

Name: _____

Thurgood Marshall

By Brenda B. Covert

Thurgood Marshall was the first black American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. That's the highest court in our country! The Supreme Court is made up of nine judges. We call them justices. They get the job from the president of the United States. He or she recommends each justice. Then a justice must be approved by Congress. The job is for life. A justice may be a justice until death. A justice may choose to resign or retire from the job. If a justice gets into trouble, he or she could be impeached. Marshall became a justice in 1967. He was chosen by President Lyndon Johnson. He was a justice until he retired in 1991. He was well known as a civil rights lawyer before he became a justice. His most famous case was *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954). That is the case that made segregation in public schools against the law. Thurgood Marshall devoted his life to fighting for human rights.



Thurgood Marshall

Questions

- _____ 1. Before Thurgood Marshall was chosen to be a part of the U.S. Supreme Court, he was a _____.
A. doctor
B. lawyer
C. principal
D. president
- _____ 2. What happened in 1991?
A. Marshall died.
B. Marshall retired.
C. Marshall was impeached.
D. Marshall became sick.
- _____ 3. Who was the U.S. president in 1967?
A. John F. Kennedy
B. Ronald Reagan
C. Lyndon B. Johnson
D. Richard M. Nixon
- _____ 4. Marshall's most famous case before he became a justice involved _____.
A. kidnapping
B. robbery
C. fraud
D. segregation

Name: _____

5. How many Supreme Court justices are there?

- A. eight
- B. nine
- C. seven
- D. five

$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>Fill in the blanks with these numbers: 7, 2, 0</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 3 \\ 2 \quad \square \\ + \quad \square \quad 4 \\ \hline 9 \quad \square \end{array}$	<p>Fill in the blanks with these numbers: 1, 0, 1</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 5 \\ \square \quad \square \\ + \quad 4 \quad \square \\ \hline 7 \quad 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ - 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$			

<div style="background-color: #f4a460; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black;">Count by 8s.</div> $97 \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 121 \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ + 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$6 + \square = 9$ $7 + \square = 14$
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$43 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	<p>Rose made 2 quilt squares. Then she made 6 more quilt squares. How many squares did she make in all?</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ + 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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<p>Write + or - in the circles.</p> $1 \bigcirc 7 = 6 \bigcirc 2$ $3 \bigcirc 3 \bigcirc 11 = 4 \bigcirc 2 \bigcirc 9$	$11 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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Name: _____



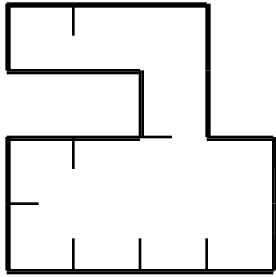
Black History Month celebrates African American men being able to vote. This was given by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A man named Thomas Mundy Peterson from New Jersey was the first African American to vote with this new amendment. Imagine that you are Mr. Peterson. Write a note to your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

Dear Family,

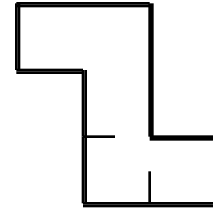
In the 1800s, people used fountain pens and inkwells for writing. Draw a pretty fountain pen and inkwell here if you like:

Sincerely,
Thomas

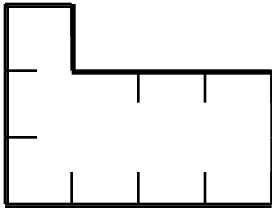
Name: _____



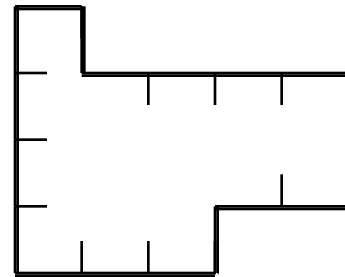
Perimeter =

20

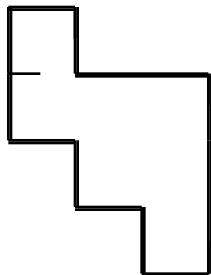
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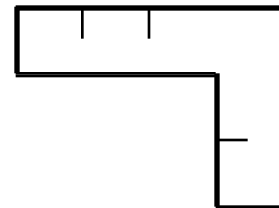
Perimeter =



Perimeter =



Perimeter =



Perimeter =

Name: _____

Hank Aaron

By Kathleen W. Redman

Everybody is different. Look at the people around you. What do you see? You might see people of different ages. Maybe they are all different heights. Are they wearing different clothes and different shoes? Some might be boys, and others might be girls. Some might have different skin color. No two people are exactly the same.

Differences can lead to bad things happening sometimes. Some people pick on others because of all kinds of differences. People are picked on because of their size. Some people are picked on because of their age. Some people are picked on because of the clothes they wear. Some people are picked on because of the color of their skin.

Many years ago, there was a teenager who loved to play baseball. His name was Henry Aaron, but most people called him "Hank." He was born in Alabama in 1934. He learned to be a very good baseball player in school. At the time, he wasn't allowed to play in major league baseball because of his skin color. Hank is an African-American.



Hank started to play for a baseball league made up of all African-American players. He spent many years playing in that league. He got better and better. He got so good, in fact, that he was finally hired to play for a major league team.

Hank had a difficult time playing professional baseball. He was often very homesick. He also had many problems because of people's reactions to his race. His white teammates got to eat in restaurants he wasn't allowed to eat in. Many hotels his team stayed in wouldn't allow Hank to stay there because he was African-American. Nevertheless, he just kept getting better at playing baseball.

Hank kept hitting home runs. During some games, he hit several home runs. By 1974, he was very close to breaking the world home run record set by Babe Ruth. Even though Hank had become one of the greatest baseball players who ever lived, he was still hated because of his race.

As he got closer to breaking Babe Ruth's record, Hank got a lot of hate mail from people who didn't want an African-American to break the record. Hank didn't stop hitting home runs, though. He broke the record with his 715th home run on April 8, 1974!

By the end of his career, Hank had hit 755 home runs, another baseball record. He retired as one of the sport's greatest players. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame and set many baseball records.

Hank proved that becoming a great baseball player has nothing to do with skin color.

Hank Aaron

Questions

- _____ 1. What is the main idea in paragraph 2?
- Picking on other people is fun.
 - People are picked on for many different reasons.
 - Only bad people get picked on.
 - It is okay to pick on others.

