

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

# A Glimpse of an Integrated Life

By Erin Horner

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

## A Glimpse of an Integrated Life

### Questions

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

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

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What is the antonym of segregated?

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. This article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

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

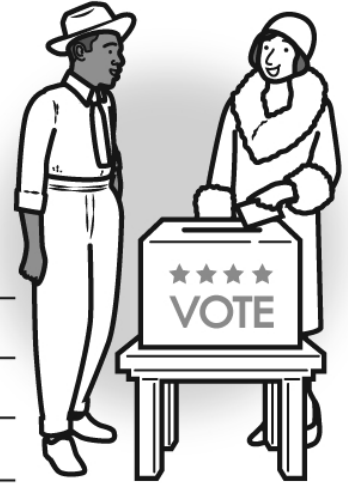
1 cm = 10 mm

28 cm = \_\_\_\_\_ mm



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

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



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

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

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




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

This puzzle has a large number in the middle, which is the sum of the four numbers that surround it.

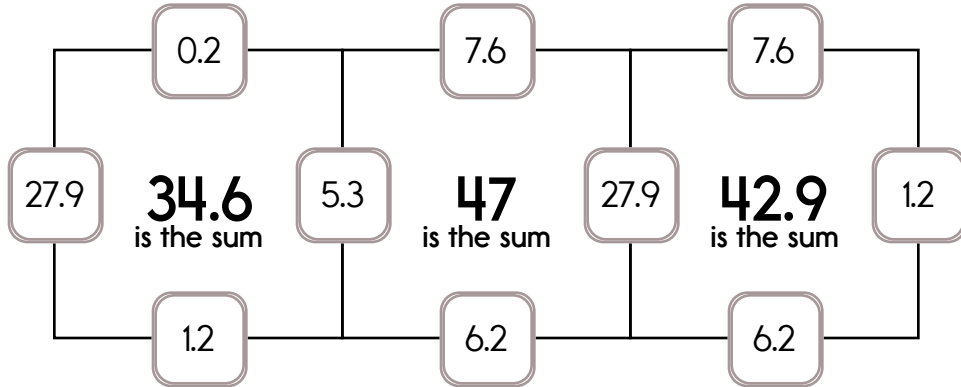
Example:

$$27.9 + 5.3 + 0.2 + 1.2 = 34.6$$

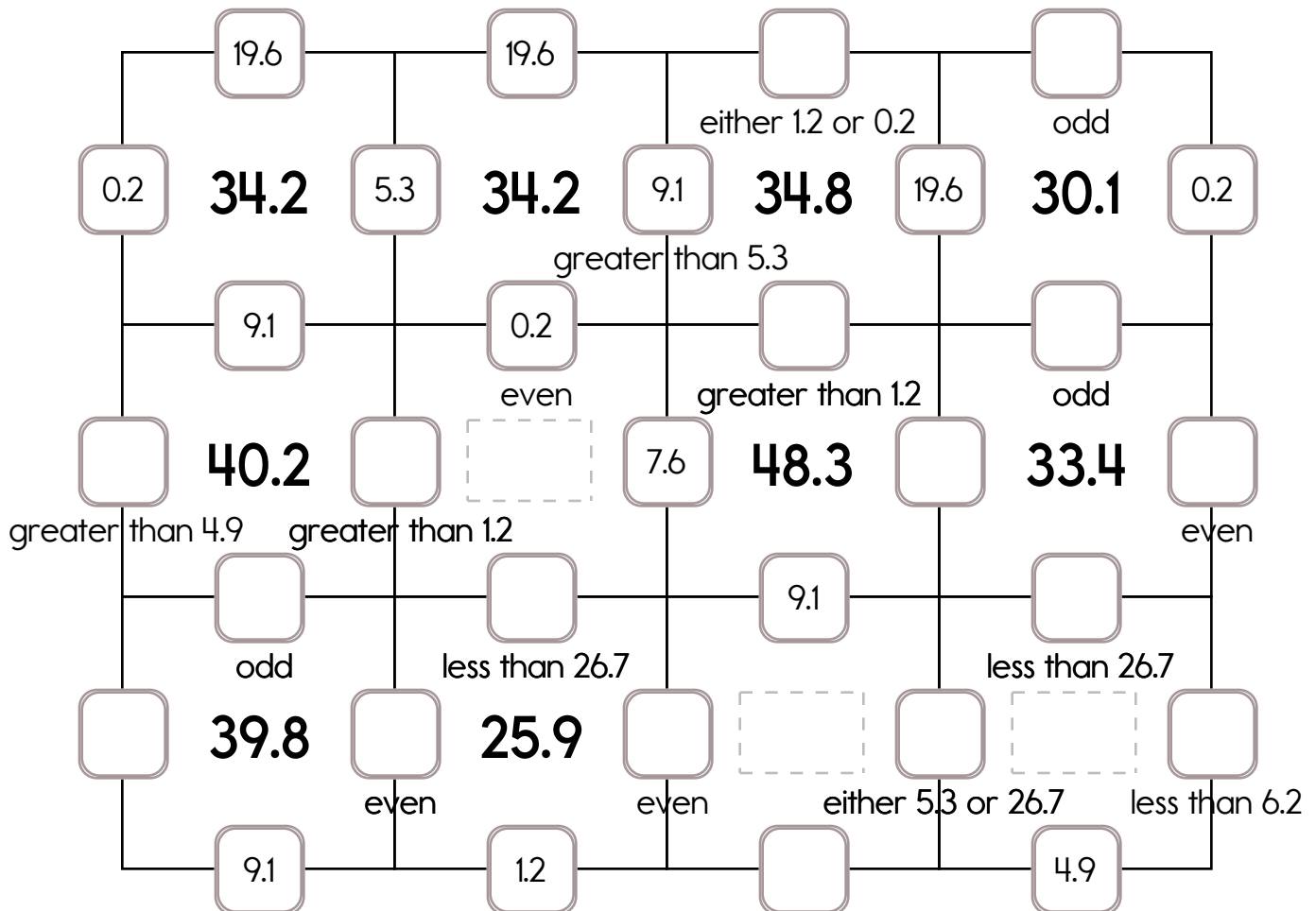
Example:

$$27.9 + 1.2 + 7.6 + 6.2 = 42.9$$

Sample:



Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square. Exactly one of the four numbers has to be one of these numbers: 27.9, 26.7, or 19.6. The other three numbers have to all be DIFFERENT and must be from these: 4.9, 7.6, 1.2, 9.1, 5.3, 0.2, or 6.2.



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

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

Exactly one of the four numbers has to be one of these numbers: 11.3, 12.7, or 13.1.

The other three numbers have to all be DIFFERENT and must be from these: 8.9, 7.4, 0.4, 9.8, 1.7, 2.2, or 5.6.

	8.9			2.2		12.7	
		even					
2.2	25.5	1.7	22.2	12.7	33.6		26.4
		greater than 11.3		odd			
12.7		odd		greater than 0.4		odd	
9.8	26.4		27.9		29.4		20.8
		even		even		odd	
		greater than 0.4		either 2.2 or 7.4		even	
	23.7		26.1		25.5		24.6
		either 8.9 or 5.6		less than 5.6		even	13.1
		greater than 2.2		odd		greater than 0.4	
	33.6		30.7		31.7		
		either 2.2 or 5.6		either 11.3 or 9.8		less than 12.7	
		greater than 2.2		either 9.8 or 13.1			even
	28.4		22.6				
		greater than 1.7		greater than 0.4			
		greater than 1.7		greater than 2.2			

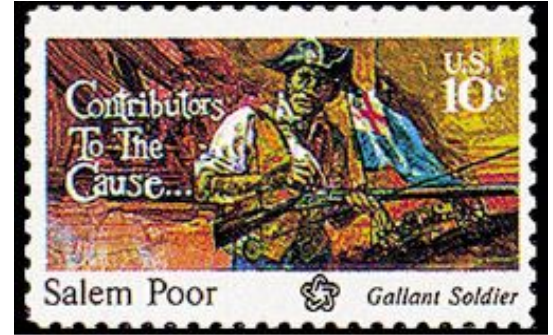
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Salem Poor

By Mary Lynn Bushong

Salem Poor was born a slave in the late 1740s, but he did not stay one. While details of his life at the beginning and end are scanty, he has been remembered for his patriotic service.

He was thought to have been purchased as an infant in Salem, Massachusetts. He was raised in the Abbott household. At some point, Salem Poor became the property of John Poor, and it was from him that Salem purchased his own freedom in 1769 for twenty-seven pounds. Salem was around twenty years old. In November 1771, Salem married Nancy Parker, and they had at least one child.



In 1775, Salem left his family behind to fight in the Revolutionary War. Serving under General Washington, Salem was active as a minuteman. He helped construct the fortifications for the Battle of Bunker Hill. His bravery in that battle was noticed by more than one officer. He was cited by fourteen officers for his bravery and heroism. He was the only man singled out for his bravery in that battle.

