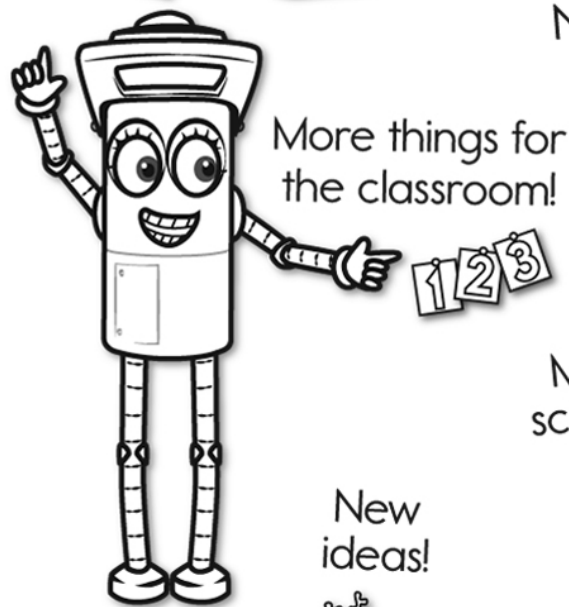
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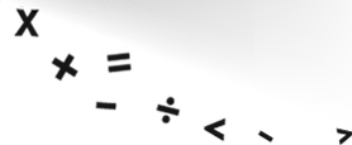
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