Name: _____

- _____ 2. Which of these is a fact from the story?
- A. Short people aren't as good as tall people.
 - B. Boys are better than girls at math.
 - C. Hank Aaron was the greatest baseball player that ever lived.
 - D. Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's homerun record.

- _____ 3. In what state was Hank Aaron born?
- A. Alabama
 - B. Florida
 - C. Georgia
 - D. Texas

4. At the time Hank Aaron began his career, why wasn't he allowed to play for a major league team?

5. What did Hank Aaron's career prove?

- _____ 6. Whose homerun record did Hank Aaron break?
- A. Mickey Mantle's
 - B. Whitey Ford's
 - C. Babe Ruth's
 - D. Lou Gehrig's

- _____ 7. In what year did Hank Aaron break Babe Ruth's homerun record?
- A. 2000
 - B. 1974
 - C. 1995
 - D. 1934

- _____ 8. How many homeruns had Hank hit before his retirement?
- A. 775
 - B. 755
 - C. 725
 - D. 752

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

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

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

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

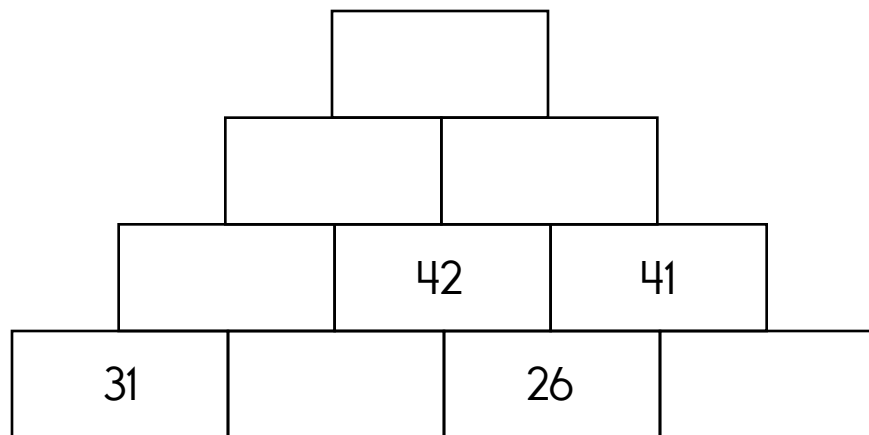
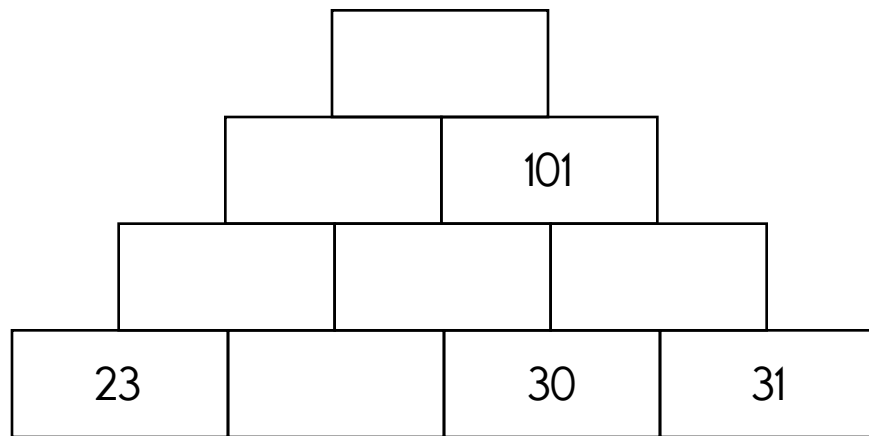
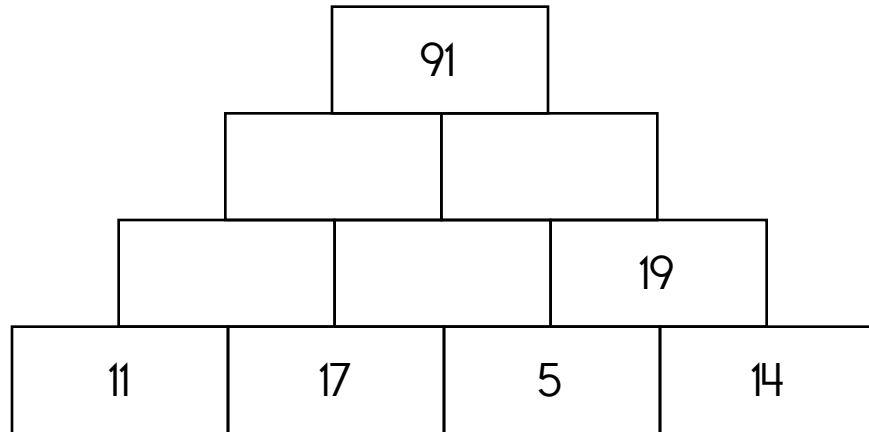
How have things changed for African American men over the last 150 years?

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



Name: _____

The block above is the sum of the two blocks below. Fill in the missing blocks.



$$58 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$9 + \boxed{} = 16$$

Color in $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rectangle.

Name _____

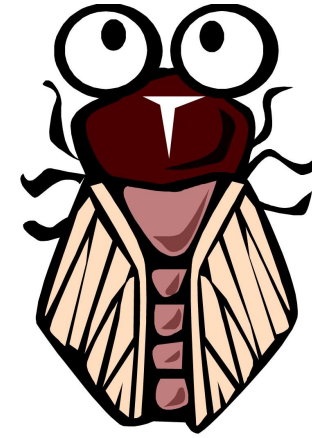
Not Just Another Bus Ride

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.