Salem Poor fought with the patriots at Saratoga and Monmouth as well. He also spent a winter at Valley Forge in 1777-1778 after he re-enlisted for three more years.

Life was not easy for Poor after the war. His term of service was up in 1780. Nothing is known about him after that until 1793 when he was listed as living in an alms house (he was homeless) in Boston and again when he died in 1802. Even though his life was not easy, he served America when he was needed, and he served with distinction.

Salem Poor

## Questions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is the main idea of this lesson?
  - A. Salem Poor died without a home.
  - B. Salem Poor served the colonial army with distinction.
  - C. Salem Poor served as a minuteman.
  - D. Salem Poor was born a slave.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Poor was a spy for the Continental Army.
  - A. false
  - B. true
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Poor was still waiting for his freedom when he died.
  - A. true
  - B. false
4. In what battle was Poor cited for his bravery and heroism?

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

+			41			46
	108					
	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>41</u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>46</u>
	70	77	76		127	
	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>41</u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>46</u>
16			57	62		
	<u>16</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>16</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>16</u> + <u>41</u>	<u>16</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>16</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>16</u> + <u>46</u>
40		82	81			
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			59			
	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>41</u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>46</u>
						79
	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>41</u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>   </u>	<u>   </u> + <u>46</u>
				82		
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19	54					65
	<u>19</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>19</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>19</u> + <u>41</u>	<u>19</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>19</u> + <u>   </u>	<u>19</u> + <u>46</u>

$12 \times 3 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$

How many grams are in 7 kilograms?

           grams

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Sojourner Truth

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

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

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

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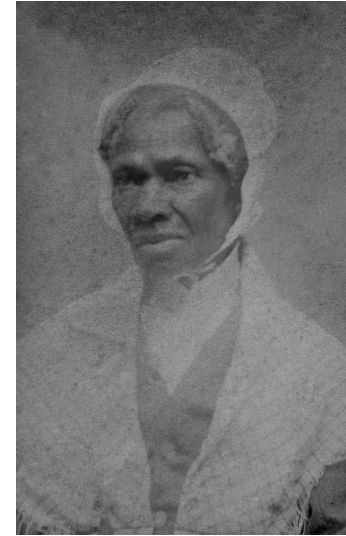
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**3. What are some causes that you think are important for people to support?**

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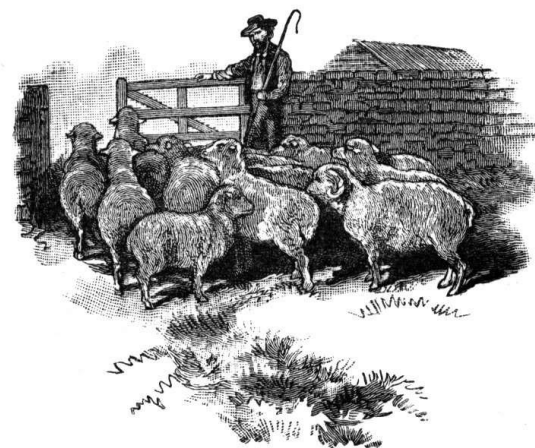


"Ain't I a woman?" The legendary question became the title of a famous speech made at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio, in 1851. The extemporaneous speech was given by Sojourner Truth. She was a former slave involved in the abolition movement. She was also a staunch supporter of rights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



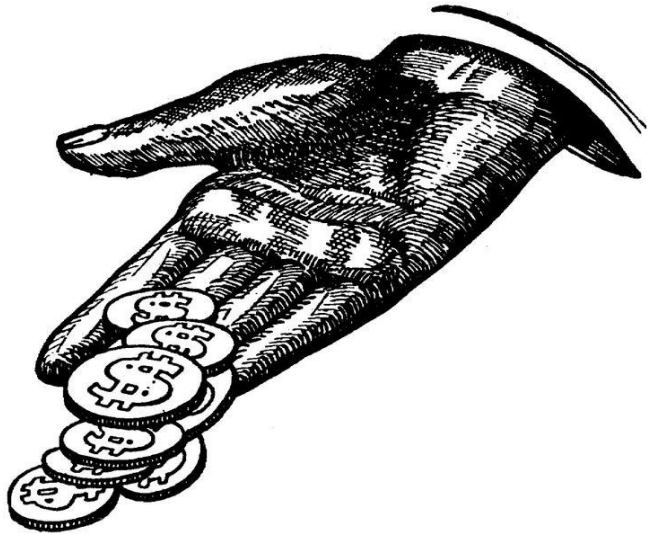
HOUSE OF COL. JOHANNES HARDENBERGH.

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



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

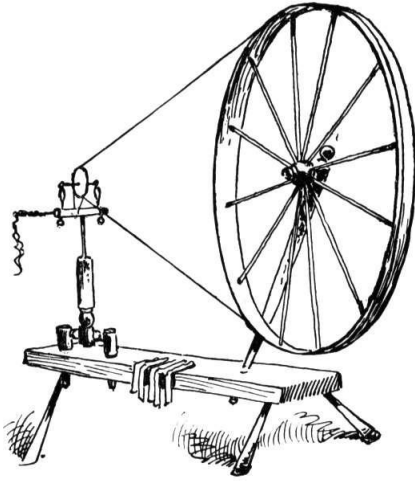




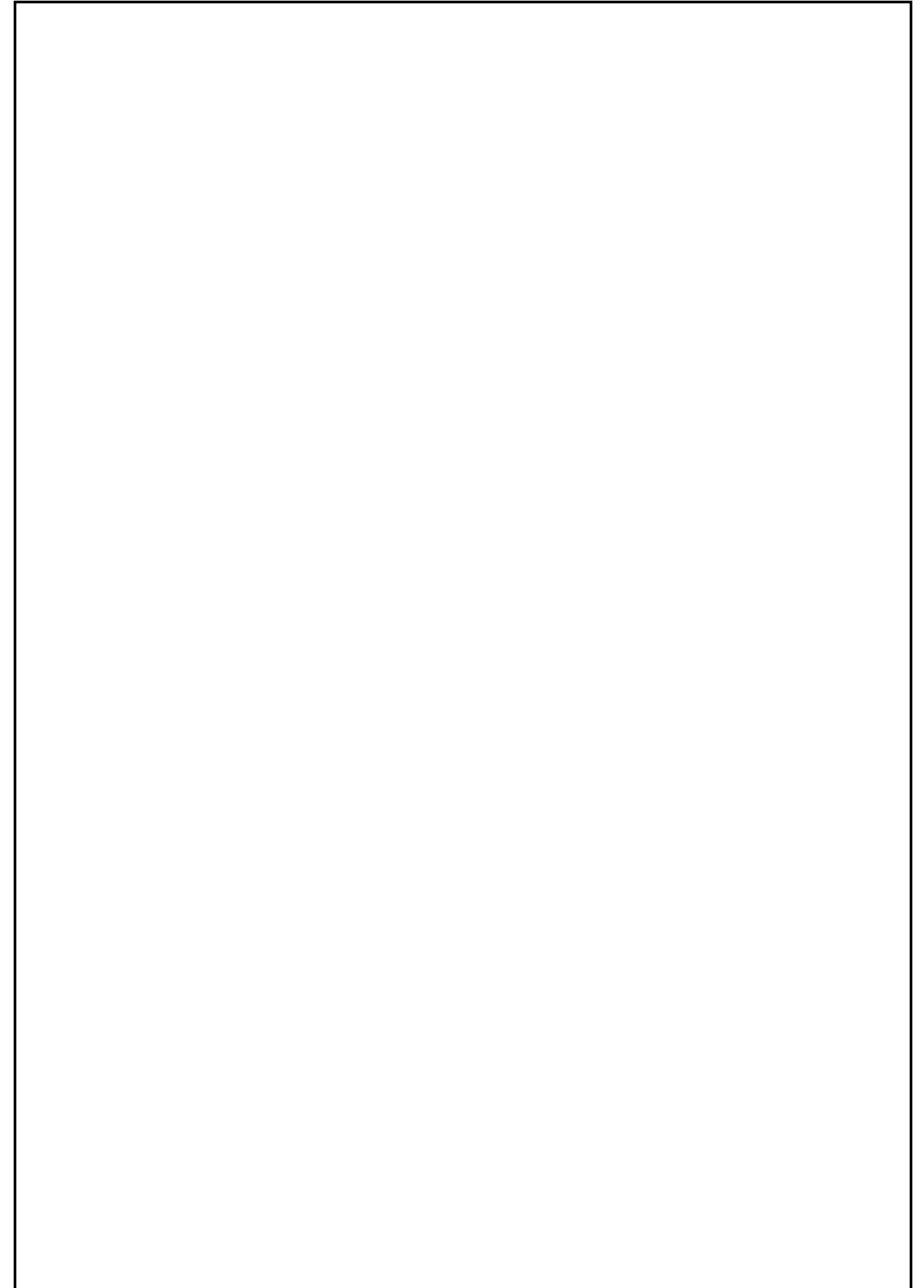
Neely later sold Isabella to a tavern owner for \$105. Less than two years later, she was sold to John Dumont. He would be the last man to own her, although she would be his property for more than 15 years. During that time, Isabella fell in love with a slave named Robert. He was owned by a neighbor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



