

Name: _____

Rosa Parks's Childhood

By Erin Horner

On February 4, 1913, Rosa Parks was born in Tuskegee, Alabama. When Rosa was two years old, she moved to Pine Level, Alabama. She and her baby brother moved in with her grandparents. They lived on a farm. They raised chickens and grew vegetables. Rosa enjoyed life on the farm. She liked to help her grandparents. Rosa used to pick cotton in the fall. It was hard work. Rosa worked from "can to can't." They would start to work when you *can* see the sun at dawn and stop when you *can't* at sundown. In her free time, Rosa liked to go fishing. She also loved to read. Rosa was a very smart girl. She learned a lot from the books that she read. She also learned a lot from her grandpa. Rosa's grandpa told her stories about his relatives. They had been slaves. Slaves were not treated kindly. At an early age, Rosa realized that even though her family members were no longer slaves, they were not truly free. The gap between white people and black people was too wide. She was right. Many years later, Rosa Parks did something about that. She refused to give her seat on a bus to a white person. This helped to spark a movement. Rosa's decision helped her people find *true* freedom and the rights they deserved.



Rosa Parks's Childhood

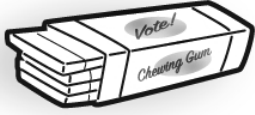
Questions

1. Even though Rosa's family members were no longer slaves, she didn't feel that they were truly free. Why?

2. Rosa picked cotton in the fall. Approximately how many hours would she work each day?
 - A. 2
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 6
3. What is this passage mainly about?
 - A. Rosa Parks's childhood
 - B. life on a farm
 - C. the difference between the way white and black people were treated
 - D. the best way to pick cotton
4. Rosa's grandpa used to tell her stories. Which of the following was the effect of that?
 - A. She learned to love stories.
 - B. She decided to go to school and learn more.
 - C. She learned that blacks were no longer slaves but they were not truly free.
 - D. She wanted to pick more cotton.

Name: _____

Did you know that at one time women and African Americans couldn't vote? In 2020, the theme for Black History Month is voting. Here are some juicy tidbits about voting for you to chew on!



The Fifteenth Amendment gave African American men the right to vote in 1870. How do you think a person feels when he or she votes for the first time? _____

The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote in 1920. Does it surprise you that women couldn't vote before then? _____

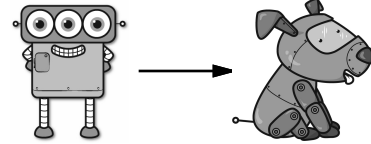
What do you think your class at school would like to vote on? _____

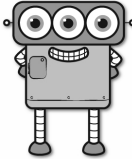

Would it be fun to design a voting box for your school? Draw a fancy voting box with a slot in the top for people to put a ballot in: _____



Name: _____

Help Robot find Rover. Color the boxes with even sums to make a path.



	$9 + 5 =$	$9 + 7 =$	$4 + 2 =$	$2 + 2 =$	$8 + 2 =$	$3 + 2 =$	$9 + 2 =$
$2 + 1 =$	$2 + 1 =$	$4 + 9 =$	$7 + 8 =$	$2 + 7 =$	$3 + 1 =$	$6 + 2 =$	$3 + 7 =$
$3 + 4 =$	$6 + 2 =$	$3 + 1 =$	$7 + 3 =$	$9 + 1 =$	$9 + 1 =$	$4 + 8 =$	$3 + 5 =$
$6 + 3 =$	$1 + 7 =$	$5 + 9 =$	$6 + 7 =$	$7 + 8 =$	$3 + 4 =$	$4 + 5 =$	$2 + 4 =$
$5 + 2 =$	$3 + 9 =$	$8 + 6 =$	$2 + 9 =$	$4 + 3 =$	$4 + 1 =$	$9 + 8 =$	$7 + 8 =$
$9 + 8 =$	$2 + 3 =$	$5 + 5 =$	$6 + 4 =$	$8 + 4 =$	$6 + 8 =$	$1 + 7 =$	$5 + 3 =$
$1 + 2 =$	$8 + 3 =$	$1 + 8 =$	$4 + 3 =$	$5 + 8 =$	$4 + 9 =$	$8 + 7 =$	$2 + 4 =$ 

Name: _____

Madam C.J. Walker

By Brenda B. Covert

Sarah Breedlove had a problem. It was a scalp problem. She was losing her hair. She made a product to put on her head. Her hair grew back. Other women needed help for their hair. Sarah decided to start her own company. She had married a man named C.J. Walker. She was known as Madam C.J. Walker. She used this name for her business. Her product was Madam Walker's Wonderful Hair Grower. Her company made other hair care products. Madam Walker worked hard. She sold her products door-to-door. Then she hired women to do that job. She became rich! It happened more than one hundred years ago. She was the first black woman in America to become a self-made millionaire.



Madam C.J. Walker

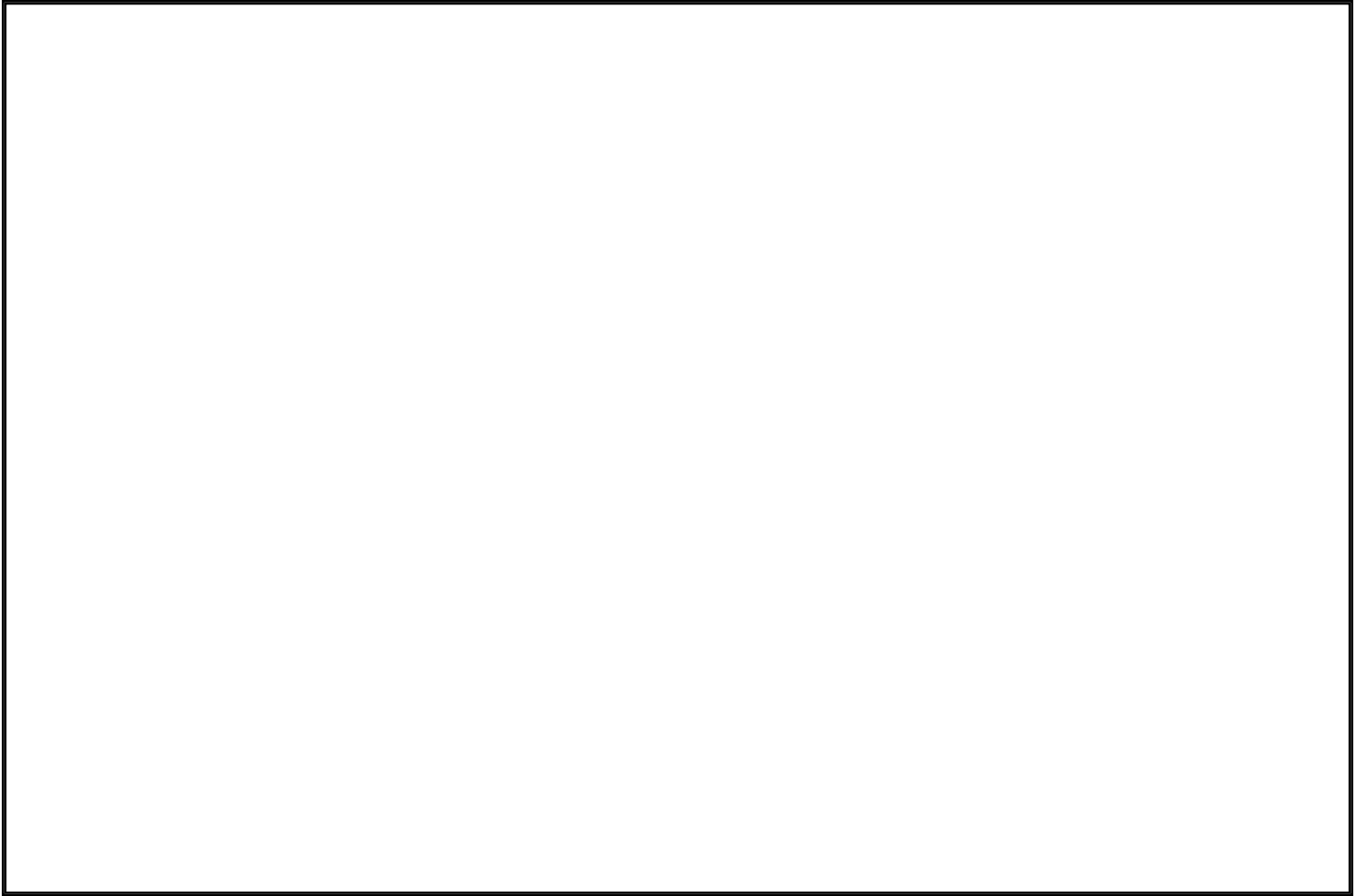
Questions

- _____ 1. Why did Madam C.J. Walker make a hair growing product?
- A. to get rich
 - B. to become famous
 - C. to make her hair grow back
 - D. to help others
- _____ 2. How were the hair care products sold?
- A. by putting ads on the Internet
 - B. in stores
 - C. by selling them door-to-door
 - D. by calling buyers on the phone
3. Madam C. J. Walker was the first black woman in America to become a self-made _____.

Name: _____

Garrett Morgan- Invent!

Garrett Morgan was a master inventor. His invention of the traffic signal keeps everyone on the road safe! Draw yourself driving in the streets of your town.



I am driving to _____

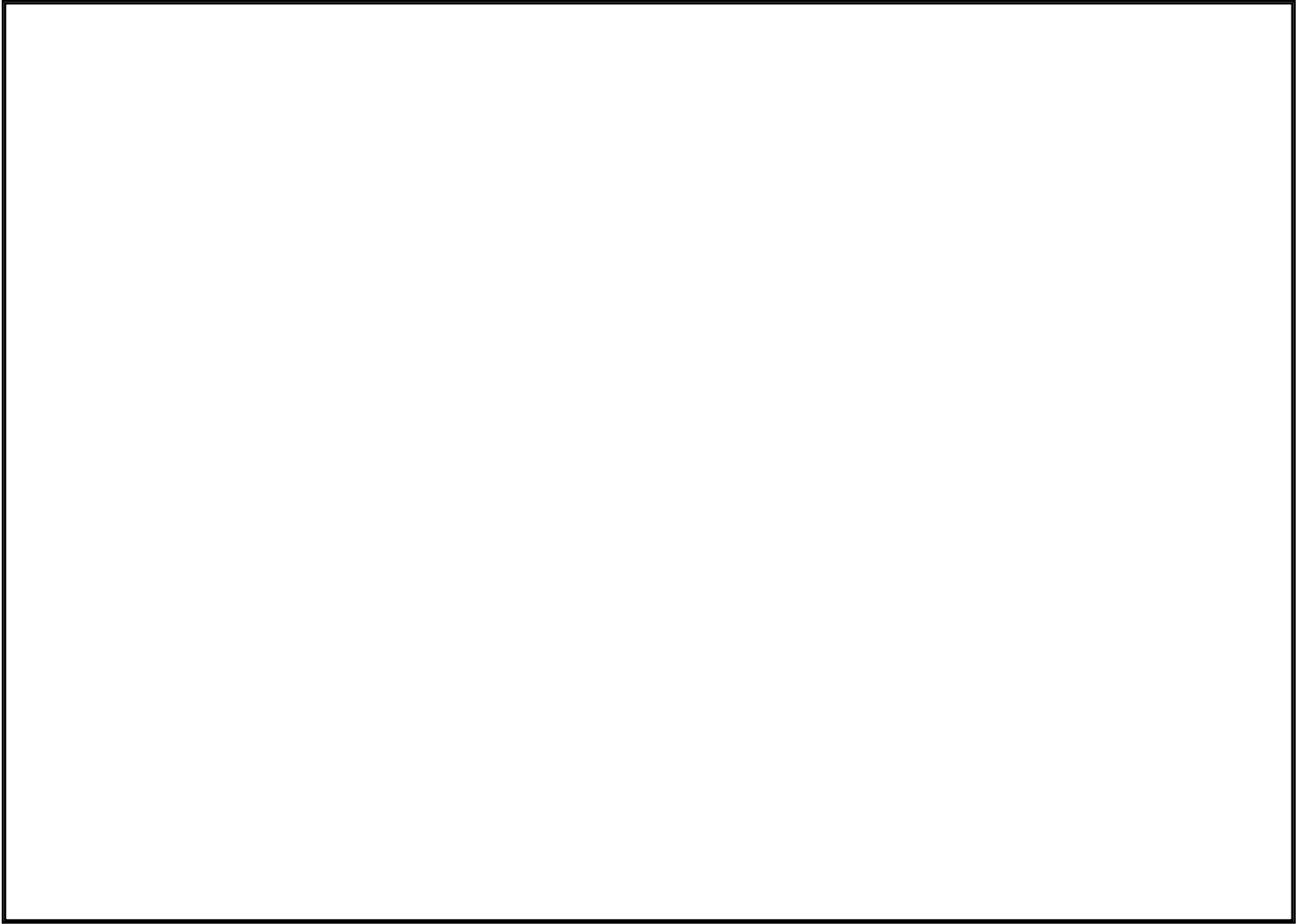
My favorite place to drive to with my family is _____

I would like to invent _____

Name: _____

George Washington Carver-Discover!