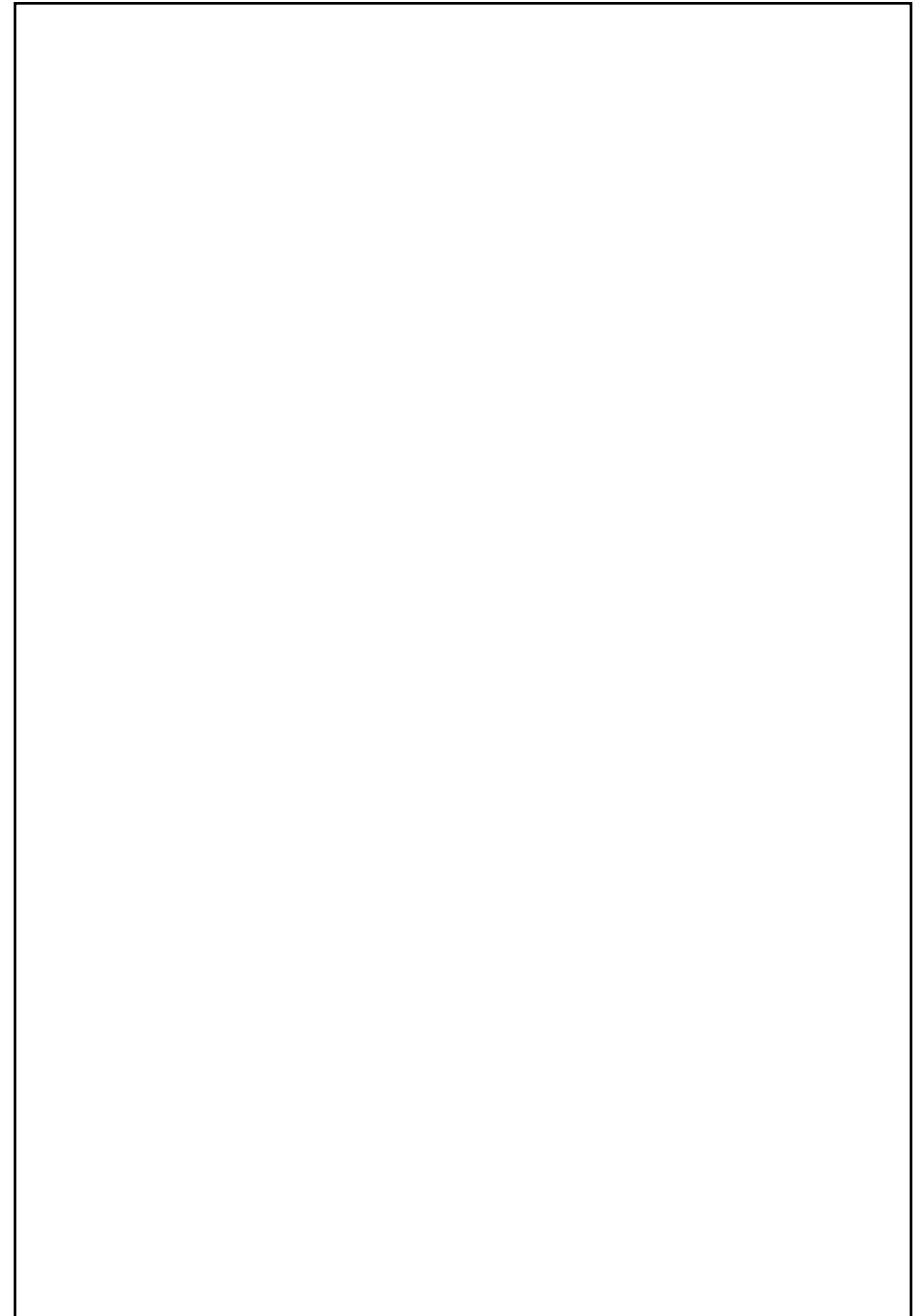
It was December 1, 1955. I was busy buzzing around Montgomery, Alabama, when I decided to hitch a ride home on the bus. Normally, I buckle up on a bumper or wind up near a windshield wiper. On this particular day, I was able to slip inside the bus by squeezing in the doors just before they closed. It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

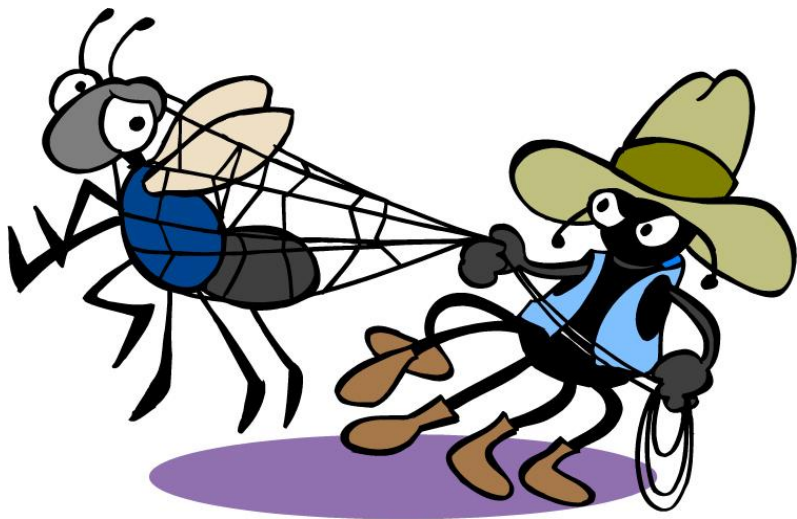


I eyed a safe spot on the wall and landed. I peered at the passengers on the bus. It was the end of the day. Many people were getting off work or heading home after a day of shopping. Some looked tired. They looked like they appreciated the ride as much as I did. Even a fly likes to take a load off now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