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



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

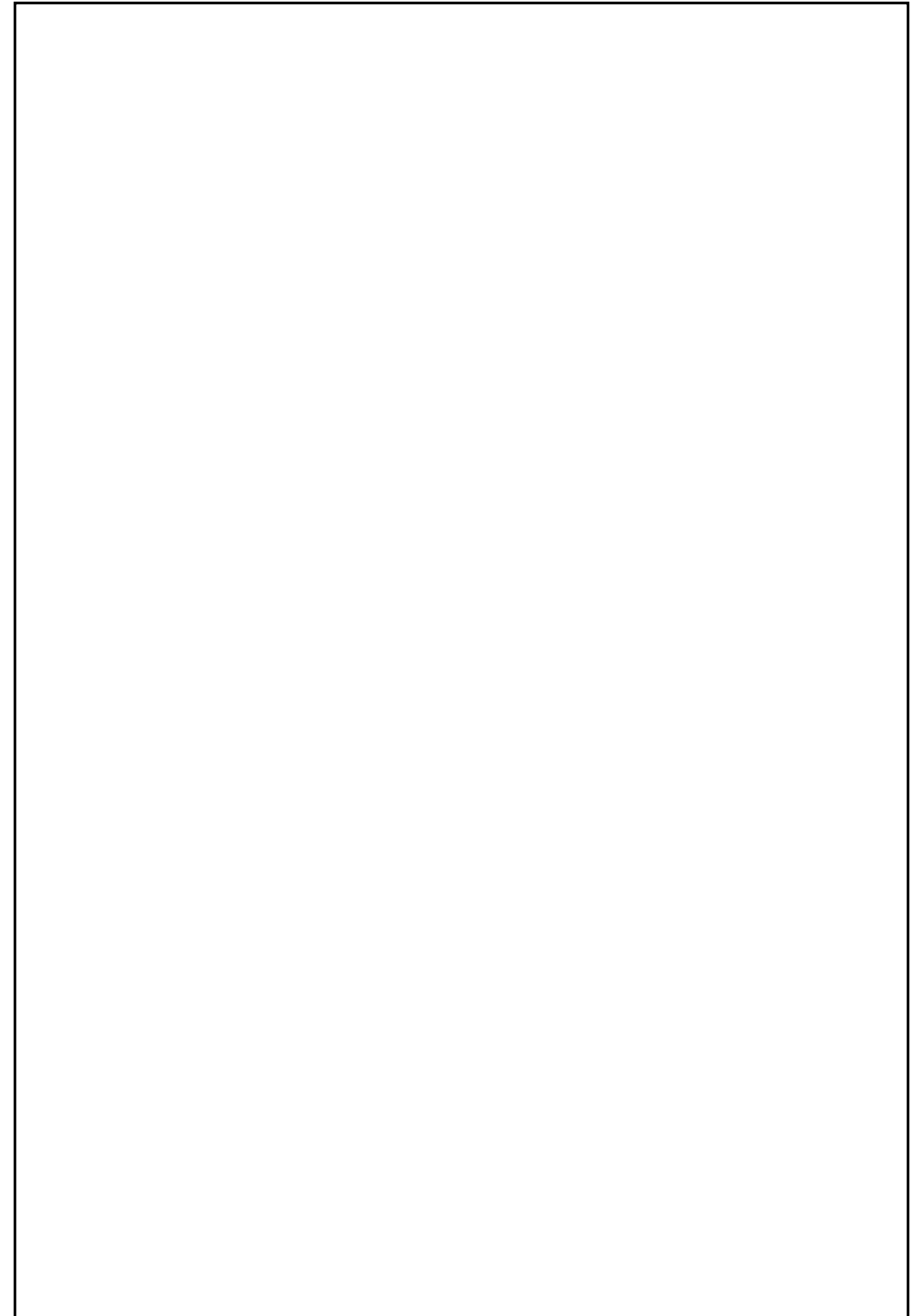


Dumont didn't follow through on his promise. He said that a hand injury prevented Isabella from being an effective worker. Isabella was angry. She believed she had fulfilled her obligation to Dumont. She had trusted him to treat her fairly. She continued to work for Dumont. She spun 100 pounds of wool.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

Draw a picture of Isabella in the courtroom.



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





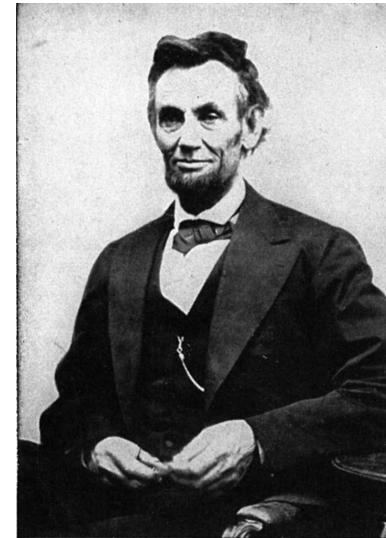
Isabella's life changed significantly during the next 15 years. A personal spiritual experience inspired her to begin preaching. She became acquainted with religious reformer Elijah Pierson. She served as the housekeeper for him and a small group of followers. When Pierson died, Isabella and another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



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

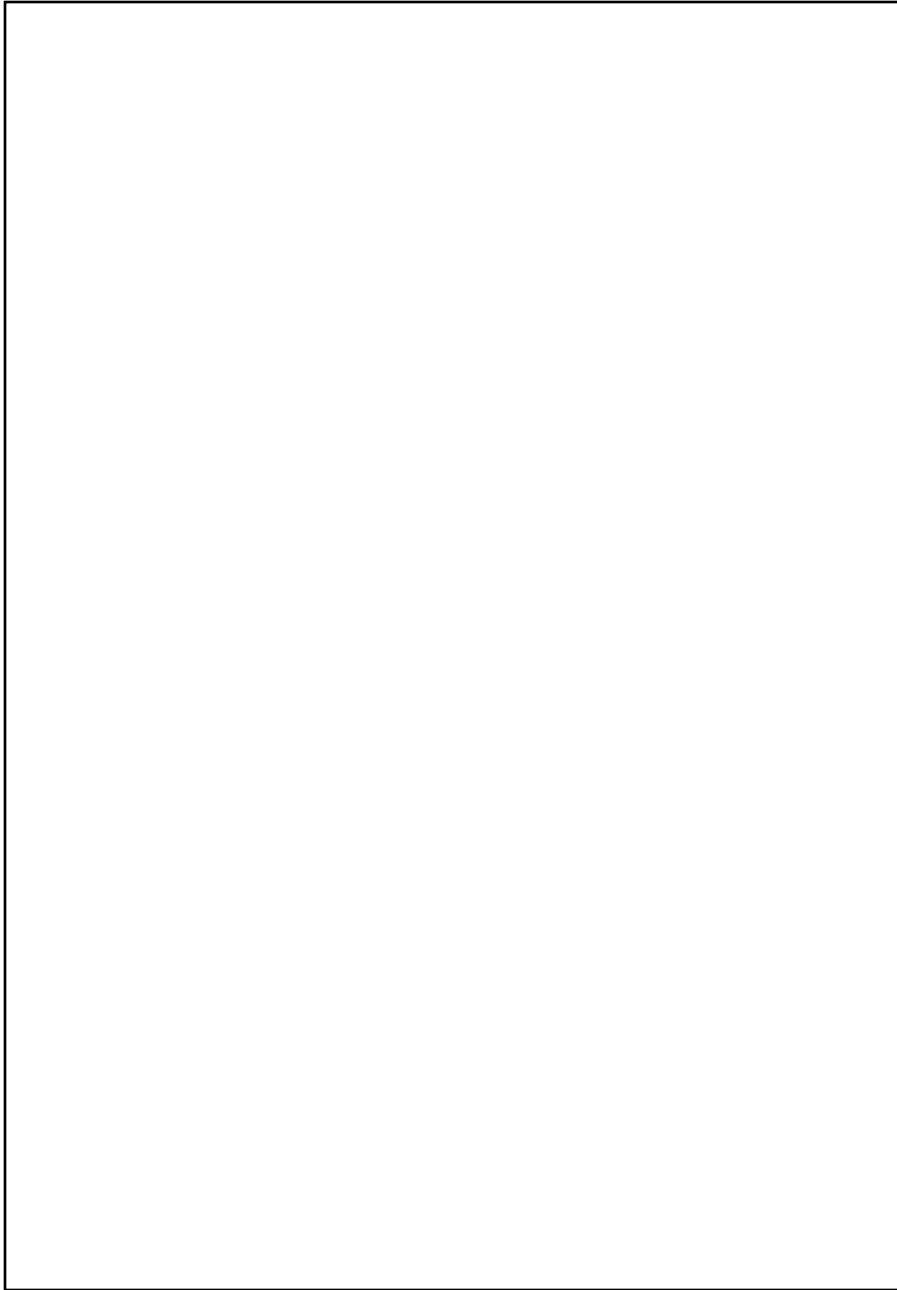


The cooperative wasn't financially able to maintain itself, so the farming community came to an end in 1846. For the next few years, Sojourner lived with a friend. She began publicly telling the story of her life as a slave. She dictated memoirs, which were privately published. She sold copies of her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



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

Draw a picture of Sojourner Truth meeting President Lincoln.