Do you like peanut butter? That is only one of more than one hundred ways scientist George Washington Carver (1864-1943) discovered to use the peanut. Draw yourself as a scientist discovering something wonderful.



This is a picture of me is discovering _____

My discovery will help people _____

Name _____

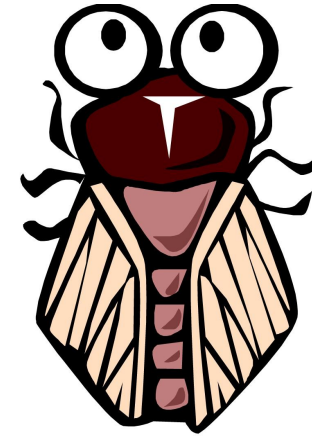
Not Just Another Bus Ride

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. Have you ever heard the expression, "I would have liked to have been a fly on the wall when that happened"? What do you think that means? Explain your answer.

2. If you could travel through time and be an eyewitness to any event in history, which event would you choose? Why?

3. Do you think that your daily choices are making history? Why or why not?



Buzz! Buzz! It's me. Do you see me? I'm up here on the wall. Have you ever heard the expression, "I would've loved to have been a fly on the wall when that happened"? Well, let me tell you, I am Frank, and I *am* a fly on the wall. It's a dangerous life, with people always swatting at you and such, but it's also an interesting life. I've seen some amazing things in my day. I want to share one of my favorites with you.



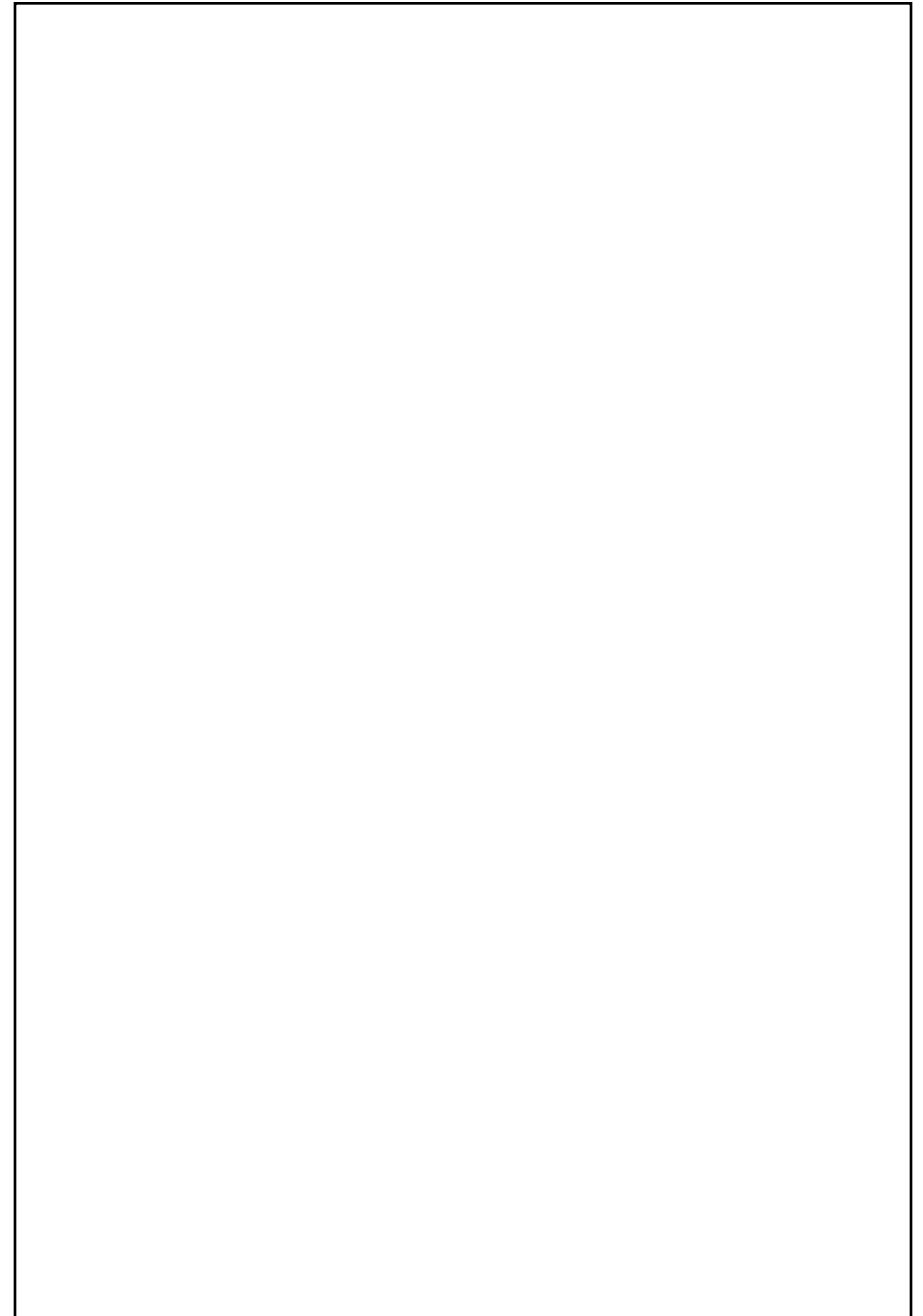
It was December 1, 1955. I was busy buzzing around Montgomery, Alabama, when I decided to hitch a ride home on the bus. Normally, I buckle up on a bumper or wind up near a windshield wiper. On this particular day, I was able to slip inside the bus by squeezing in the doors just before they closed. It was a close call, but I made it.

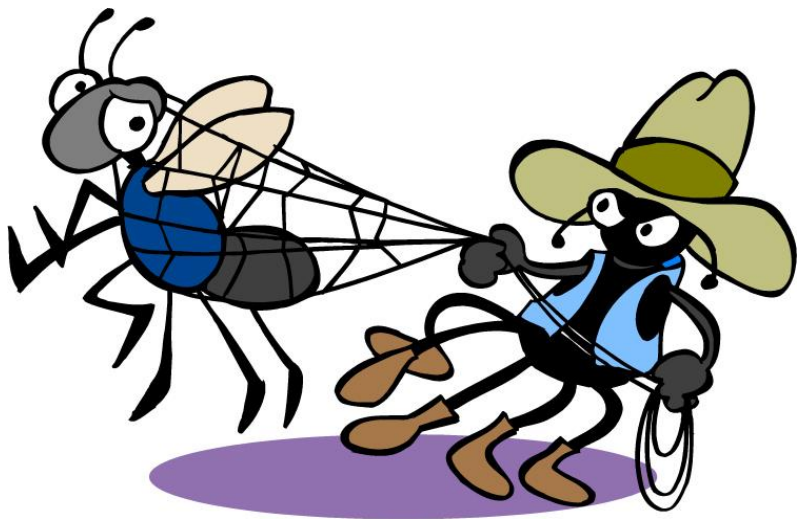


I eyed a safe spot on the wall and landed. I peered at the passengers on the bus. It was the end of the day. Many people were getting off work or heading home after a day of shopping. Some looked tired. They looked like they appreciated the ride as much as I did. Even a fly likes to take a load off now and then.

Draw a picture of the lady on the bus.

The bus stopped at Court Square. Some passengers got off. More got on. One lady, in particular, caught my eye. She was African American and in her early forties. I watched as she paid her fare and then looked for a seat. She headed to a vacant seat in the middle section and sat down. I was perched on the wall near her. Three other passengers shared her row.





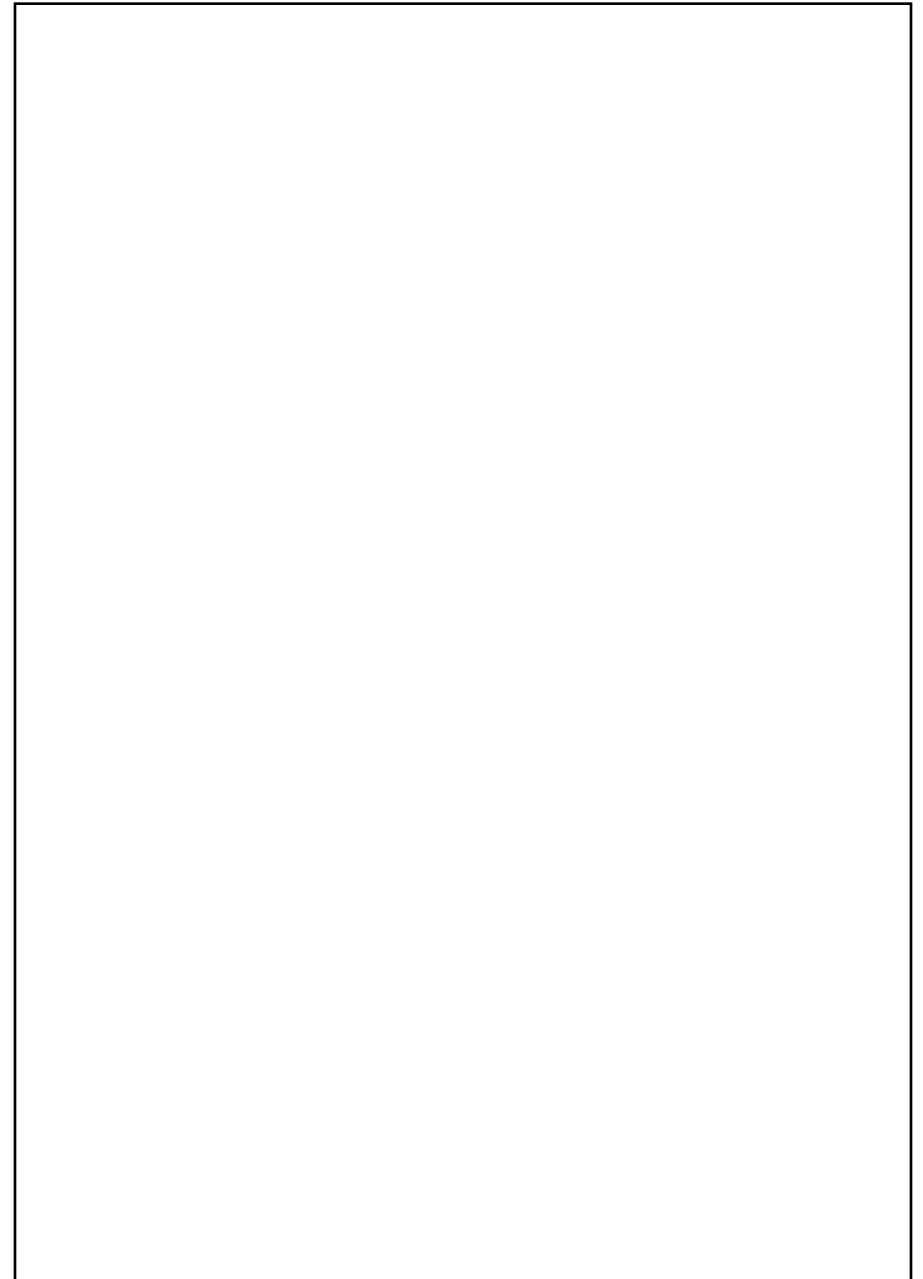
The next stop was the Empire Theater. A group of white passengers boarded. All but one of them found a seat in the white section. As crazy as it sounds, white people and black people were not allowed to sit in the same section on city buses. They were segregated. I still don't understand that law. Some things need to be separated. Let's look at my life, for example. Flies and spiders should not be friends. It's just common sense. One creature should not hang out with another who regularly feasts on his kind for dinner. It's just not a good idea. But separating people because they have different color skin? That's silly!