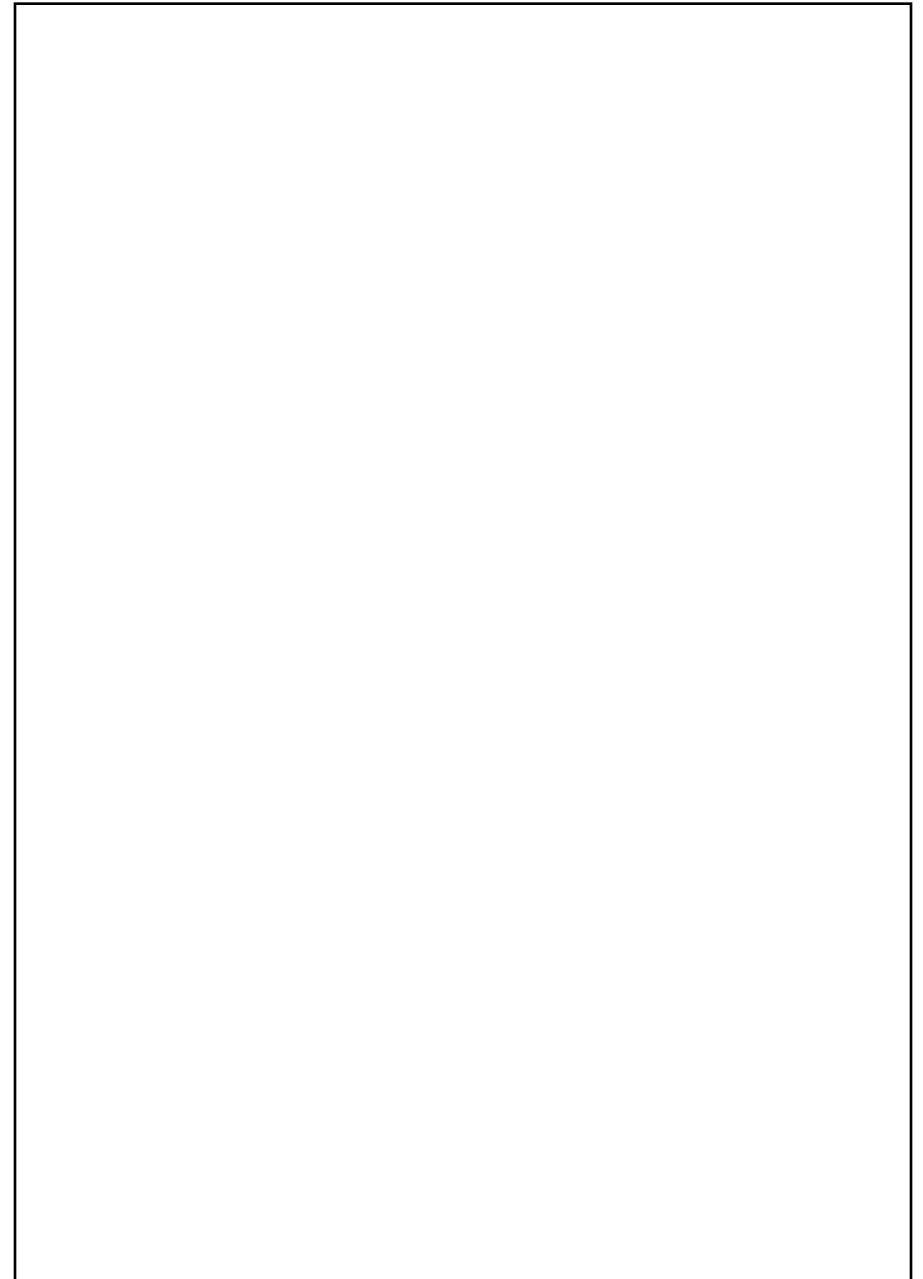
The next stop was the Empire Theater. A group of white passengers boarded. All but one of them found a seat in the white section. As crazy as it sounds, white people and black people were not allowed to sit in the same section on city buses. They were segregated. I still don't understand that law. Some 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!

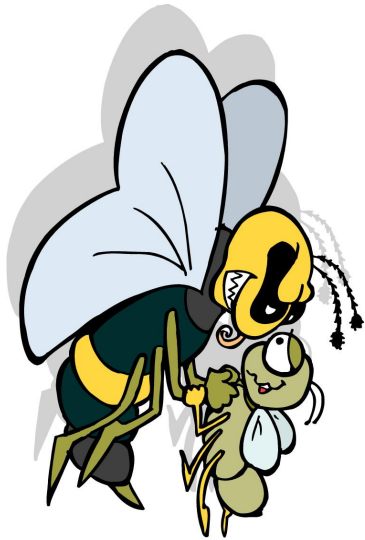


Anyway, the driver looked back and realized that a white man still needed a seat. He hollered back to the middle of the bus, the first black row. It was the one where the lady was sitting. He told those passengers to get up so that the white man could sit down. I watched with great interest. I wondered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

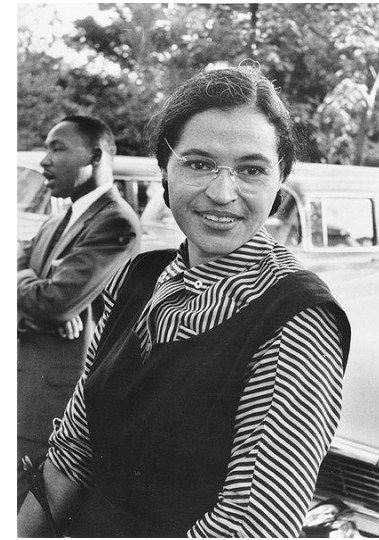
What would you have done if you had been a passenger on the bus? Would you have stayed or left? Draw a picture of your answer.