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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Sojourner Truth

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

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

**Sojourner Truth would be** \_\_\_\_\_

**because** \_\_\_\_\_



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

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

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

Her birth name was Isabella Baumfree.

She didn't know who her parents were.

She grew up speaking French.

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

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

She was convicted of poisoning religious reformer Elijah Pierson.

She met President Abraham Lincoln.

She was a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

She was opposed to capital punishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# The Slave Trade

By Brenda B. Covert

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Slavery has existed for thousands of years. It is described and even defended in early writings of the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Egyptians, and later in Ancient Greece and Rome. People of many different nationalities and cultures have both owned slaves and been themselves enslaved. Even today slavery continues in some parts of the world. However, because of the widespread use of African slave labor in America's early years, we automatically think of the slave trade as primarily African in nature.

Initially, most slaves were people who had been captured in warfare. On a smaller scale, criminals and people who could not pay their debts could also be enslaved. The "rules" were different back then. Slaves could earn or simply be given their freedom, and free people and slaves could sometimes marry each other. Over time something changed. Because slave labor was much cheaper than hired labor and new lands needing cultivation were being discovered, the market for slaves began to grow.

The Portuguese, Dutch, and British wound up controlling most of the Atlantic Slave Trade - shipping slaves across the Atlantic Ocean to work in the Americas. The Portuguese started the Atlantic Slave Trade with the practice of kidnapping Africans. Then Africans began to offer captives for sale. African peoples fought each other in an effort to capture people to sell as slaves to the European traders. Some African kings were also persuaded - for the right price - to sell some of their own people into slavery!

Despite all that, the supply did not meet the demand. Slave traders reverted to the old ways of obtaining slaves. Raiding parties were organized to capture young Africans. Forts were built on the coast of Africa where captured Africans were kept until the arrival of the slave ships.

What followed next is called the "Middle Passage." That is the trip across the ocean to the Americas. Slave ships were made to hold as many slaves as possible. The ships' captains packed from 150 to 600 humans into their cargo holds. From about 1520 to the mid-1800's, millions of African men, women, and children were crowded into slave ships for a voyage that lasted from 21 to 90 days. They were wedged horizontally, chained to low-lying platforms that were stacked in tiers. Male slaves were kept shackled together or chained to the ship to prevent mutiny. They were fed twice daily on a pitiful diet of water and boiled rice, millet, cornmeal, or stewed yams. If storms or calms prolonged the trip, rations were reduced even more, resulting in near starvation. Sometimes the captives were made to exercise on deck. If they were lucky, crew members would clean up their "living quarters." Otherwise, the heat and fumes from the filthy holds caused dreadful illnesses and even death. In any event, shock, disease, injuries, suicide, and mutiny killed off at least one sixth during the crossing. Their bodies were thrown overboard.

The slave ships stopped first in the West Indies. There the surviving captives would be taught the basics of English as well as the routine and disciplines of plantation life. The captives taken from Africa were generally farming people who also raised livestock. They had grown cotton, sugar, and rice. Africans were also skilled at iron working, music and musical instruments, the decorative arts, and architecture. Those skills served to make them very appealing to the plantation owners who were the prospective buyers at the slave markets.

In 1619 the first African slaves arrived in the English colonies in North America. The Dutch ship that delivered them had started out with about 100 captives, but it had run into extremely bad weather that had tossed the captives around like rag dolls in the hold. When the ship finally put into Jamestown, only 20 captives had survived to be sold to the struggling colony.

Europeans abolished slavery in the 1800's, but Arab slave traders continued the practice anyway. To put a stop to their activities, fleets of British ships patrolled the coast of Africa to protect Africans from further enslavement.

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

The Slave Trade

## Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. How long has slavery existed?
- A. For hundreds of years
  - B. Since the 1800's
  - C. For thousands of years
  - D. Since the 1600's
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What was the Atlantic Slave Trade?
- A. The name of a slave ship.
  - B. The shipment of African captives to the Americas.
  - C. The marketplace in Atlantic City where slaves were sold.
  - D. The tactic slave traders used to acquire captives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What was the "Middle Passage"?
- A. The trip across the ocean.
  - B. The trip to the slave ship.
  - C. The trip to the market.
  - D. The escape route the slaves often took.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. How did slave traders obtain slaves?
- A. Bought them from their king
  - B. Kidnapped them.
  - C. Bought them from the victors of a war.
  - D. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Captives were trained to be slaves in the Bahamas.
- A. False
  - B. True
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. When the Dutch ship brought the first slaves to the English colonies in North America, how many of the captives had survived the trip?
- A. 20
  - B. 100
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How many captives were slave ships built to hold?
- A. 150 - 600
  - B. 50 - 100
  - C. 1,520 - 1,800
  - D. 21 - 90
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Where were captives kept before boarding the slave ships?
- A. In coastal forts
  - B. In big cages
  - C. In underground rooms.
  - D. In deep pits
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Where were captives kept during the voyage to the Americas?
- A. In iron cages.
  - B. In the cargo hold.
  - C. On the deck.
  - D. In their own private rooms.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Specifically, how were the captives held on the slave ships?

- A. In iron cages.
- B. Chained standing vertically to the walls.
- C. Handcuffed to iron bars.
- D. Chained lying horizontally on platforms.

$2,452 + 3,379 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ + 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$30 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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$33 \div 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	What is the largest possible sum of two three-digit numbers? Show the two numbers.	$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ - 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$10 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$		

$\begin{array}{r} 601 \\ - 563 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$110 \div 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	Fill in the missing operations to complete this equation:  $54 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 27 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 13 = 15$
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$8 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\begin{array}{r} 272 \\ + 269 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$24 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$90 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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$26 \text{ km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$	$8,358 + 9,844 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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Circle the greatest number: $26,072$ $8,413,957$ $92,836,754,540$ $6,539,481,010$	$10 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$16 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Amanda invited her friends over to celebrate her birthday. She has 37 boxes of strawberry sour mints to give her friends. In their goodie bags she gave them each 3 boxes of strawberry sour mints. She has 16 boxes left. How many goodie bags did she make?

Fill in the missing numbers.

$$\frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{4}{11} = \frac{\quad}{22}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{11} = \frac{\quad}{22}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{5}{15} = \frac{\quad}{3}$$

Hunter thought he would never finish cooking. He made 136 muffins, of which  $\frac{1}{4}$  were chocolate and the rest were vanilla. How many chocolate muffins did he make?

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

# Women in the Civil War

By Sharon Fabian

Charlotte "Lottie" Moon married Judge James Clark. Both Lottie and the judge were active supporters of the Confederacy, and when war messages had to be sent in secret, the couriers often stopped by the judge's house. One time they needed a new courier, someone who could slip by without being recognized as a messenger. Lottie volunteered. This is how she began her career as a Civil War spy. After that first trip, she continued to work undercover for the Confederacy. She had official-looking papers that said she was a British citizen; these helped her to travel almost anywhere without suspicion.

Lottie's sister Ginnie supported the war effort in another way. She and her mother rolled bandages and nursed the wounded soldiers. Then Ginnie began carrying messages too; now both sisters were spies. They traveled back and forth through Union lines, until both sisters were discovered and placed under house arrest.



Lottie and Ginnie Moon were just two of the many women who served as spies during the Civil War. At first, women made great spies because no one suspected them of being part of the war. Before too long, however, both sides discovered that women were being used as spies. Then spying became a very dangerous occupation for a woman.

In 1849, Harriet Tubman was able to escape from slavery in Maryland. People helped her travel along the Underground Railroad to Philadelphia. The Underground Railroad was a system of safe houses where the owners gave food and shelter to escaped slaves. Not long after she gained her freedom, Harriet returned to Maryland to help some of her family escape from slavery, too. Over the next eleven years, Harriet made more than a dozen trips to the South. She helped lead more than one hundred slaves to freedom. She became known as the Moses of her people. (Moses was a prophet in the Bible who led the Hebrews to freedom from Egypt.)

Harriet Tubman is best known for her work on the Underground Railroad, but she also worked for the Union Army during the Civil War. Harriet worked as a nurse, cook, and spy during the war. She knew the countryside very well from her years on the Underground Railroad, and this knowledge was a valuable asset to the Union Army. Harriet recruited former slaves for the war effort, and she helped to hunt out enemy camps.