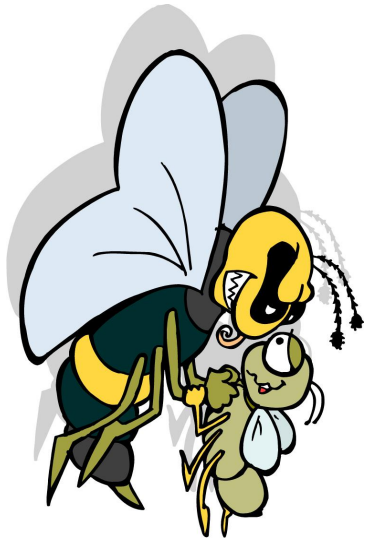


Anyway, the driver looked back and realized that a white man still needed a seat. He hollered back to the middle of the bus, the first black row. It was the one where the lady was sitting. He told those passengers to get up so that the white man could sit down. I watched with great interest. I wondered what was going to happen next.

If you could sit in any seat on a bus, which seat would you choose? Draw a picture of your answer.

At first, no one moved. Then a man seated in the row stood up and moved to the back of the bus. Across the aisle, two women stood up as well. The woman I was watching slid over to the window seat. She looked like she was settling in for the rest of the ride. She looked tired, but not too tired to stand. She looked like she was tired of the crazy laws and tired of giving in to white people's rules. I didn't blame her. I would have been tired too.



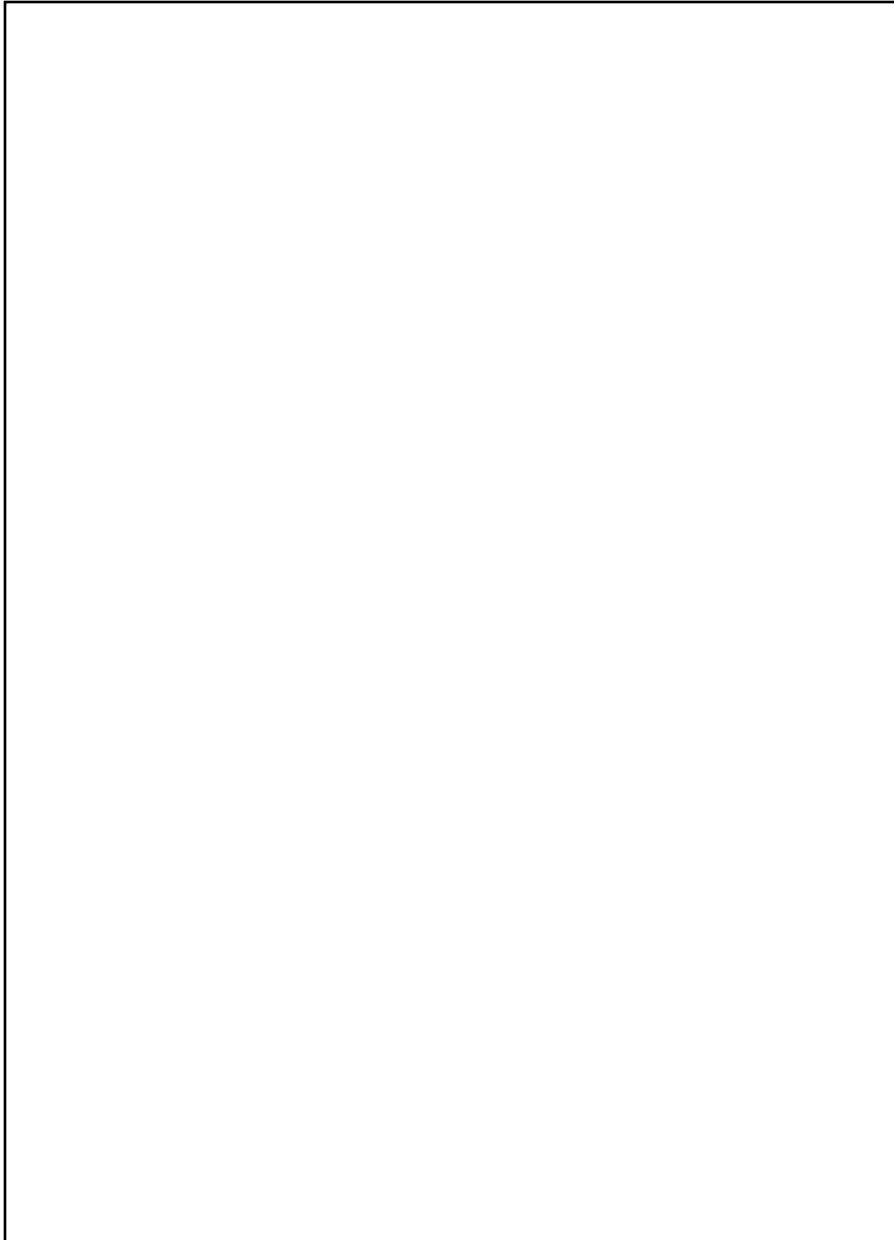


The bus driver seemed angry when he realized that the lady was not going to give up her seat. He was madder than a hornet's nest, and trust me, that is really angry! Hornets have a pretty bad reputation among us insects. He asked the lady if she were going to stand up. She was very polite, but her response was a firm, "no."

"Well, I'm going to have you arrested," he replied.

"You may do that," she responded. Then she sat in silence. I wondered what she was thinking. I thought she was very brave, but I wondered if she felt that way. The driver exited the bus and went to call the police. Other passengers left too. I could have slipped out the door when they did, but I didn't want to miss seeing how this story would end.

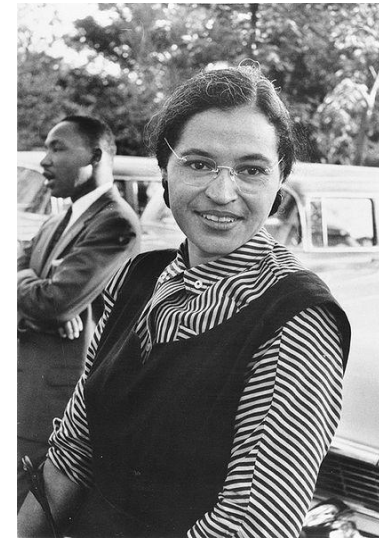
What would you have done if you had been a passenger on the bus? Would you have stayed or left? Draw a picture of your answer.



Two policemen arrived a while later. By this time I was buzzing back and forth from one side of the bus to the other. I was worked up! But the lady wasn't; she was still sitting quietly in her seat. The policemen boarded the bus and asked the woman why she wouldn't stand. She responded by asking a question of her own. "Why do you all push us around?" she asked. My thoughts exactly! I buzzed around one officer's head. I wanted to give him a piece of my mind (even if it was a small one). It's too bad he didn't speak fly!



They led the woman off the bus and into a waiting squad car. That was it. She was arrested. The story was over...or so I thought. The bus driver resumed his route. I was a black fly, but I wasn't about to stay in the back of the bus. I flew from window to window wondering if I could contact some ant friends and plot an "ants in your pants" attack against the driver. It was a long shot, but I decided to see what I could pull together the next day. You never know what one frustrated fly can do when he puts his mind to it. I decided to call it a day and slipped out through a cracked window.



The woman and the bus ride were still on my mind a few days later. You can imagine my surprise when the city started to buzz with excitement about the incident as well. Everyone was talking about it. It turns out that the polite passenger's name was Rosa Parks. Her decision to stay in her seat had sparked a movement. African Americans were uniting. They started a boycott. They refused to ride on the Montgomery buses. They were standing up for the rights they deserved.

Name _____

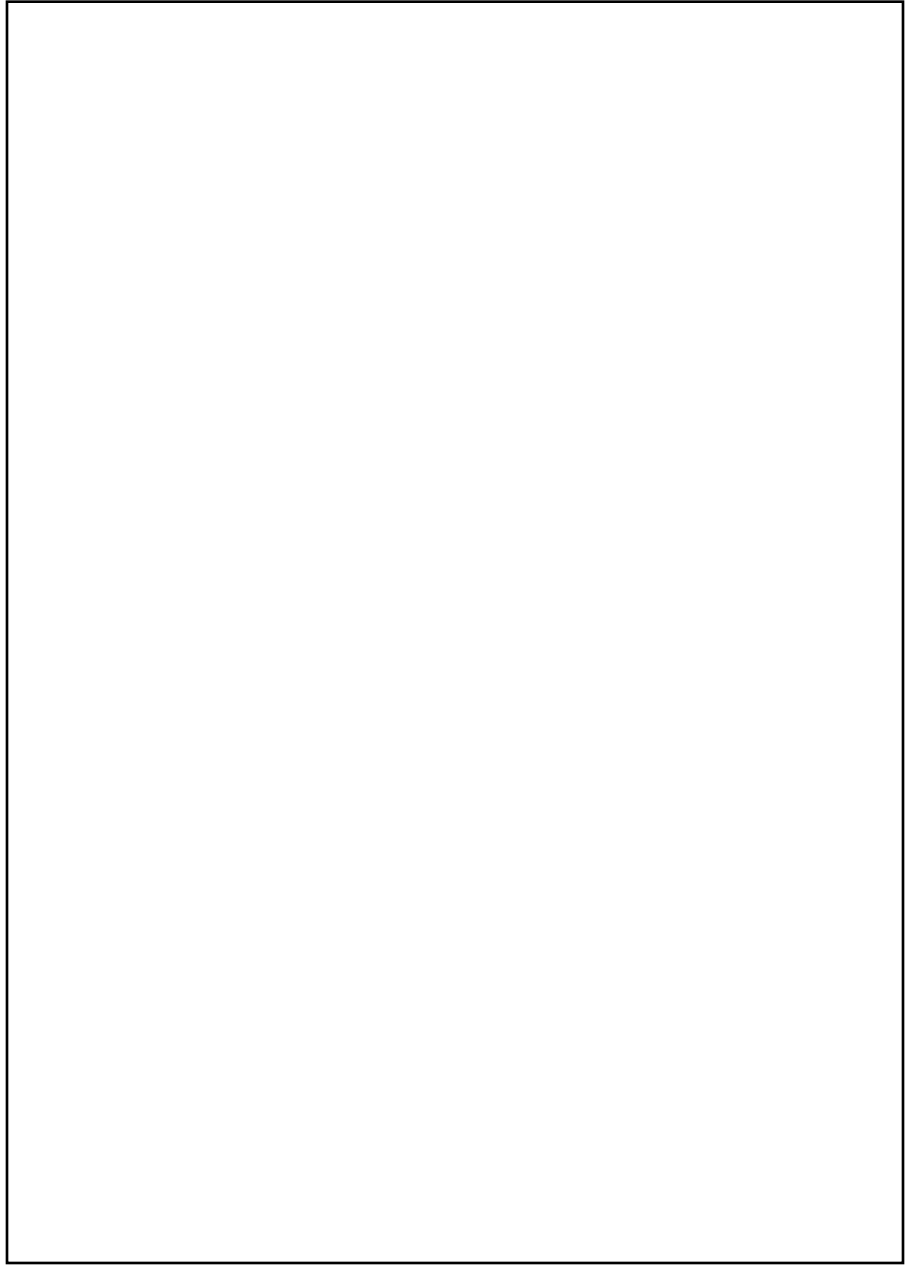
Not Just Another Bus Ride

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



When I hitched a ride on that public bus, I had no idea that I would witness history. I was just looking for a breather, a brief reprieve from the long flight home. I joined in the bus boycott too. I didn't land on one for more than a year. Finally, the courts ruled that it was illegal to segregate public buses. It's a good thing they finally did. My fly guys and I were about ready to take things into our own wings, and we had wasps and other pests ready to join us! Who knew being a fly on the wall could be so interesting? I did, and now you do, too!