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 _____

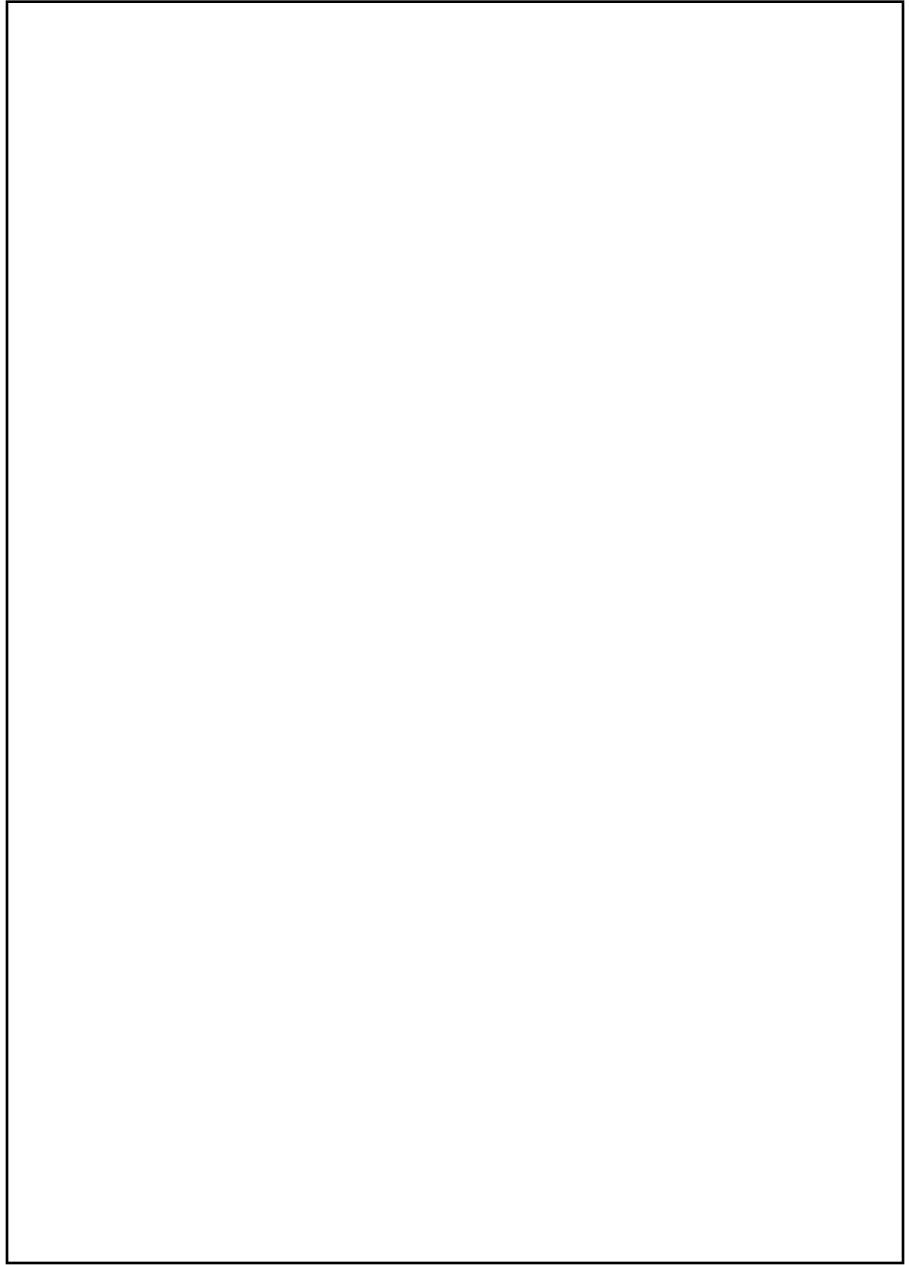
Not Just Another Bus Ride

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: _____

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

Name: _____

Make your own equation.

___ - 5 = ___

Circle the number that is smallest.

1,003 1,030

1,300

Write this number:
6 ones, 2 thousands

How many even numbers are there between 33 and 46?

It is 8:45 when April leaves her house. She arrives at school at 9:07. How much time has passed?

$61 + 61 + 61 + 61$

Change this into a multiplication problem.

___ x ___

Write this number:
2 tens, 9 hundreds, 6 thousands, 3 ones

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write an odd number.

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. 1951
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1956
 - D. 1954

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. earlier or in front of
 - B. to undo
 - C. to do again
 - D. not or no

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

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

$$7 - 4 - 2 + 4 + 6$$

Make your own
equation.

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ + 82 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8, 10, 12, _____, 16, 18,
20, 22

$$\begin{array}{r} 248 \\ - 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Jessica is three years younger than her older sister, Holly. Holly is thirteen years old. What is the sum of their ages?

Name: _____

☒ $12 + 5 = 17$

☐ $5 + 5 =$

☐ $5 + 6 =$

☐ $11 + 4 =$

☐ $12 + 12 =$

☐ $9 + 12 =$

☐ $12 + 3 =$

☐ $2 + 3 =$

☐ $11 + 10 =$

☐ $5 + 3 =$

☐ $7 + 6 =$

8	14	42	10	5	7	4	5	15	6	4	13	9	24	16	22
3	15	28	1	6	21	18	5	14	8	5	11	10	1	5	5
19	16	4	17	10	19	18	8	3	2	2	20	21	15	16	16
21	27	15	11	11	6	23	18	27	44	3	8	12	12	5	6
12	14	5	6	2	30	5	3	15	6	14	5	11	6	5	5
20	16	5	5	11	11	16	4	60	24	15	12	4	42	6	15
23	5	10	8	25	22	13	13	22	12	16	11	13	5	10	2
12	$12 + 5 = 17$	21	16	5	10	20	12	5	12	21	12	26	14		
3	16	14	25	13	10	9	9	11	3	11	1	17	5	11	20
15	60	16	5	9	24	1	12	9	21	10	11	10	6	12	6
15	25	15	3	22	44	21	15	3	3	22	8	9	18	20	1
13	5	3	9	22	12	11	2	22	21	24	10	23	25	8	12
20	6	8	3	5	20	21	20	21	12	9	15	2	12	30	10
7	2	7	3	12	12	6	16	7	27	12	10	7	9	2	1

Write
operation.

Write = sign.

Circle.

☒ $6 + 3 = 9$

☐ $12 + 5 =$

☐ $2 + 2 =$

☐ $12 + 3 =$

☐ $10 + 7 =$

☐ $8 + 2 =$

☐ $3 + 8 =$

☐ $8 + 7 =$

☐ $5 + 2 =$

☐ $2 + 7 =$

☐ $12 + 2 =$

29	19	18	7	8	10	2	24	7	8	8	23	8	19	7	3
15	2	7	11	13	10	12	7	7	12	3	12	5	10	10	12
24	16	6	17	10	12	8	15	9	12	7	22	19	7	2	16
12	7	27	14	5	7	24	5	2	8	15	24	5	70	8	2
2	3	4	5	56	12	17	14	20	8	4	6	3	17	2	10
15	23	8	2	14	8	13	5	5	3	14	8	21	2	16	22
22	5	7	18	3	3	3	4	2	2	11	3	13	21	10	10
19	2	3	9	6	18	3	12	3	19	2	14	15	27	12	3
23	$6 + 3 = 9$	11	10	8	3	9	5	60	13	2	3	15	56		
17	3	19	17	7	3	10	15	2	4	11	5	10	10	9	70
18	18	14	9	2	8	3	1	2	9	2	7	7	14	8	12
70	60	9	22	19	2	10	14	23	5	2	7	12	18	6	17
11	16	4	18	15	4	18	19	3	26	11	7	18	12	2	2

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. true
- B. false

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

Name: _____

_____ 11. Harriet Tubman died on March 10, 1913.

- A. true
- B. false

double 700

$$5 + 4 - 4 + 1$$

84, _____, 112, 126, 140,
154, 168, 182, 196, 210

Emily has a bowl. She puts 7 nickels into the bowl. Kevin sees the bowl and takes 4 nickels. How much money (in cents) is left in the bowl?

The party is at 4 p.m. In only 11 minutes the party starts. What time is it right now?

A large town has a lot of people. Which number might make the most sense for the population?

100
1,301
16,011
500,112
2,101,121

$$9 + 3 - 6$$

Circle the number that is smallest.