Belle Boyd operated in the Shenandoah Valley, carrying on her spying activities from her father's hotel at Front Royal, Virginia.

Nancy Hart disguised herself as a peddler and hung around army camps to learn secret information.

Pauline Cushman was an actress. She used her acting career to travel without suspicion, collecting information along the way.

One of the most famous spies was "Wild Rose" Greenhow. She carried messages written in a secret code until she was captured and put in prison.

Women spies had all kinds of tricks to help them accomplish their mission. Some disguised themselves as men. Some posed as slaves. They carried messages in pockets hidden in their full skirts. One spy carried secret messages hidden in her hair bun. Some women spied right at home, listening carefully to the conversations at social gatherings and then reporting on what they had heard.

Of course, women participated in the Civil War in many other ways besides spying. Thousands of women, from the North and from the South, served as nurses, caring for wounded soldiers. Without their efforts, many, many more men would have died from diseases after being wounded on the battlefield. Clara Barton, who later founded the American Red Cross, was probably the most famous Civil War nurse. Dorothea Dix, a pioneer in the field of medical care for the mentally ill, was a Civil War nurse too. So was the famous author, Louisa May Alcott.

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

Other occupations of Civil War women include doctor, sutler, and even soldier. Dr. Mary Walker, who treated wounded soldiers in the war, was one of the first women doctors. Sutlers traveled onto the field of battle to provide supplies needed by the troops. Women who wanted to participate in the actual fighting disguised themselves as men and became soldiers.

It is estimated that during the Civil War, thousands of women served as nurses, hundreds served in other occupations, and approximately 80 were wounded or killed.

## Women in the Civil War

### Questions

---

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Lottie and Ginnie Moon were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. soldiers  
B. nurses  
C. spies  
D. none of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. This article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. women's occupations in the Civil War  
B. Civil War nurses  
C. clothing and hair styles of the Civil War era  
D. none of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Women spied by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hiding messages in their hair  
B. posing as slaves  
C. carrying fake papers  
D. all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Dorothea Dix was a Civil War \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spy  
B. sutler  
C. nurse  
D. doctor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Belle Boyd was a Civil War \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor  
B. sutler  
C. nurse  
D. spy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mary Walker was a Civil War \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor  
B. sutler  
C. nurse  
D. spy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Spying became dangerous for women when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they carried secret messages  
B. they hid messages in their pockets  
C. both sides realized that women were being used as spies  
D. women spies carried papers like fake passports

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Most of the women who worked in the Civil War worked as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. spies
  - B. soldiers
  - C. doctors
  - D. nurses

$$-9 - 4 =$$

$$-22 \div -2 =$$

$$-9 + 8 =$$

Round the decimal 0.475 to the nearest hundredth.

$$42 + n = 60$$

How many meters are there in 17 kilometers?

It was 86 degrees outside. What would the temperature be if it got 18 degrees colder?

What is 50% of 360?

How many centimeters in 3.9 meters?

Circle the three numbers whose product equals 189.

9      7      11

3      7      3

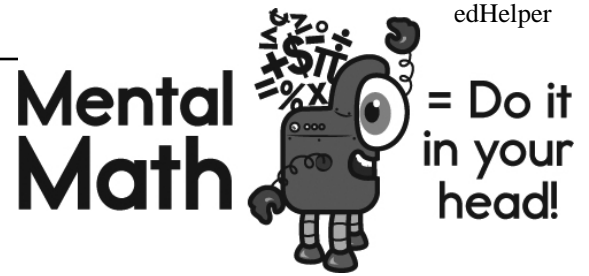
How much time is it from 8:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.?

What 6 coins add up to 37 cents?



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 9 in your head

double it

add 8

Write the ones digit.

\_\_\_\_\_  
A

imagine 8 in your head

multiply 10

double it

add 2

add 9

Add the tens digit to the ones digit.  
Write the sum.

\_\_\_\_\_  
B

imagine 6 in your head

multiply 9

double it

add 1

add 5

subtract 7

Write the ones digit.

\_\_\_\_\_  
C

imagine 9 in your head

subtract 9

add 3

add 6

add 4

Write the even digit in your answer.

What is the sum?

A + B + C

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ e

4 after 17 \_\_\_\_\_

5 before 13 \_\_\_\_\_

6 before 14 \_\_\_\_\_

5 after 13 \_\_\_\_\_

4 before 18 \_\_\_\_\_

7 before 19 \_\_\_\_\_

8 after 19 \_\_\_\_\_

8 before 12 \_\_\_\_\_

9 before 11 \_\_\_\_\_

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.

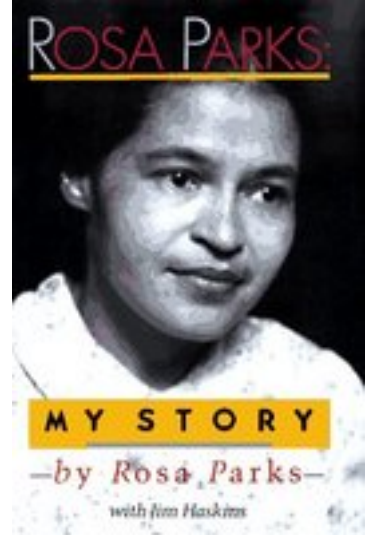
Black Americans knew that these laws were about more than being told to use separate facilities. They were about being treated badly. The separate facilities for blacks were poorly maintained, if at all. Jim Crow laws were based on racist beliefs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{16}{15}$$

Write the reciprocal.

$$8$$

Write the reciprocal.

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

$$10 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(3 + 7) + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



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

This fraction is equivalent to  $\frac{2}{5}$ . The denominator of this fraction is 15 more than its numerator. What is this fraction?

One side of a rectangle is 6 centimeters longer than the other side. The perimeter is 32 centimeters. How long is the longest side?

Name the shape with six sides and six angles.

How many total legs are on 7 dogs?

There are 2 groups of 5 rocks. How many rocks?

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

# Negro Baseball Leagues

By Jane Runyon

---

The American game of baseball is from an English game called rounders. Americans started playing their version of the game in the early 1800s. By the time the country was facing a civil war, the game had become the national sport. Wherever you find a sport, you find teams. Wherever you find teams, you find competition. This was true with baseball.

Baseball began as a "gentleman's" game. Athletic clubs would schedule games against each other for entertainment. The Civil War may have brought freedom for slaves, but it didn't get the newly freed men invitations to play on white teams. All black teams were formed. Baseball teams were amateur in those days. An amateur will play a sport for the fun of playing. A professional wants to be paid for playing.

On December 11, 1868, the first amateur baseball league was formed. It was called the National Association of Baseball Players. One of the main rules of this league was that no colored persons would be allowed on any of the teams.



The next year, baseball went professional. Teams decided that they didn't have to follow the rules of the amateur league. Teams could now be integrated. Perhaps the first two black players to ever play on a major professional team were Moses Fleetwood Walker and his brother Welday Walker.

Near the end of the 1800s, teams became segregated again. Blacks continued playing baseball, however. The first professional black team, the Cuban Giants, played in 1885. It wasn't until 1920 that the first black league was formed. The Negro National League was formed by Rube Foster. Three years later, the Eastern Colored League joined the competition. Both of these leagues continued to play for several years. Money problems eventually closed them both down.

Negro leagues began to find popularity again in the 1930s. In 1933, a new Negro National League began play. Four years later, the Negro American League joined them. These leagues played successfully until 1948. The reason for their end is quite simple. In 1947, Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers signed the first Negro to play professional baseball on an all-white team. With this signing, Jackie Robinson became the first black to cross the color line that had been drawn a half century earlier.

Black leagues continued to try to play. But it was hopeless. Good black players could earn more money playing for the integrated leagues. The Negro National League closed up shop after the 1948 season.

The Negro leagues had their own stars. Satchel Paige and Josh Gibson never reached the status of Willie Mays, Barry Bonds, or Ken Griffey, Jr. They were, however, inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame for their contributions to the game that has been known as America's "national pastime" for many years. The Negro baseball leagues played an important role in the development of sports in America. Perhaps they even played a role in integrating a nation divided by color.

Negro Baseball Leagues

## Questions

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\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Members of the Negro National League played basketball.

- A. true
- B. false

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What was the original game baseball is based on?

- A. foosball
- B. rounders
- C. cricket
- D. tiddly winks

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. When did baseball start gaining popularity?

- A. around the time of the Civil War
- B. in colonial times
- C. during the Revolutionary War
- D. in the 1940s

4. What is the difference between an amateur athlete and a professional athlete?

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5. Why do you think Negro athletes were not allowed to play on white baseball teams after the Civil War?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of these black baseball players did not play for a Negro league team?

- A. Cool Papa Bell
- B. Josh Gibson
- C. Welday Walker
- D. Satchel Paige

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What was the first professional baseball team to hire a black player?

- A. Chicago Cubs
- B. Chicago White Sox
- C. New York Yankees
- D. Brooklyn Dodgers

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who was the first player to "cross the color line" in baseball?