1.



Rosa Parks's arrest was big news in Alabama. Draw the front page of the local newspaper the morning after she refused to give up her seat.

2. If you had been a fly on the wall or a passenger on the bus during Rosa's famous bus ride, how would you have been feeling as you watched her stay in her seat? Circle your answer(s).

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| scared | excited |
| nervous | anxious |
| worried | angry |
| optimistic | intrigued |
| bored | tired |
| amused | perplexed |
| other: _____ | other: _____ |

3. One of the police officers asked Rosa a question while he was arresting her. Rosa did not answer the question but instead responded with a question of her own. Why do you think she did this? Explain your answer.

4. If I had to describe Rosa Parks in one word, I would say that she is _____ because _____

5. Rosa stood up for something that she believed in. It wasn't the popular thing to do, but it was the right thing to do. Have you ever stood up for something that you believed in? If so, what happened? If not, which of your friends or family members have? Write a brief narrative about your experience or someone else's experience.

6. Rosa Parks was tired of unfair and unequal laws. She decided to do something about them. Are there any rules at your school or home that you believe are unfair? How could you go about trying to change them? Describe your plan. What steps will you take to try to change these rules?

[illegible]

Name: _____

Sengbe and the Amistad - "Give Us Free!"

By Jodi Perro

Sengbe lived in West Africa. He was a rice farmer. His home was in a village called Mani. Sengbe was taken from his home and sold for lots of money.

A Spanish trader bought Sengbe. He took Sengbe to Cuba. The trader had plans to make Sengbe work on a huge farm, known as a plantation. Sengbe did not want to go. He did not want to be a slave.

Sengbe became sad. He missed his family. The traders did not treat Sengbe kindly. They did not give him enough food to eat. The men hit him. They also put chains on Sengbe's legs. He could not move. The traders did not like African names. They changed Sengbe's name. His new name was Joseph Cinque.

The traders sailed to Cuba. In June 1839, Sengbe was put on a new ship called *La Amistad*. There were 52 Africans with him. No one wanted to be a slave. They made plans to take over the ship.

The Africans found a way to take the chains off their legs. They fought with the traders. Some of the traders were killed. The Africans wanted to go home.

Sengbe became the leader. He told the sailors to sail east. The sailors tricked Sengbe, and at night they sailed north.

The ship sailed for almost two months. Many people were sick and hungry. In August, the U.S. Navy found the ship. The Africans were punished for fighting with the Spanish men. They were sent to jail. They stayed in jail for almost two years while their legal battle went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sengbe learned English. He told a judge why he fought. At his trial, he yelled out "Give us free!" John Q. Adams was not the president anymore, but he helped Sengbe.

In 1841, Sengbe was free. Many Americans said he was brave. They also said he was right for trying to escape. The Spanish traders should not have taken the Africans. That was against the law.

Sengbe went back to Africa. His village was not there anymore. He could not find his family. Sengbe fought to get home, but it did not feel like home anymore.



Detail of "Trial", Hale Woodruff
1939, Talladega College, Alabama

Sengbe and the Amistad - "Give Us Free!"

Questions

- _____ 1. Where was Sengbe from?
- A. the island of Cuba
 - B. the United States
 - C. New York City
 - D. a village called Mani in West Africa

Name: _____

- _____ 2. Where did the Spanish traders take Sengbe?
- A. United States
 - B. Puerto Rico
 - C. Africa
 - D. Cuba
- _____ 3. Why did the traders take Sengbe?
- A. They wanted to make him a slave.
 - B. Sengbe was a great sailor.
 - C. They liked him.
 - D. It was an accident.
- _____ 4. Why were Sengbe and the 52 other Africans put into jail?
- A. They had no where to sleep.
 - B. They were slaves.
 - C. They took over the *Amistad* and fought with and killed some of the traders.
 - D. They stole food.
- _____ 5. Which former president of the United States helped to free Sengbe?
- A. George Washington
 - B. John Q. Adams
 - C. Abraham Lincoln
 - D. Bill Clinton

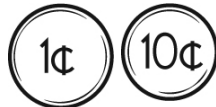
6. Sengbe fought with the Spanish traders because _____.

7. In 1841 Sengbe was free to go home because _____.

How many?



How much is this?



Rosa started school with 12 pencils in her desk. She counted her pencils. She only has 6. How many pencils has she used?

Circle the number that is more.

792 785

$$69 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Name: _____



Black History Month celebrates African American men being able to vote. This was given by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A man named Thomas Mundy Peterson from New Jersey was the first African American to vote with this new amendment. Imagine that you are Mr. Peterson. Write a note to your family about how you felt when you voted for the first time.

Dear Family,

In the 1800s, people used fountain pens and inkwells for writing. Draw a pretty fountain pen and inkwell here if you like:

Sincerely,
Thomas

Name: _____

Find 2 equations hidden in each box. Good luck!

1

$3 - 1$

2

$6 - 2$

4

$8 - 1$

Write 2 equations: _____

$1 + 1$

$3 + 2$

$6 + 9$

5

12

$1 + 5$

10

$4 + 8$

Write 2 equations: _____

$7 + 1$

15

9

14

$5 + 0$

$5 + 1$

$2 + 7$

$8 + 6$

Write 2 equations: _____

Name: _____

What Is Segregation?

By Cindy Grigg

Imagine that a new school year is about to start in your town. You live close to one elementary school. You could walk a few short blocks to school every day. You would know kids who go to this school because some of them are your neighbors.

Or you could go to another elementary school. To get to that school, you would have to walk about the same distance. But this walk would be along the train tracks - it might not be very safe. Then after you walked several blocks, you would have to ride a school bus across town. You would not know any of the children there. Which school would you choose?



You would probably want to choose the school that is close to your home. You would have a shorter and safer trip to and from school every day. You would be going to school with kids from your neighborhood. But what if your family was told that you couldn't go to that school? What if the reason you couldn't go was because of the color of your skin?

That is what happened to Linda Brown. Linda 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. He was worried about little Linda having to walk along the train tracks. Twelve other children wanted to go to the other school, too. The school board told the families no. The children were black. The school they wanted to go to was for white children only.

It's hard to imagine now, but not too many years ago black children and white children could not go to the same schools in many parts of the U.S. There were **segregation** laws. Segregation is the separation of groups of people by color or race.

After the Civil War, black slaves were free. But many people in America did not want black people (called colored people) to have equal rights. Laws were passed that made it hard for blacks to vote. Black people did not have the right to sit wherever they wanted. For many years, there were laws that separated blacks from whites. Blacks could not sit in the same places as whites in trains or buses. They could not eat in the same restaurants. They could not get a drink from the same drinking fountains. Black children could not go to the same schools as white children. There were laws that said so!

Linda Brown's father and the families of the other children took the Topeka, Kansas, board of education to court. The case went all the way to the Supreme Court. There were other cases from four other states about school segregation, too. In 1954, the Supreme Court said 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. Things slowly began to get better for blacks in America.

What Is Segregation?

Questions

1. The separation of groups of people by color or race is called:

Name: _____

- _____ 2. Segregation in schools was outlawed by the Supreme Court in what year?
- A. 1956
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1954
 - D. 1951

3. How old was Linda Brown in 1951? What clue is given in the story?

- _____ 4. The root word in "illegal" is legal. When something is legal, it is permitted by law. What does the prefix "il-" most likely mean?
- A. to do again
 - B. not or no
 - C. earlier or in front of
 - D. to undo

- _____ 5. Segregation in America was aimed at separating what group of people?
- A. Native American people
 - B. black or African American people
 - C. girls
 - D. boys

- _____ 6. Segregation on public buses was outlawed by the Supreme Court in what year?
- A. 1951
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1954
 - D. 1956

Write how much to add or subtract.

13 $\bigcirc - 4$ 9 $\bigcirc - 4$ 5

Start with 13.

Subtract 4. Repeat.

4 \bigcirc 10 \bigcirc 16

Start with ____.

Add _____. Repeat.

12 \bigcirc 10 \bigcirc 8

Start with ____.

Subtract _____. Repeat.

2 \bigcirc 5 \bigcirc 8

Start with ____.

Add _____. Repeat.

1 \bigcirc 6 \bigcirc 11

Start with ____.

Add _____. Repeat.

6 \bigcirc 10 \bigcirc 14

Start with ____.

Add _____. Repeat.

Name: _____

Draw the missing spots in the patterns.

Show the pattern by putting the same letter under each shape or number.
















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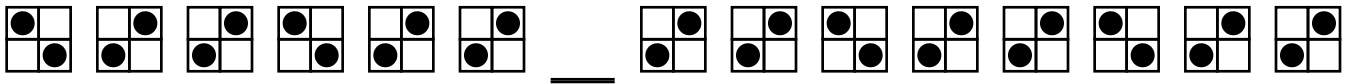
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4 9 8 1 4 9 8 1 4 9 8 1 4

African-American History Month

Name: _____

Tired of Giving In

By Jody Williams

The bus driver wanted four people to stand up. They didn't move. The driver said, "Let me have those seats." Three people moved. One did not.

Rosa Parks lived in Alabama. In the 1950s, there was a law. It said that black and white people could not be together. They could not eat at the same tables in restaurants. They could not use the same restrooms. They could not go to the same schools. They could not sit together on buses. The white people sat in the front of the bus. The black people had to sit in the back. If told to, a black person had to give up his or her seat to a white person.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks rode a public bus. It was crowded. All of the white seats were taken. Rosa Parks was told to give up her seat when another white person got on the bus. She did not. She said, "I don't think I should have to stand up." The driver called the police. Rosa Parks was taken to jail.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. called a meeting. He thought it was wrong that Rosa Parks was taken to jail. He asked black people to not ride buses. Most did as he asked. Black people walked to where they were going. Some had cars. They gave others rides. Some people rode mules. That is known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Rosa Parks was born in Alabama on February 4, 1913. She grew up on a farm. She was homeschooled by her mother. When she was 11, she went to a school for girls. She had to walk to school. Buses were only for white children. Rosa Parks said that the buses used to pass her as she walked. She said, "To me, it was a way of life."

Then, she went to a school to become a teacher. She had to stop going. Her mother and grandmother were sick. She had to stay home to take care of them. That was the right thing to do.

Rosa Parks got married in 1932. Her husband encouraged her to go back to school. She did. Mrs. Parks joined a group. The group fought for equal rights for black people. She became secretary to the president of the group.

Years later, Rosa Parks did what she thought was right. She did not move out of her seat. Some people say that she was tired from working and that she was old. She was just 42 years old. Her body was not tired. She was just tired of giving in.

Rosa Parks died on October 24, 2005. She was 92 years old.



Tired of Giving In

Questions

- _____ 1. Rosa Parks lived in _____.
A. Florida
B. South Carolina
C. Alabama
D. Mississippi
- _____ 2. In the 1950s, there was a law that said that black and white people could not be together.
A. true
B. false

Name: _____

3. Why was Rosa Parks told to move from her seat on the bus?

_____ 4. Did Rosa Parks give up her seat on the bus?

- A. yes
- B. no

_____ 5. Rosa Parks was taken to jail for not giving up her bus seat.

- A. true
- B. false

6. What happened on December 1, 1955?

7. Describe the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

8. What did Rosa Parks say was "a way of life" for her?

_____ 9. What did the group do that Mrs. Parks joined after she completed school?

- A. took care of older people in the town
- B. read books
- C. scrapbooked
- D. fought for equal rights for black people

10. When did Rosa Parks die?

Name: _____

Find 2 equations hidden in each box. Good luck!