60,600 66,000
60,060 60,006

2 more than 472

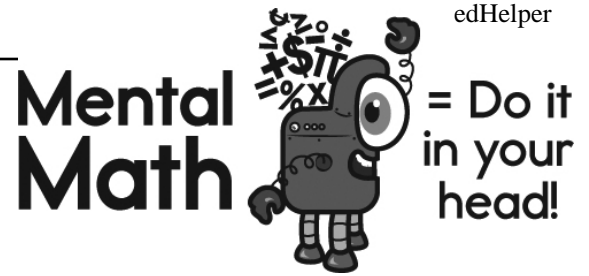
If you know
 $73 + 17 = 90$
Then what is $73 + 16$?

Round 45 to the nearest 10.

How many hours are there from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.?

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 2 in your head
add 5
double it
Add the tens digit to the ones digit.
Write the sum.

A

imagine 2 in your head
add 4
double it
Write the tens digit.

B

imagine 2 in your head
add 1
add 3
Write the number.

C

imagine 7 in your head
subtract 4
add 2
Write the number.

D

What is the sum?

A + B + C + D

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

_____n_____n

2 before 17 _____

8 after 12 _____

7 after 17 _____

9 before 13 _____

2 after 15 _____

3 after 11 _____

5 before 16 _____

1 after 13 _____

9 after 14 _____

8 before 11 _____

4 after 18 _____

6 after 16 _____

3 before 18 _____

5 after 19 _____

3 after 11 _____

4 before 28 _____

8 after 21 _____

4 after 76 _____

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.

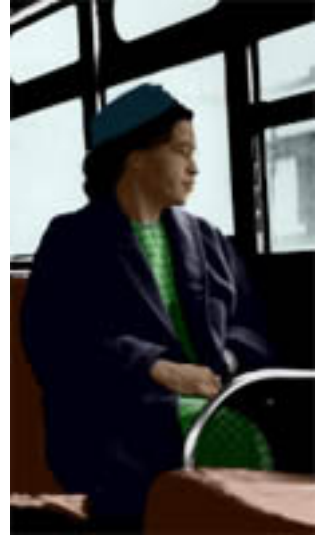
Rosa Parks was born in Alabama on February 4, 1913. She grew up on a farm. She was homeschooled by her mother. When she was 11, she went to a school for girls. She had to walk to school. Buses were only for white children. Rosa Parks said that the buses used to pass her as she walked. She said, "To me, 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. Mississippi
 - B. Alabama
 - C. Florida
 - D. South Carolina

- _____ 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. false
- B. true

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

10. When did Rosa Parks die?

Name: _____

42	+16		+33		+1		-2	
								-24
	-74		-4		-22		+48	
-3								
	+27		+27	64	+26		-7	84

91	-25			76	-12	64	
		-9		+37		-2	
	+14						
-1				-4		+32	
				43			
+6		-17		-16	-35	+11	70

word root **duct** can mean **lead****abduct, abduction, induct**

Name _____

The Beginning of the End of Segregation in America

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

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

2. What does segregation mean?



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



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



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

Name _____

The Beginning of the End of Segregation in America

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



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

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

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

legal.

3. What is a "landmark case"?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name _____

Let's Meet Harriet Tubman

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 is the Underground Railroad? Who traveled on it?

2. Do you think that slaves in the 1800s would rather escape or stay with their owners? Explain your answer.

3. Do you think runaway slaves would travel during the day or at night? Why?



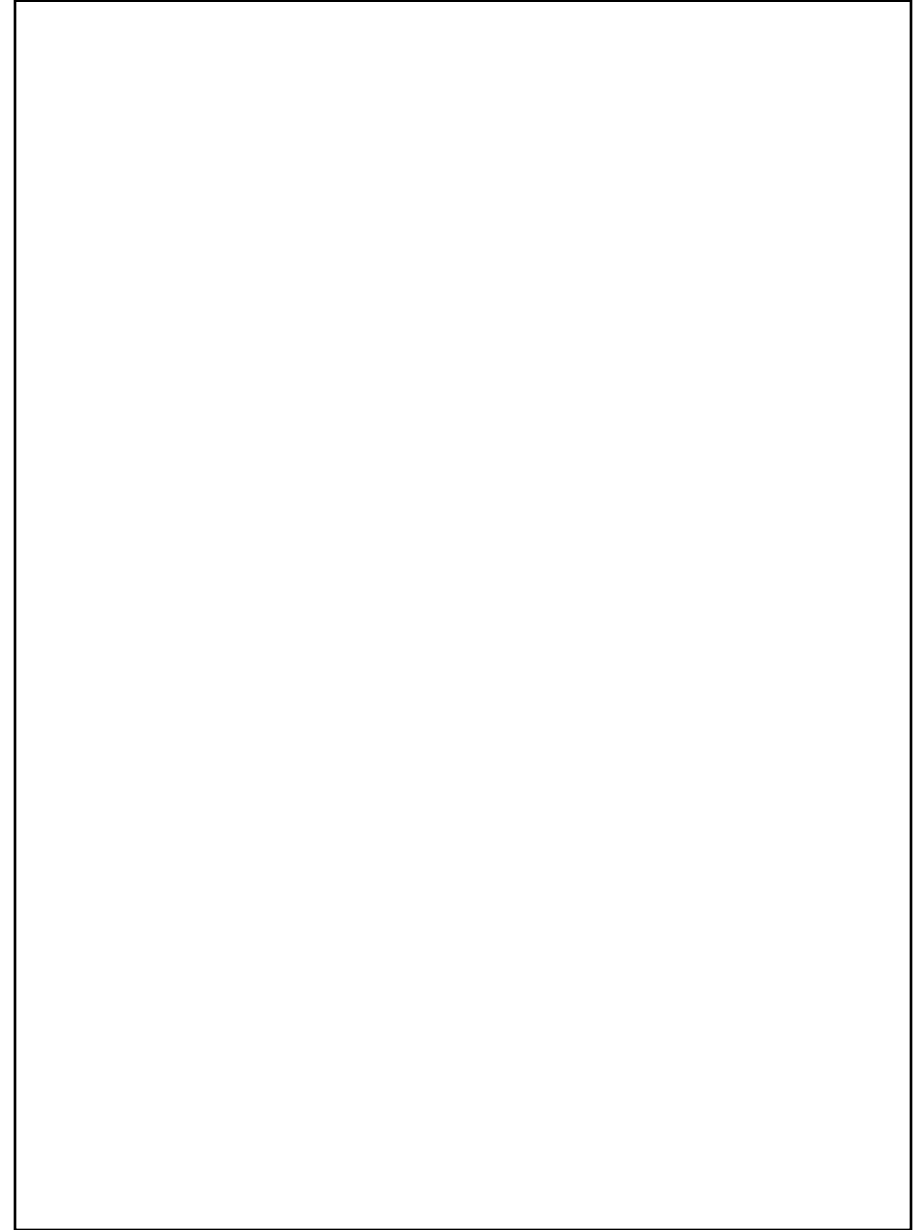
Railroad conductors have an important job. They have to keep the passengers on their trains safe. Harriet Tubman was a conductor. She didn't work on a real train, though. She worked on the Underground Railroad. She helped to keep her passengers safe. Her passengers were runaway slaves. Let's meet Harriet Tubman.