- A. Satchel Paige
- B. Jackie Robinson
- C. Barry Bonds
- D. Willie Mays

$$80 \div 10 + 1$$

Round 56,759 to the nearest hundred.

$$4 + 70 \div 7$$

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

<p>Emily made a display about Columbus' three ships. She used three sheets of poster board, each 23 inches x 16.5 inches. What was the total area of the poster board used for the display?</p>	<p>Sarah has a recipe for making 10 cups of wild bird food. It calls for <math>1\frac{3}{4}</math> cups of rye seed. How much rye seed will she need to make 4 cups of wild bird food?</p>	<p>On Earth Day, Ms. Anderson worked a total of 4.5 hours giving out booklets about recycling. She divided the work into three equal shifts. She began work at 10:45 a.m. What time did her first shift end?</p>
<p>The artist used 170 ml of red paint on the huge canvas. What fraction of a liter did he use?</p>	<p>Perhaps someday someone will make a flight from the Earth (92,900,000 miles from the sun) to Pluto (3,664,000,000 miles from the sun). About how far is it from the Earth to Pluto? Round off your answer to the nearest 100,000 miles.</p>	<p>Amy took 66% of the money in her bank account and spent it on a weekend vacation. She originally had \$110 in her bank account. Of the money she took out, she spent half of it on food. How much did she spend on food during her weekend vacation?</p>

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

# Augusta Savage

By Colleen Messina

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Some artists leave a legacy of paintings and sculptures. Others pass along their knowledge by teaching others. Augusta Savage, the African-American sculptor, was one of the rare artists who did both.

Augusta Savage was born on February 29, 1892, in Florida. Augusta loved clay. She knew that she wanted to become a sculptor when she grew up. Her father was a strict Methodist minister. He felt that clay figures were pagan, and he did not want his daughter to become a sculptor. When one of her clay figures won a prize at the county fair, Augusta knew that she wanted to become an artist. No one in her family supported her dream.

Augusta never gave up. She raised money to go to New York to receive training. She took classes at Cooper Union in 1921 and did laundry to support herself. Like many African-Americans, she faced continuous challenges in pursuing her dream, but feisty Augusta turned every obstacle into a stepping stone to success. In 1923, she was turned down for a summer art program because of her race. She decided to bring this issue to the public's attention. She made many people aware of the prejudice against African-American artists.

Augusta did receive a lucky break from the publicity about her rejection. Herman MacNeil, a well-known sculptor, asked her if she wanted to study with him. Soon, Augusta was creating amazing sculptures. She became well-known as a portrait sculptor. She was one of the first artists to accurately show African-American physical features in her work. She made busts and sculptures of many African-American leaders such as Frederick Douglass and James Weldon Johnson.

Augusta's other sculptures also reflected African-American culture. She created one sculpture called *The Harp* for the World's Fair in New York. This beautiful sculpture was inspired by Negro spirituals. Unfortunately, the sculpture was destroyed after the fair.

Augusta's hard work and her dedication to her heritage paid off. She received an award called the Rosenwald Fellowship in 1929 for her portrait of a young Harlem boy. This award allowed her to study in Paris for one year. It was a triumphant moment for Augusta! When she came back to the United States, she founded the Savage Studio of Arts and Crafts. She influenced other artists who later also became famous.

Augusta never forgot how hard it was for her as a young girl. She strove to help other young artists fulfill their dreams. She became the director of the Harlem Community Art Center in 1937. Many of her students went on to achieve great success.

Augusta died on March 26, 1962. She pursued her art with passion, and she also dedicated much of her life to passing her creative gifts on to others. She felt that her work with children was as important as any sculpture. She said, "If I can inspire one of these youngsters to develop the talent I know they possess, then my monument will be in their work."





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

Augusta Savage

## Questions

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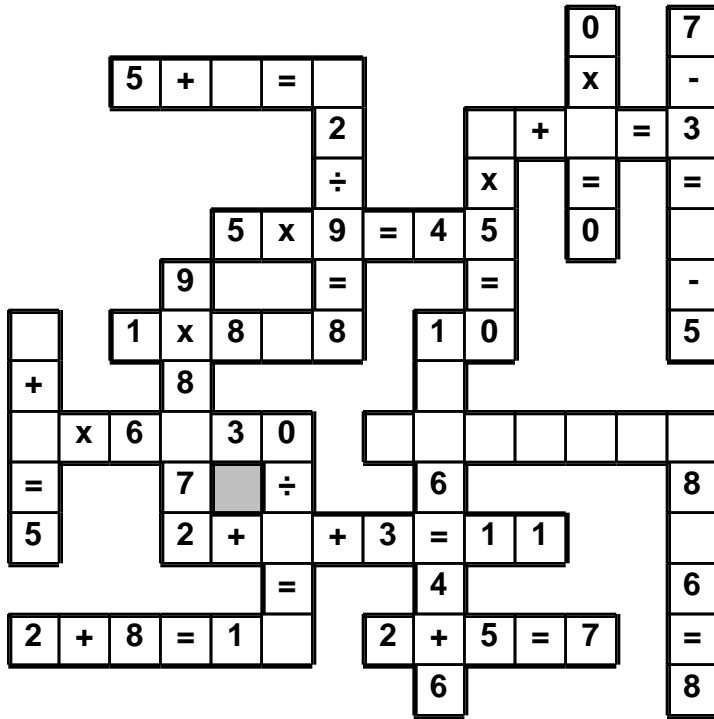
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Where was Augusta Savage born?
- A. Kansas
  - B. New York
  - C. California
  - D. Florida
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What was Augusta's father's profession?
- A. an artist
  - B. a teacher
  - C. a doctor
  - D. a minister
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Augusta's family whole-heartedly supported her career.
- A. True
  - B. False
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. How did Augusta make others aware of the prejudice against African-American artists?
- A. She made others aware of prejudice against her attendance at a summer art program.
  - B. She did a hunger strike.
  - C. She became a politician.
  - D. She organized marches.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What kind of sculpture did Augusta Savage become famous for?
- A. abstract
  - B. architectural
  - C. portraits
  - D. animals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What was the subject of a famous sculpture by Augusta Savage?
- A. a guitar
  - B. a violin
  - C. a harp
  - D. a drum
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Besides her art, what was one way that Augusta felt her legacy would continue?
- A. through her writings
  - B. through her art students
  - C. through her donations to charity
  - D. through her songs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What did Augusta show accurately in her work?
- A. musical instruments
  - B. African-American physical features
  - C. animals
  - D. plants

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

$$2 \cdot 7 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 0 \cdot = \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot = \cdot 3 \cdot - \cdot 0 \cdot = \cdot 7 \cdot -$$

$$4 \cdot 6 \cdot \div \cdot 0$$

Use the pieces above to help you fill in the runaway math puzzle.



$$5 \frac{6}{7} + 3 \frac{5}{7}$$

What is the area of a rectangle with sides 3 cm and 10 cm?

It was 2 degrees above zero in the morning. By afternoon the temperature rose 15 degrees. How warm was it?

8, \_\_\_\_\_, 12, 14, 16, 18,  
20

8, \_\_\_\_\_, x, 2, 8, 6, x,  
2, 8, 6, x, 2, 8, 6, x, 2,  
8

It's 11:00 a.m. and Ava is getting ready for soccer practice. If practice starts at 6:25 p.m., then how much longer until soccer starts?

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

# West to Freedom - African American Pioneers

By Trista L. Pollard

---

The voice of the Old West had many faces. During the 1840's through the early 1900's **cowboys** and **pioneers** settled the western United States. Our country was almost 100 years old. Settlers were leaving their homes to search for open land and a new life in the west. Slavery was coming to an end in the south and other **territories**. Our country was growing, moving, and changing.

Cowboys were men who worked on **cattle ranches**. They tended the cattle and horses. They herded cattle along the dusty trails of the west to other states and territories. These trails stretched through Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana. Imagine trying to guide hundreds of cows and horses through five states. A cowboy or **cowhand** had to keep large herds of cattle together. These are the cowboys you hear about in books and movies. However, we hear very little about African American cowboys.

African Americans moved west during the 1830's and 1840's. These pioneers came as **slave laborers** and free men and women laborers. They traveled west with their masters to herd cattle and clear land. In the south, these slaves took care of expensive horses. Therefore, they would **break** wild horses in the west. This allowed their masters to ride the horses without getting hurt. Slaves also built log cabins and grew crops. They knew how to talk to Native Americans in the area. This skill was very important. Often, there were violent fights between slave owners and the Indians. The slaves would help their masters survive these fights. Some slaves gained their freedom after saving their masters' lives. There were also slaves who escaped into Indian territories. They would stay with the tribes. They married and raised children within these communities.

When the Gold Rush began in 1848, free African Americans and slave laborers were there. The slave laborers were brought to California to dig for gold. The Gold Rush even helped some slaves gain their freedom. Alvin Coffey and Daniel Rogers became **freedmen** after they worked during the Gold Rush. There were also free African Americans who were "Forty-Niners." In 1850 a large number of freedmen worked in the gold mines of California. Like white pioneers, some black settlers became rich after mining gold.