9

 $4 + 3$

12

 $4 + 8$ $2 - 2$

0

Write 2 equations: _____

 $7 - 0$ $5 + 4$ $1 + 3$

7

6

9

 $9 - 7$ $9 - 1$

Write 2 equations: _____

7

12

 $6 + 1$

13

4

 $4 + 9$

Write 2 equations: _____

Name: _____

Find 2 equations hidden in each box. Good luck!

15

3

5 - 2

9 + 1

4 + 2

3 + 1

7 + 8

17

Write 2 equations: _____

4 - 2

9 + 2

5 + 8

11

2

1

9 - 0

14

Write 2 equations: _____

7

6 - 2

1 + 6

16

9 + 8

4

Write 2 equations: _____

Name: _____

Underground Freedom Fighter

By Jody Williams

In the 1800s, there were slaves. A slave was a person. Slaves were men and women and boys and girls. A slave was owned by another person. Slaves were black. They were not free to do what they wanted. Many slaves dreamed of freedom. One slave was Harriet Tubman.

Harriet Tubman was born in 1822. She was one of nine children. Her parents were slaves. She was a slave. Her owner sold her to others. She was treated badly. She met a man. His name was John Tubman. He was a free black man. Harriet and John got married in 1844.

Harriet wanted her freedom. She knew that the only way to be free was to run away to the northern states or Canada. John did not want to go. She left without him. He died a few years later.

Harriet was able to escape. She used the Underground Railroad. It was not a train. The Underground Railroad was a system. People worked together to help slaves get to freedom. The slaves went to free states. There was not any slavery in free states. Everyone was free to do as they wished.

Harriet Tubman became a part of the Underground Railroad. She would travel south to help slaves. She did this 18 times. She helped about 300 slaves get their freedom. She was never caught. Harriet always had a plan. No one ever knew that it was her. One story says that she carried chickens with her. If she was in danger, she would let the chickens go. Then, she would chase them. The slave owner never knew it was her. He thought she was just another slave.

During the Civil War, Harriet was a nurse. She sometimes worked as a spy for the North. She helped the military. As a result, over 700 slaves were rescued.

After the war, Harriet Tubman kept working hard. She fought for women's rights. She fought for African-American rights. She met Sarah Bradford. Harriet told her story to her. Sarah wrote a book about Harriet's life.

Harriet married Nelson Davis. They lived in New York. Harriet set up a home for poor black people. It was called the Harriet Tubman Home. Harriet became sick. She moved into the home that she set up for others. On March 10, 1913, Harriet Tubman died. She was 91 years old.



Underground Freedom Fighter

Questions

1. What was a slave?

Name: _____

_____ 2. Harriet Tubman's parents were _____.

- A. slaves
- B. free
- C. old
- D. young

3. Harriet knew that the only way for her to be free was to do what?

_____ 4. Harriet used the Underground Railroad to escape.

- A. false
- B. true

5. What was the Underground Railroad?

_____ 6. Harriet Tubman used the Underground Railroad to help other _____ escape.

- A. slaves
- B. prisoners
- C. dogs
- D. farm animals

7. Retell the story of how Harriet used chickens when helping a slave escape.

_____ 8. How did Harriet Tubman help the North during the Civil War?

- A. She worked as a nurse.
- B. She worked as a spy.
- C. both A and B
- D. none of the above

9. Why do you think that Harriet told Sarah Bradford her life story?

_____ 10. Who lived in the Harriet Tubman Home?

- A. anyone who wanted to
- B. families
- C. children
- D. poor black people




Name: _____


11. Harriet Tubman died on March 10, 1913.

- A. false
B. true

$99 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	There are four pink towels. There are seven white towels. There are five blue towels. How many towels are there in all?	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ + 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$22 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			

$20 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	Write the missing sign. $11 \quad \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} \quad 9 = 20$	$99 - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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Count by 2s. <u>2</u> , <u>4</u> , <u>6</u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u> , <u> </u>	$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ - 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$															
Draw ONE continuous line that touches every box ONCE. Count by 2s. Find the box with the number 2. Move up, down, right, or left. Keep counting until you reach 28. Do not move into a spot with a ghost.																
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>24</td> <td>26</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </table>				6	4		20			2			24	26	28	
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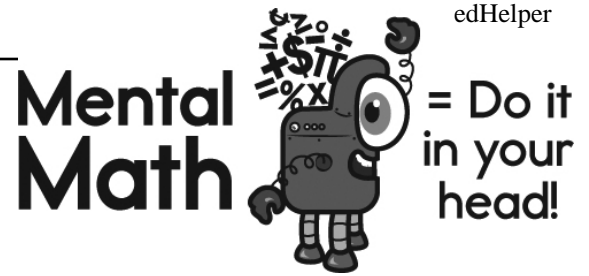
$800 + 40 + 5$	How many tally marks?  <u> </u>	Write + or - in the circles. $4 \bigcirc 18 = 14 \bigcirc 8$ $17 \bigcirc 9 = 8 \bigcirc 0$	$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ + 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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How many weekend days are there in three full weeks? <u> </u>	You are going to a party one week after May 6. What is the date of the party? <u> </u>
---	--



Name: _____

Only use a pencil to write the numbers on the blank lines. You do not need any scrap paper! Solve it in your head. If you forget a number, then start over. Cool, huh?



imagine 5 in your head

add 9

Write the number.

A B

imagine 5 in your head

subtract 4

add 2

Write the number.

C

imagine 4 in your head

add 1

subtract 4

Write the number.

D

imagine 6 in your head

double it

subtract 4

subtract 2

Write the number.

E

What is the sum?

A + B + C + D + E

Wow! Great job! That's the answer, but do you know how to SPELL the number?

 e n

4 after 16 _____

1 before 13 _____

7 before 11 _____

1 after 13 _____

2 before 17 _____

3 before 12 _____

9 after 12 _____

6 before 14 _____

4 before 19 _____

3 after 19 _____

5 before 16 _____

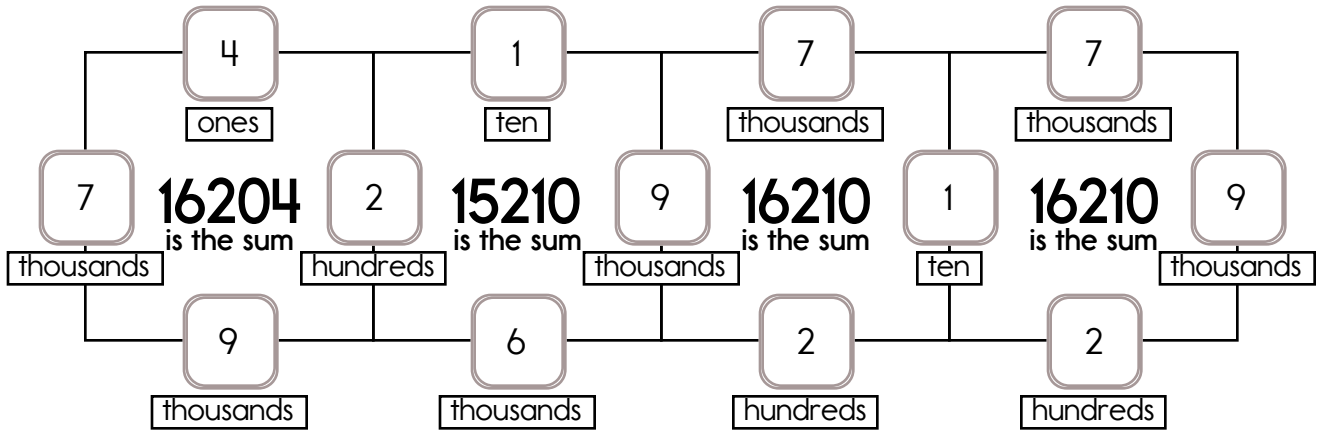
9 before 18 _____

Name: _____

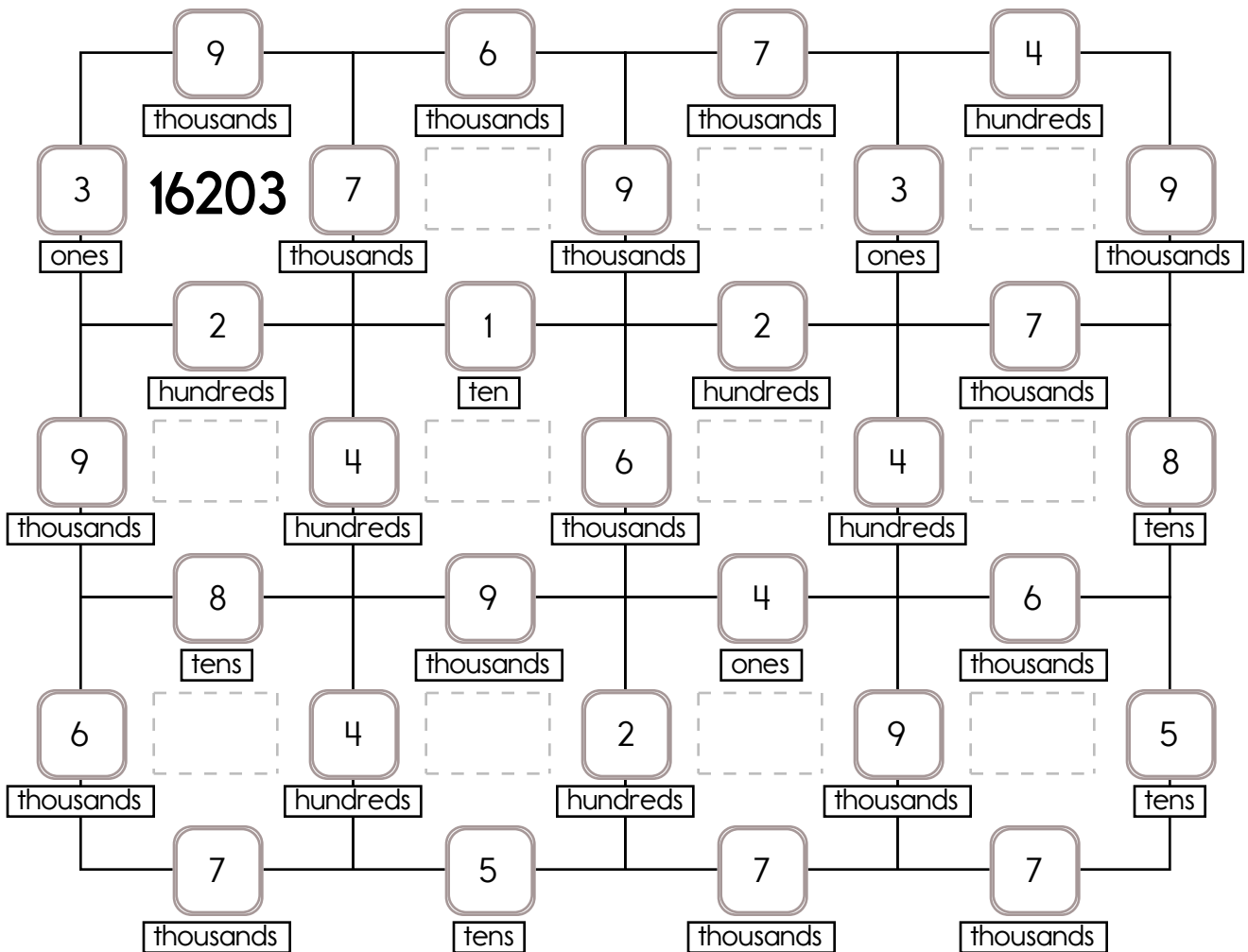
Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.

Example:

$$7000 + 200 + 4 + 9000 = 16204 \quad 9000 + 10 + 7000 + 200 = 16210$$



Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.



$$65 - 5 =$$

Name: _____

Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.