Harriet was born in the 1820s. Her mom and dad were slaves. This meant that Harriet was a slave too. Being a slave was very hard. Harriet was not treated kindly by her owners.

She did not want to be a slave forever. She wanted to be free. Sadly, many people in the South did not think that black slaves should be free. There was only one way for Harriet to find freedom. She would have to escape.

How could Harriet escape from her owners? Where could she go? Draw a picture of your answer.





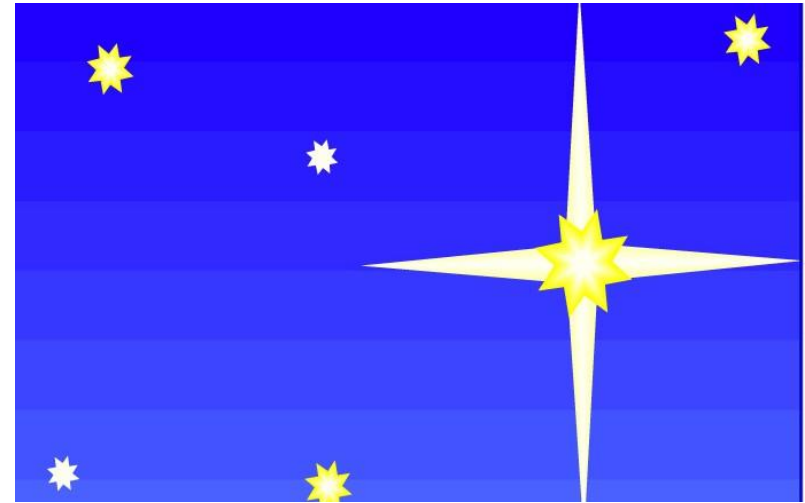
Some very kind people thought that slavery was wrong. They wanted to help free slaves. They hid slaves in their homes. They helped slaves find their way to the North. In the North a slave could start a new life as a free person.



These secret homes and hiding places were called the Underground Railroad. Harriet decided it was time to hop on board. Harriet was going to escape!



Harriet wanted her family to escape too. They wanted to be free, but they were scared. Life as a runaway slave was dangerous. If they were caught, they could be beaten. Then they would be sent back to their angry owners.



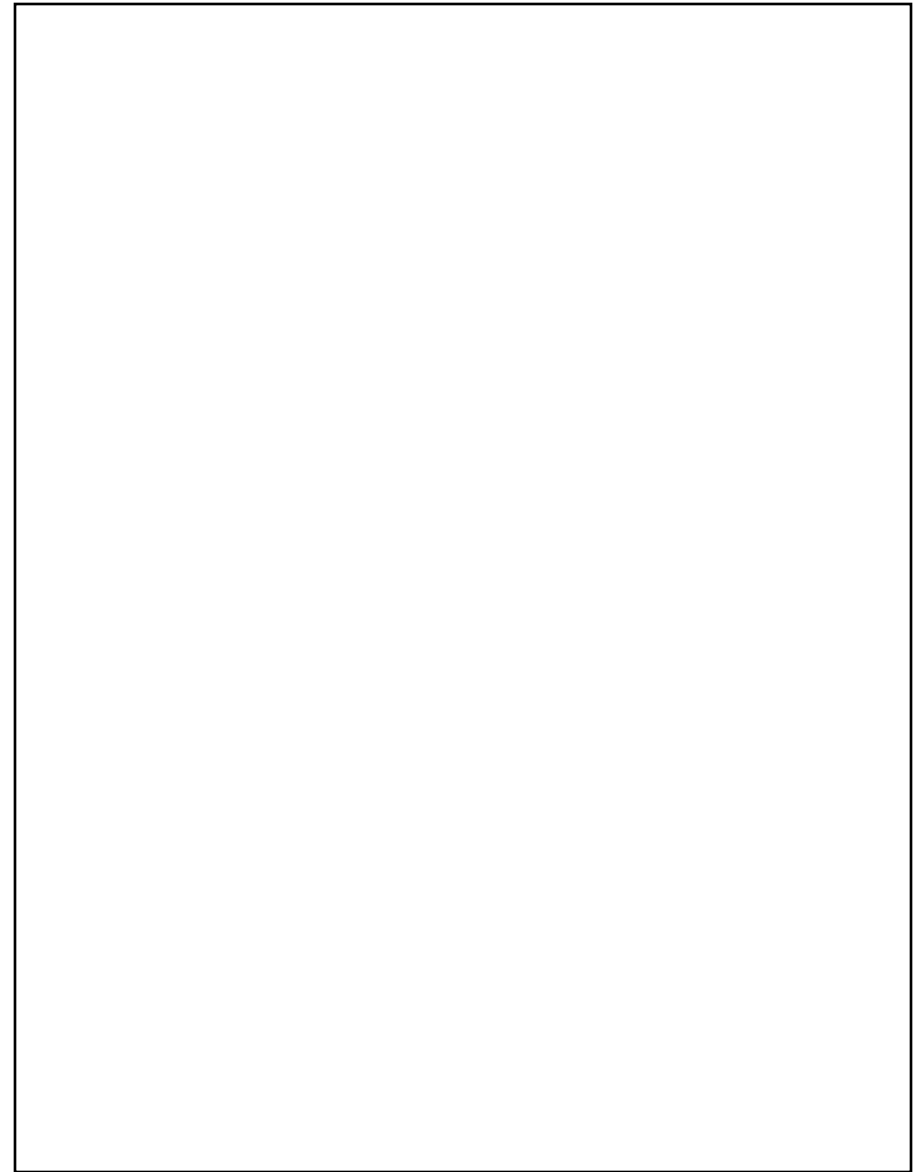
Even though no one would go with her, Harriet was still ready to escape. Late one night when she was twenty-four, Harriet left her home. She followed the North Star to her first station. Her first stop was at the home of a kind white woman. The woman and her husband helped Harriet. She was on her way!