When slavery ended, many free African Americans came to the west. They wanted to purchase land for farming. Tough laws in the south made it hard for freed slaves to work as farmers. In 1862, the United States **Homestead Act** made western land available. One hundred sixty acres of public land were for sale in the **Great Plains**. All settlers had to do was to farm the land for five years. Now you see why people of all backgrounds **migrated** to the west.

Freedmen worked as **cattle drivers**, cooks, miners, railroad workers, and fur traders. These skilled horsemen worked in Texas as cowboys. They could ride horses for long distances. Cattle companies would have African American, white, Mexican, and Mexican American cowboys on their crews. These crews usually had eleven men. The **trail boss**, who was usually white, managed the whole crew. African American cowboys were usually **wranglers**, cowhands, and cooks. There were, however, some black trail bosses and ranch bosses. There were also some cattle companies that had crews with only African American cowboys. In *West to Freedom - Nat Love and Bill Pickett*, you will learn about two of America's famous black cowboys.

West to Freedom - African American Pioneers

## Questions

---

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Cowhands were responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. None of the below
  - B. Growing crops for food
  - C. Herding large groups of cattle and horses
  - D. Digging for gold during the Gold Rush

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

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

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3. Use context clues to write a definition for **break**.

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4. What are some of the ways slave laborers gained their freedom?

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5. Why did free African Americans migrate west during the late 1800's and early 1900's?

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6. Why do you think books and movies do not give more information about African American cowboys?

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---

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ made large amounts of land available for sale in the American west.

- A. Southern Laws
- B. Homestead Act of 1872
- C. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
- D. Homestead Act of 1862

8. True/False: African American cowboys only worked as wranglers, cowhands, and cooks.

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---

12 x 5 = _____	18 ÷ 6 = _____	7,544 - 2,777 = _____
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

$$60 \overline{) 181}$$

$$25 \overline{) 225}$$

$$24 \overline{) 480}$$

$$5 \overline{) 80}$$

$$42 \overline{) 424}$$

$$20 \overline{) 960}$$

$$11 \overline{) 792}$$

$$14 \overline{) 564}$$

$$15 \overline{) 135}$$

$$72 \overline{) 5247}$$

$$35 \overline{) 2346}$$

$$4 \overline{) 9}$$

How much time is it from  
7:00 a.m. to 11:25 a.m.?

Write  $\frac{5}{25}$  in lowest terms.

45, \_\_\_\_\_, 55, 60, 65,  
70, 75, 80, 85, 90

47, 59, \_\_\_\_\_, 83, 95,  
107, 119

How many centimeters in  
970.5 meters?

Round the decimal 0.475 to  
the nearest hundredth.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Satchel Paige

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 kinds of skills does it take to be a professional baseball pitcher?**

---

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**2. Why were some players not allowed to play in the major leagues until the late 1940s even though they were talented?**

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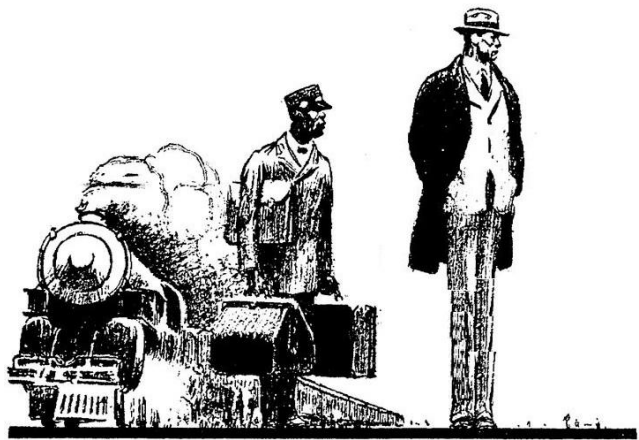
**3. At what age do most professional baseball players retire? Why do you think they retire at that age?**

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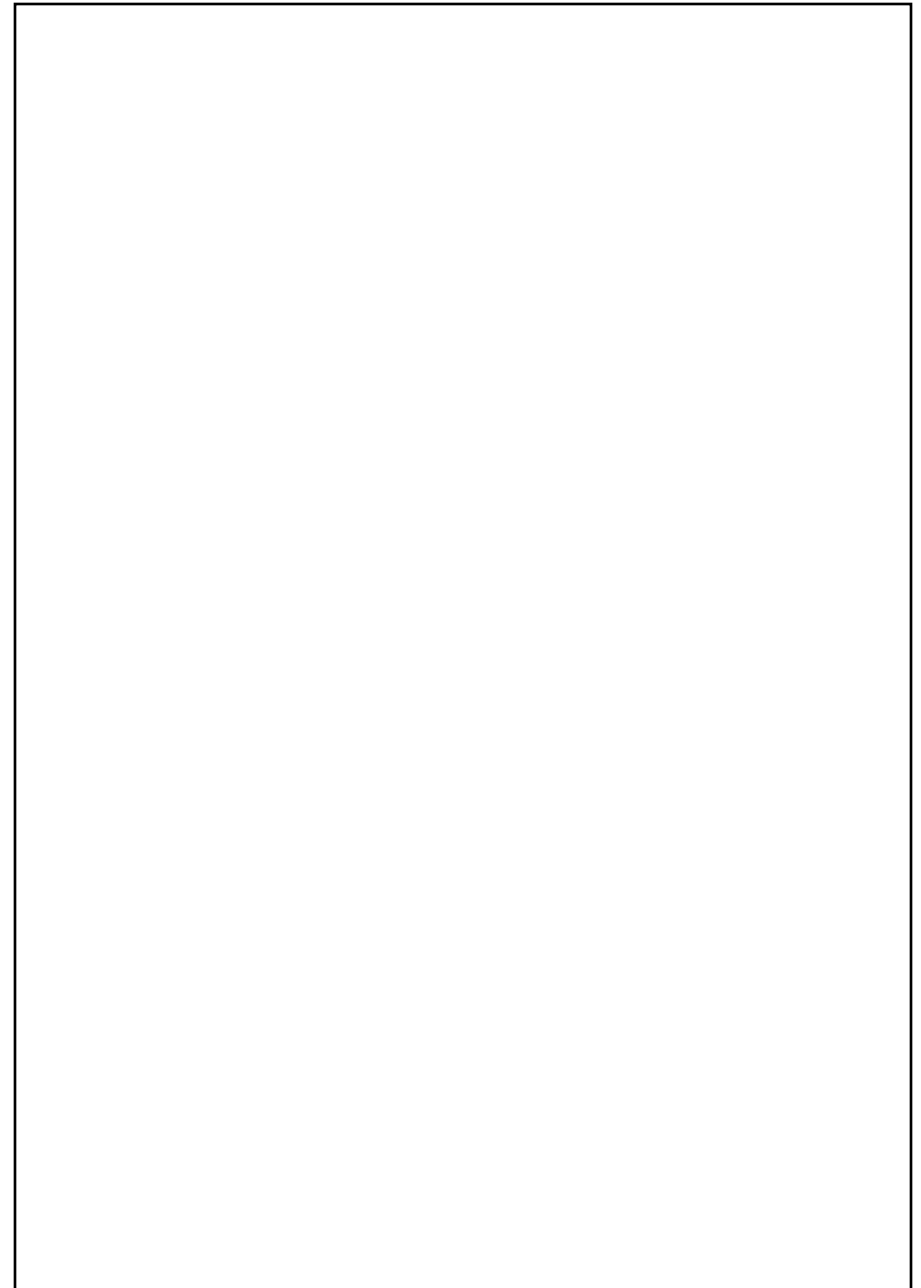
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Satchel Paige is renowned as one of the greatest pitchers in baseball history. For more than 20 years, he toured with black teams in the Negro baseball leagues when segregation kept blacks from playing in the major leagues. He pitched in exhibition games against major league teams. He earned the respect of many players, including baseball great Joe DiMaggio. Paige defied age and continued his career after age 40. He played in the major leagues after the sport was desegregated.



Draw a picture of Satchel Paige carrying bags with the device he created.