	9 ones		5 ones		8 ones		3 ones	
5 ones	112	9 tens		9 ones		9 tens		9 ones
	8 ones		8 ones		5 ones		1 one	
3 ones		9 ones		3 ones		9 tens		8 ones
	5 tens		1 ten		9 ones		3 ones	
3 ones		9 ones		3 ones		1 one		5 ones
	8 ones		1 one		1 ten		9 tens	
5 ones		1 ten		9 ones		5 ones		8 ones
	9 ones		8 ones		1 one		3 ones	
5 ones		1 one		1 ten		8 ones		9 ones
	9 tens		9 ones		5 ones		1 ten	

Name: _____

Find 2 equations hidden in each box. Good luck!

$8 - 1$

$4 - 4$

$5 - 2$

0

$8 - 2$

6

Write 2 equations: _____

14

10

13

$7 + 6$

8

$3 + 3$

$1 + 2$

16

$7 + 1$

$5 + 2$

Write 2 equations: _____

$9 - 1$

5

$4 - 1$

3

$8 - 1$

6

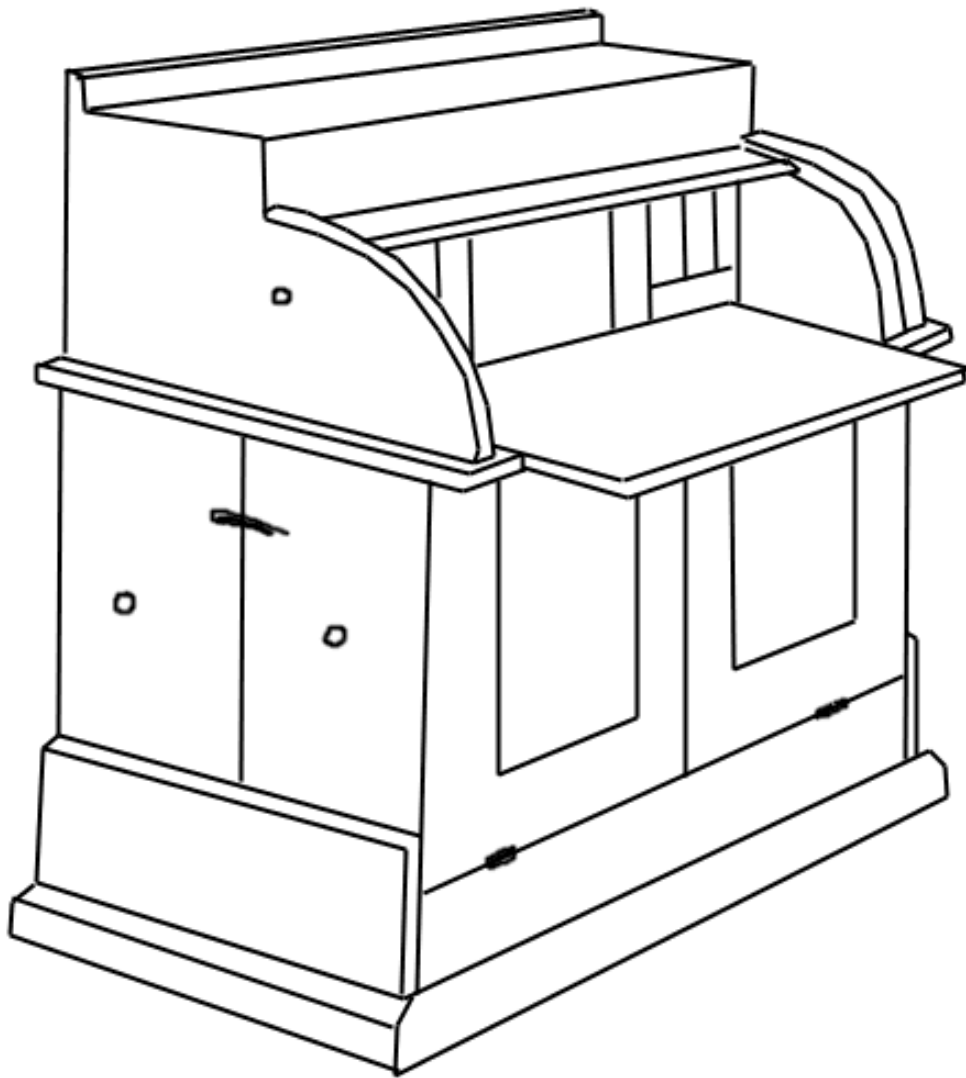
$5 - 4$

1

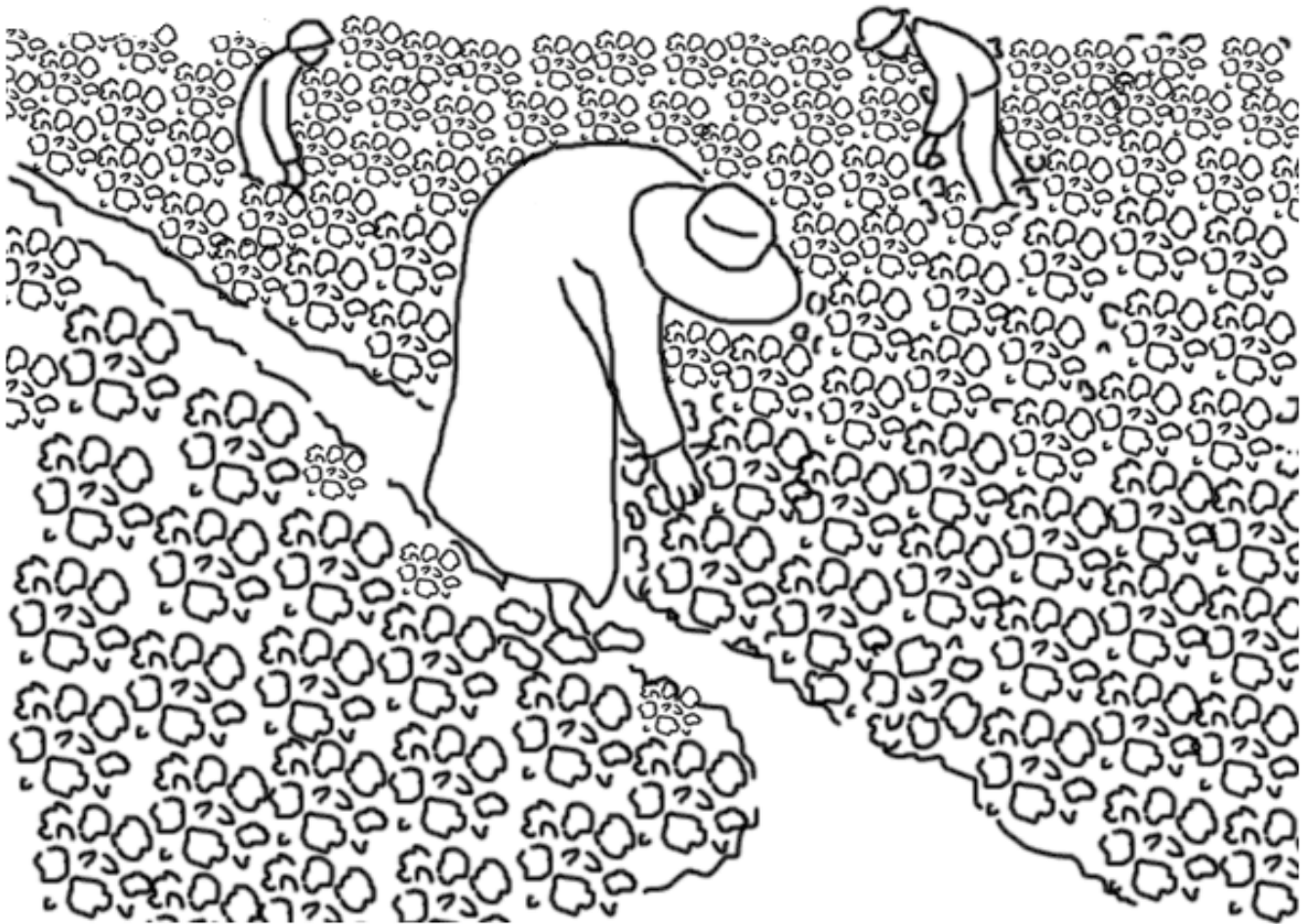
Write 2 equations: _____

Sarah E. Goode:

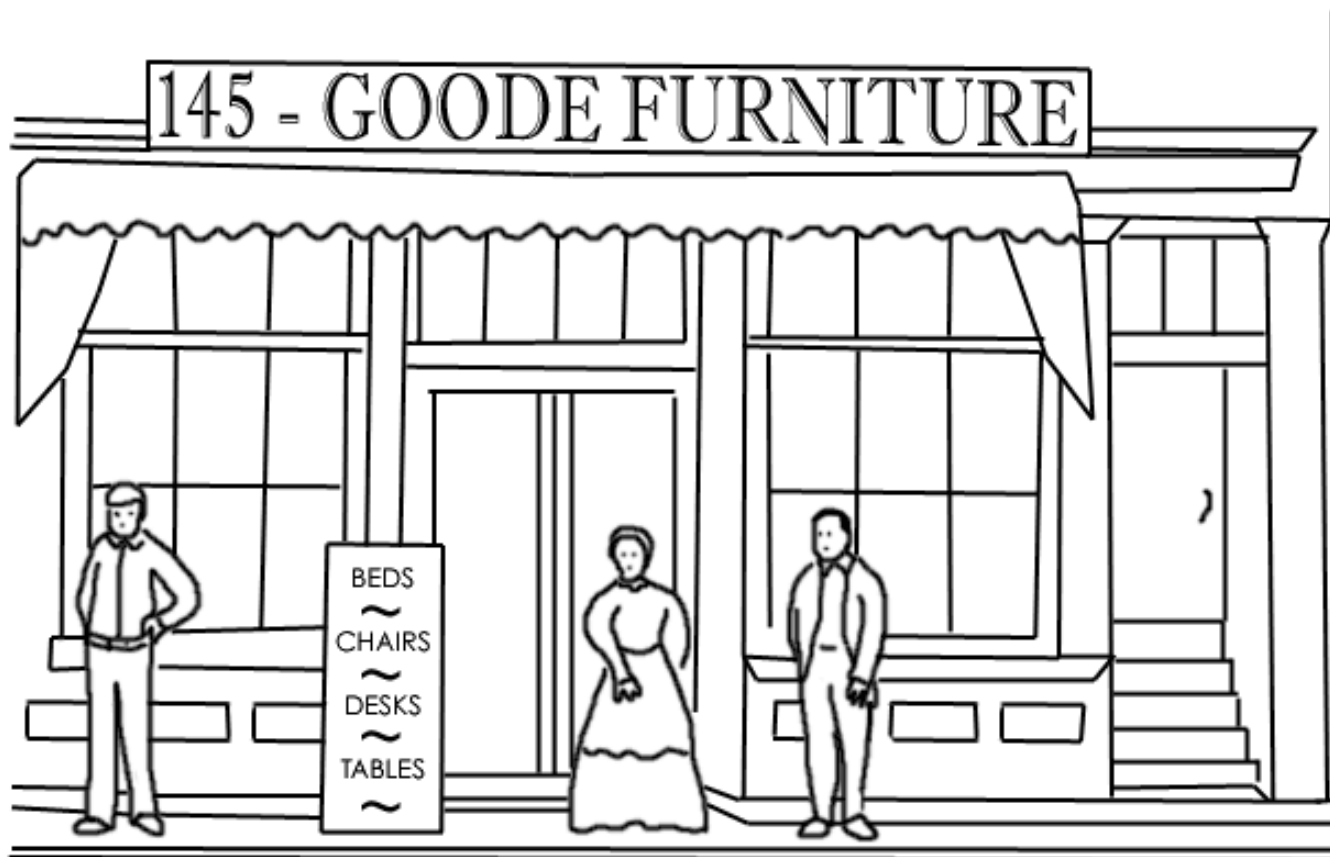
Inventor of the Hideaway Bed



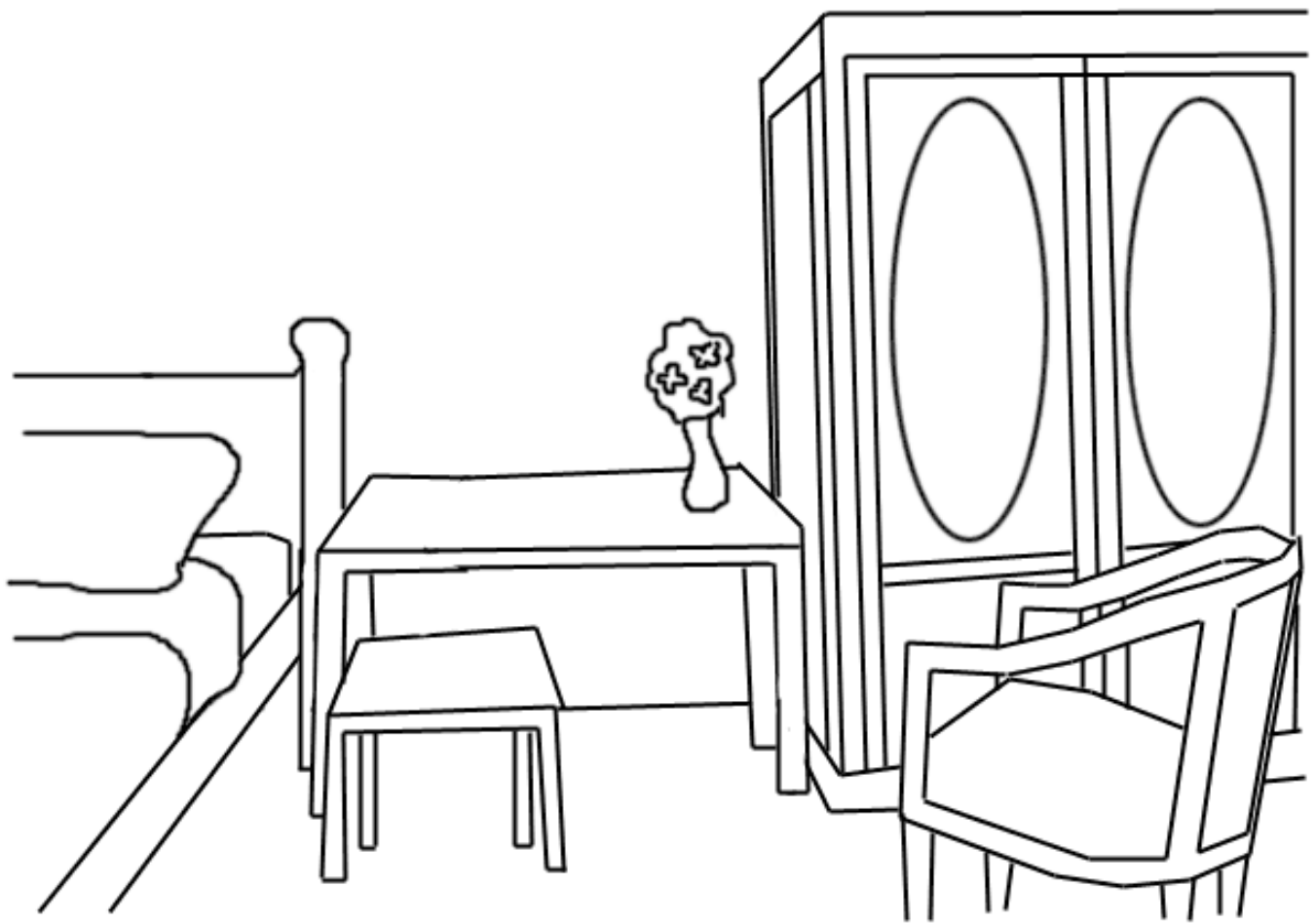
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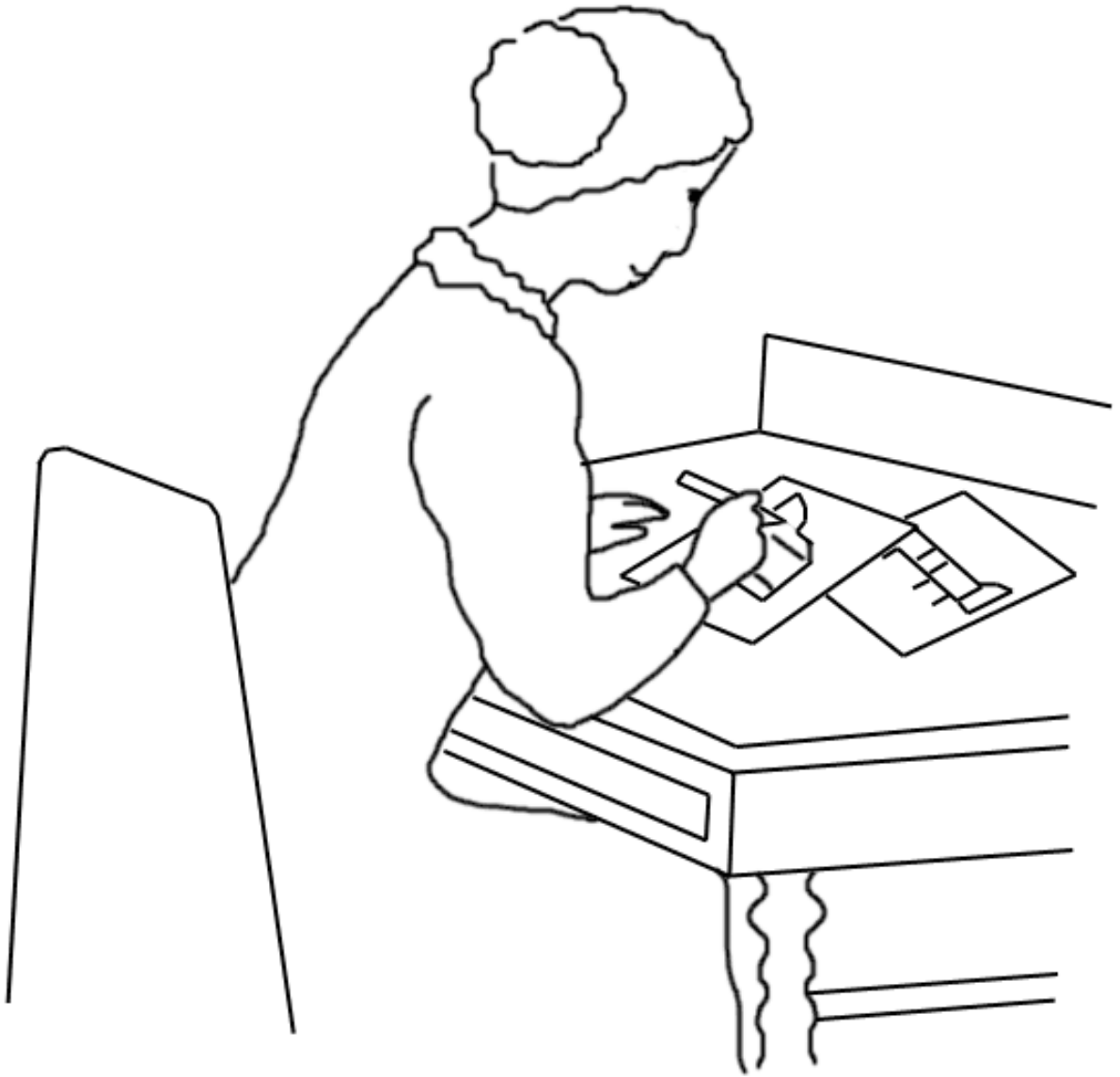
Sarah Goode was born into slavery in 1850. As a slave, she was the property of her owner. She lived the difficult life of a slave until the end of the Civil War. At that time, she was given her freedom. Sarah was a young woman with a dream. She wanted to make her own way. She heard there was better opportunity to make a good living in the Midwest.



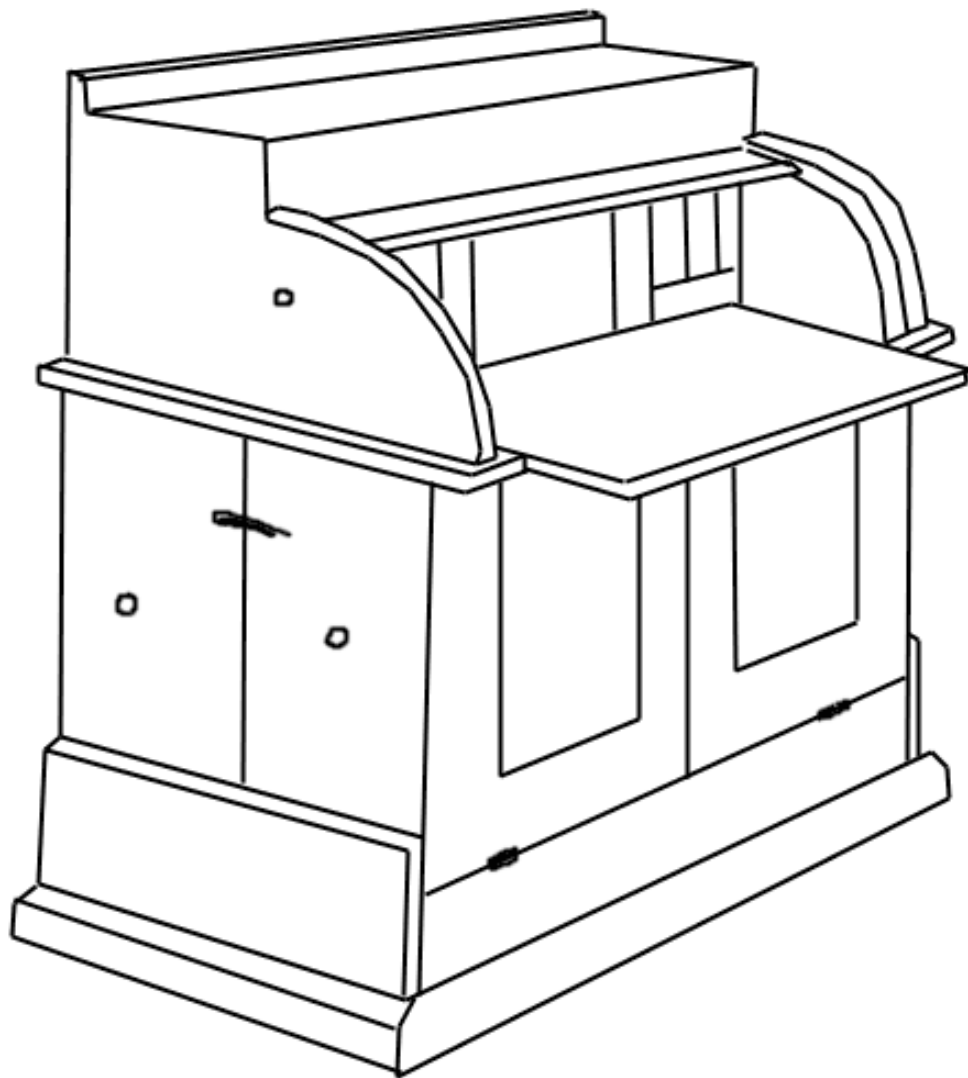
Sarah moved to Chicago. Once there, she saw how many people were moving into the area. Sarah knew these families would be needing furniture. She opened a furniture store for the new residents of Chicago. She worked hard to make her business a success. She also continued to look for other ways to make money.