Each night Harriet would follow the North Star. She would sneak toward her next station. During the day she would look for places to sleep. Sometimes she would sleep in haystacks. Other times, she'd sleep in potato cellars.

After a long journey, Harriet finally made it to Pennsylvania. She was free! This made her very happy, but living without her family made her very sad. She missed them. She wanted them to be free too.

What do you think Harriet did first once she arrived in the North and was finally safe and free? Draw a picture of your answer.





Harriet decided to return on the Underground Railroad. She was going to help free her family. She was going to free other slaves as well. First, Harriet helped to free her sister and her sister's family. Then she helped to free more than three hundred other slaves.



This made the freed slaves very happy. It made slave owners very angry! They wanted conductors like Harriet to be stopped. They offered to pay a lot of money to anyone who could catch her.



Slave catchers began looking for her. If they could find her, they would get a big reward. Harriet had to be very careful. She had to sneak around town and avoid these slave catchers. Harriet learned that wearing disguises would keep her safe. She would wear a veil to cover her face. Sometimes she'd even dress like a man!



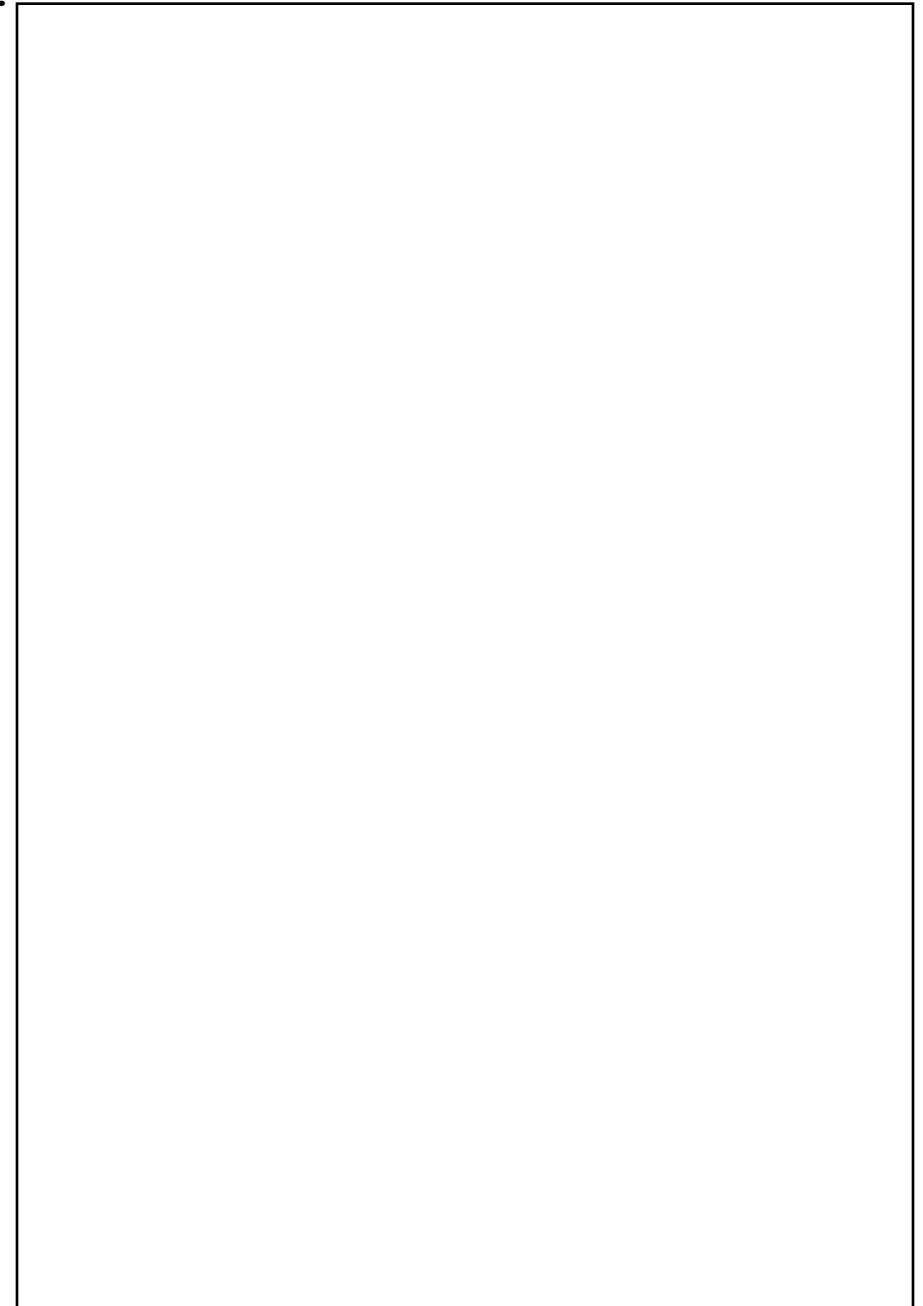
After Harriet arrived in the North, she could have settled down and enjoyed her freedom. She could have forgotten about the other slaves still living in the South. She did not do that. Instead, she bravely became a conductor on the Underground Railroad. She chose to help many families find their own freedom. Harriet Tubman is a hero!

Name _____

Let's Meet Harriet Tubman

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

1.



Harriet had to hide from slave catchers. Design a disguise that she could have worn. Draw a picture of it.

2. If you had been a conductor on the Underground Railroad, who would you have most wanted to free? Circle your answer(s).

your sister

your dad

your neighbor

your grandpa

other: _____

other: _____

3. If you were traveling on the Underground Railroad, what would you have been most afraid of? Rank the following from 1-5, with 1 being the thing that you would fear the most.

_____ wild animals

_____ getting sick

_____ missing your family

_____ bad weather

_____ being caught

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

5. What do you think it was like for Harriet Tubman to travel in the middle of the night? What do you think she saw and heard? Pretend that you are Harriet. Write a journal entry about your journey. Use your five senses and explain what your travels have been like so far.

6. Imagine that you are a runaway slave who has made it to the North. Write a thank you note to one of the conductors on the Underground Railroad. Thank him or her for helping you. Tell them about your new life as a free person.

[illegible][illegible]



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