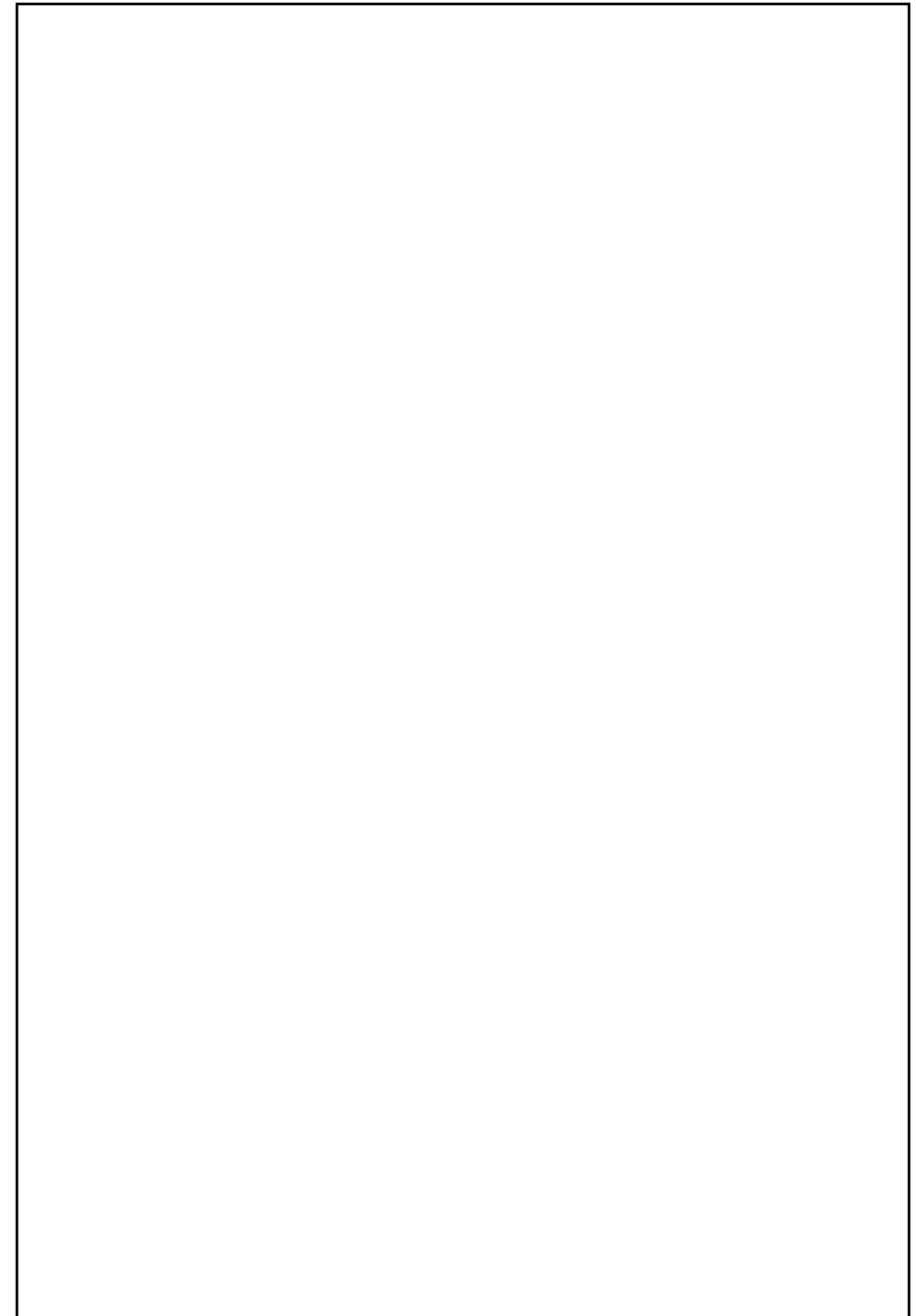
Leroy Robert Paige was born on July 7, 1906, in Mobile, Alabama. His father was a gardener. His mother was a domestic worker. The family had 12 children. Paige acquired the nickname Satchel when he was a boy. He earned money by carrying bags for passengers at the local train station. According to a story, he wanted to make more money. He made a device from a pole and a rope that enabled him to carry as many as four bags at a time. Friends commented that he looked like a "satchel tree."

Draw a picture of Paige and his friends playing top ball.

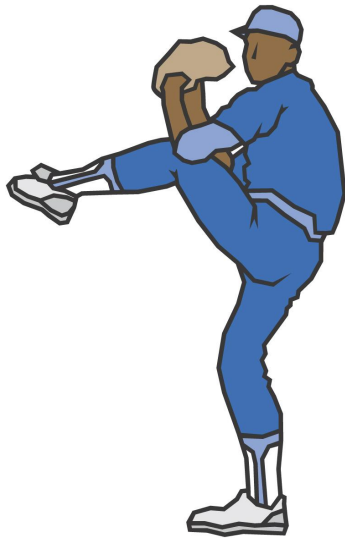


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Paige was an enthusiastic player of top ball during his childhood. The game was similar to baseball but used sticks and bottle caps in place of bats and baseballs. Paige was a few weeks away from turning 13 when he was arrested for shoplifting. He also had been truant from school quite often. Paige was sent to the Industrial School for Negro Children in Mount Meigs, Alabama. He was released from the reform school five years later.







At the school, Paige learned how to pitch under the guidance of a helpful teacher named Edward Byrd. He instructed Paige to kick his front foot high and to swing his arm around when he released the ball. This made his hand look like it was in the batter's face. Paige refined his pitching skills while at the school. At the age of 18, he began his baseball career.



Paige first played for the Mobile Tigers. This was a semiprofessional team in the Negro baseball leagues. Two years later he made his professional debut when he signed with the Chattanooga Black Lookouts. For more than 20 years, Paige would play in the Negro leagues. He played for the Birmingham Black Barons, the Black Sox of Baltimore, the New York Black Yankees, the Nashville Elite Giants, and the Cleveland Cubs.



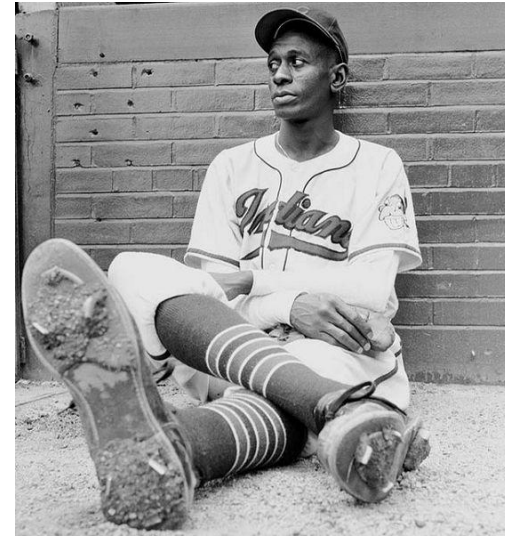
In 1935, as a pitcher for the Crawford Colored Giants of Pittsburgh, Paige helped the team win a league championship. He spent seven years pitching for the Kansas City Monarchs. The team played in the Negro World Series in 1942 and again in 1946. Major league baseball became integrated in 1947 when Jackie Robinson managed to break through the color boundary.



A year later, Paige signed to play with the Cleveland Indians. At age 42, he was the oldest rookie in major league baseball. He was also the first black pitcher. In his first season with the Indians, Paige's record was 6-1. The team won the pennant that year. Paige made an appearance in the World Series. The Indians defeated the Boston Braves to win their first World Series in 28 years.



In 1951, Paige went to play with the St. Louis Browns. The following year he pitched 12 winning games. He became the oldest player to be selected to an All-Star team. Paige pitched one more season for the Browns. He then returned to barnstorming. During the next decade, he played off and on for different teams in different places. In 1965, Paige returned to major league baseball at the age of 59. He signed a contract with the Kansas City Athletics to play one game. Paige pitched three innings and didn't allow any runs.



Throughout his career, Paige's personality, combined with his performance and skills, made him a celebrated player. He was a top draw in the Negro leagues. He drew a record-setting crowd when he pitched in Cleveland in 1948. More than 72,000 people came to see him pitch. Paige nicknamed his pitches. For example, he called his change-up pitch the "two-hump blooper." He dubbed his medium fastball "Little Tom."



Draw a book cover for Paige's autobiography.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw a book cover for Satchel Paige's autobiography.

Paige's career was also remarkable for its longevity. It spanned more than 40 years. His autobiography was aptly titled *Maybe I'll Pitch Forever*. In 1971, Paige was the first player from the Negro leagues to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. Paige died in Kansas City on June 8, 1982. The Satchel Paige Memorial Stadium in Kansas City is dedicated to the memory of this extraordinary individual.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Satchel Paige

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

1. **Satchel Paige got his nickname when he was making money doing what?**

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **The following are five important events that happened in Satchel Paige's life. Rank the items from 1-5, with 1 being the event you think was the most significant.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Paige was sent to the Industrial School for Negro Children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paige began his career playing for the Mobile Tigers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paige played in the Negro World Series in 1942 and 1946.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paige signed to play with the Cleveland Indians.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paige was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

3. **I think the most difficult obstacle Satchel Paige faced in his life was**

\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Circle the statements about Satchel Paige that are true.**

At age 42, Paige was the oldest rookie in major league baseball.

Paige was the first black pitcher in the major leagues.

Paige played in the World Series when the Boston Braves defeated the Cleveland Indians.

Paige was the only player from the Negro leagues inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Paige played his last professional baseball game when he was 59 years old.

5. **Explain why the title of Satchel Paige's autobiography was well-suited for him.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Satchel Paige



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