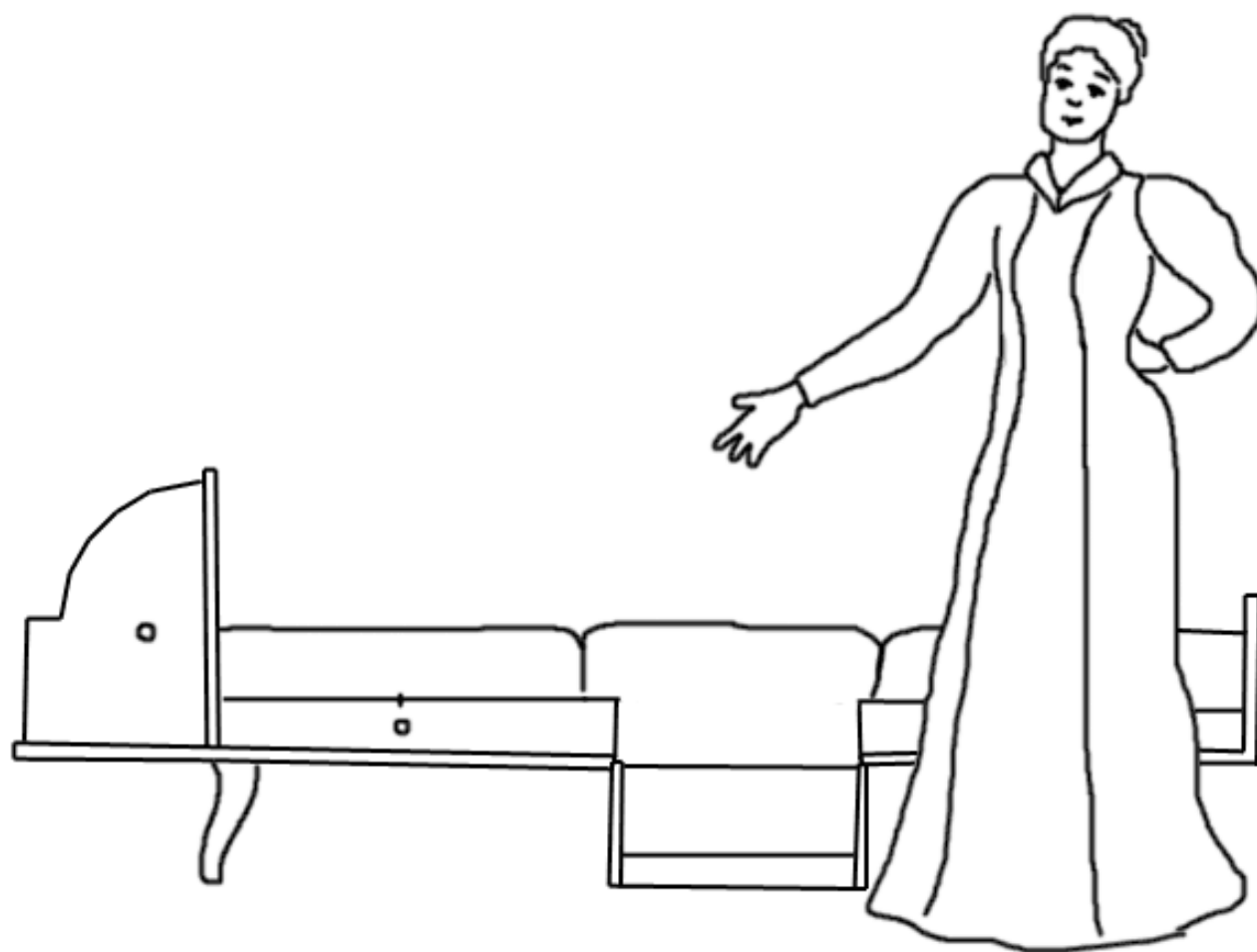
Sarah soon realized many of her customers were living in small apartment houses. The apartments were very small. There was barely enough room for a bed. She began to think about some way she could build a bed that would save space.



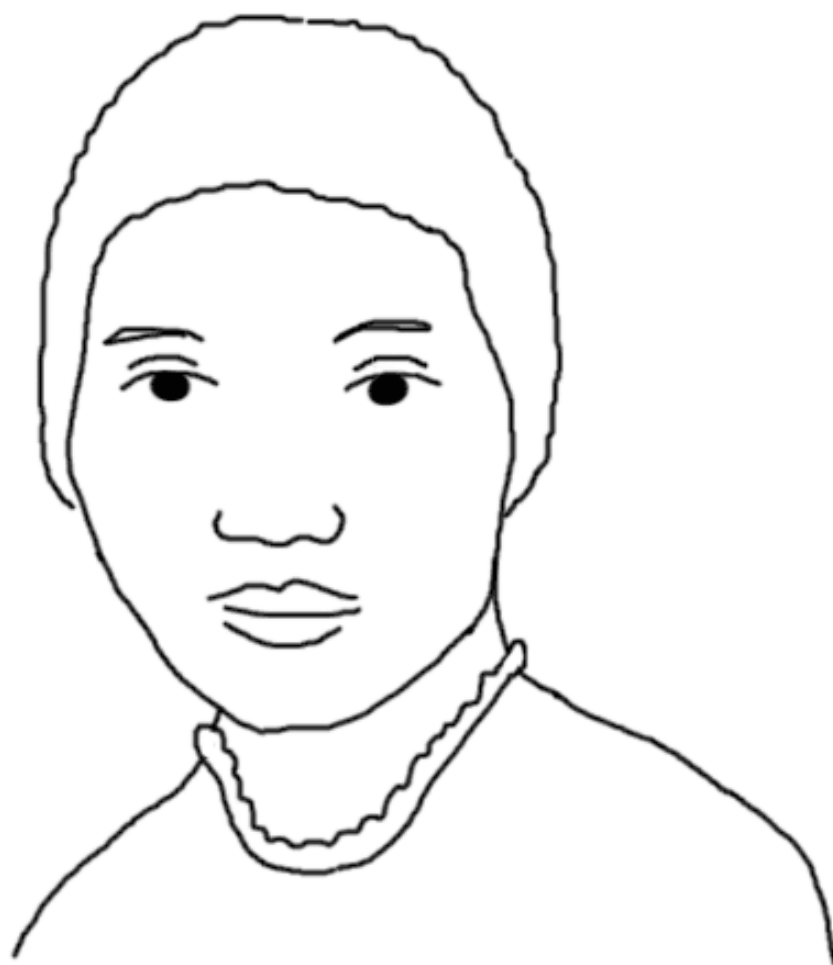
Sarah began drawing designs for a space-saving bed. Soon, in addition to being a businesswoman, she was also an inventor. Sarah Goode invented a folding bed. It was the first version of what is now called a hideaway bed.



It was a complete bed that folded up into a cabinet when not in use. It was also a desk that included shelves with a roll-top cover. The desk had an extended tabletop for writing.



Her invention was the first ever of its kind. Sarah Goode applied for and received a patent for her folding bed in 1885. This patent made her the first African American woman to receive a U.S. patent.



As a former slave, Sarah Goode overcame many difficulties to become a success. She was not only African American, but she was a woman, living at a time when both of these things were seen as major setbacks to success in the business world. Sarah Goode serves as an inspiration for all women trying to build a future in the business world.

1. In what year was Sarah Goode born?

- a. 1960
- b. 1950
- c. 1850
- d. 1865

Answer: _____

2. Why did Sarah leave her home?

- a. She wanted to make her own way.
- b. Her home was sold.
- c. Her home was given away.
- d. She got married.

Answer: _____

3. What kind of business did Sarah open in Chicago?

- a. a grocery store
- b. a bed and breakfast
- c. a clothing store
- d. a furniture store

Answer: _____

4. What did Sarah Goode invent?

- a. a sofa
- b. a desk
- c. a hideaway bed
- d. a trunk

Answer: _____

5. In what year did Sarah Goode receive her patent?

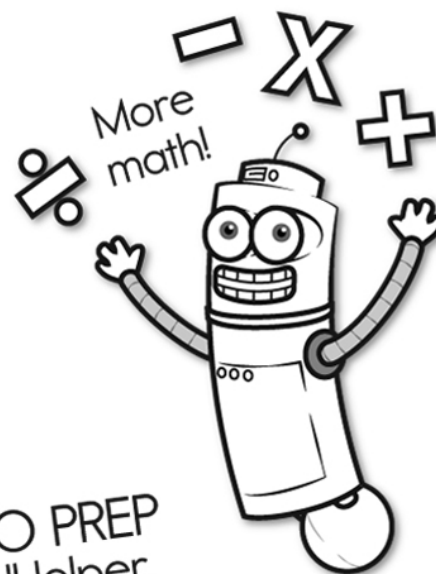
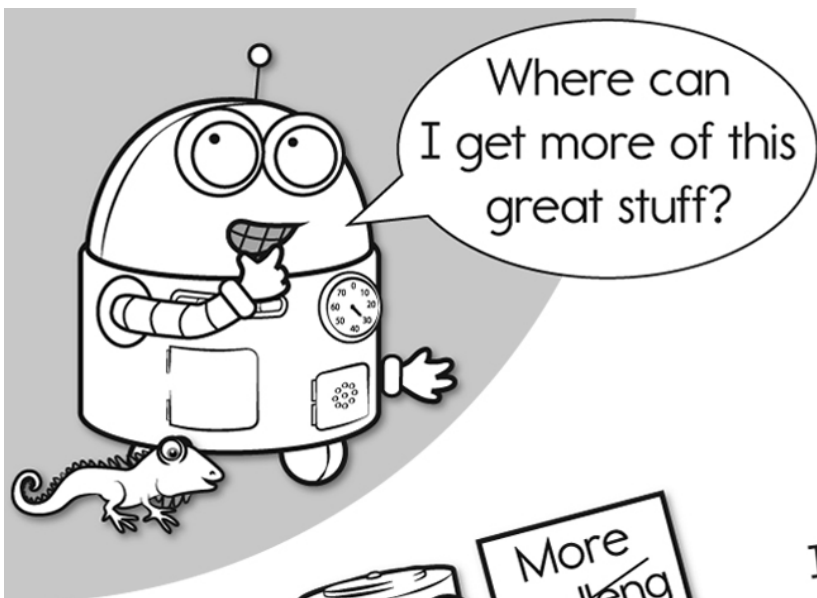
- a. 1855.
- b. 1955
- c. 1865
- d. 1885

Answer: _____

6. What made Sarah E. Goode's invention a part of history?

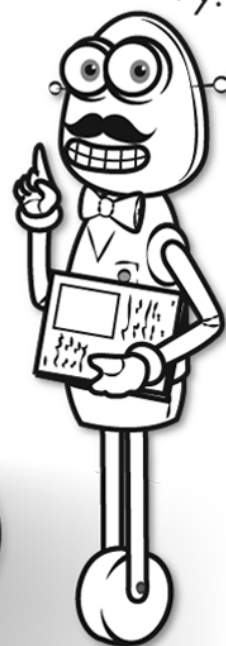
- a. She was the first African American woman to receive a patent.
- b. She was the first woman to receive a patent.
- c. She was the first woman ever to sleep in a bed.
- d. She invented the bedroom.

Answer: _____



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More history!

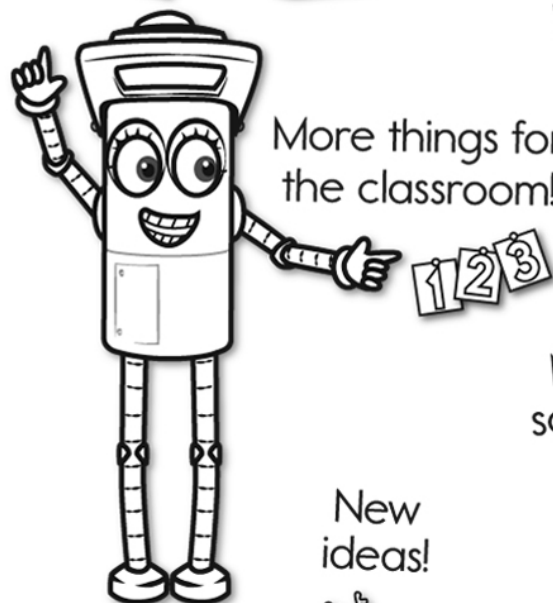


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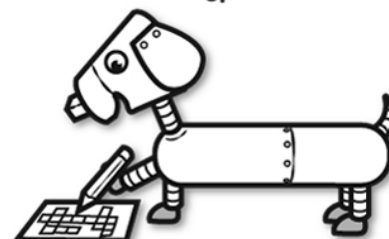


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