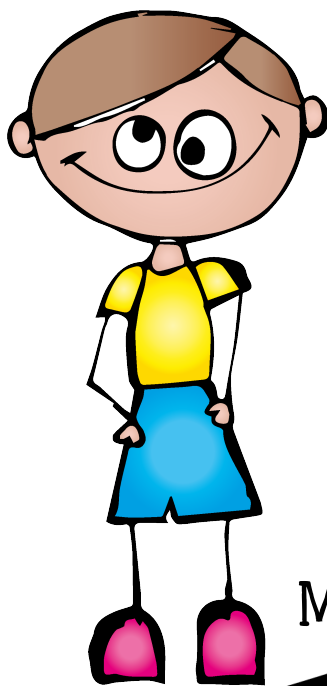


SECOND GRADE FAMOUS GEORGIANS

Differentiated

READING PASSAGES

BUNDLE!



Featuring...
Tomochichi
James Oglethorpe
Mary Musgrove
Sequoyah
Jackie Robinson
Jimmy Carter
Martin Luther King, Jr.



Differentiated

SEQUOYAH

FATHER OF THE
CHEROKEE ALPHABET



Reading Passages
and
Comprehension
Questions

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A circle designates low (460) 

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Sequoyah

Sequoyah was born at the village of Taskigi. He lived in Tennessee. He was born into a well-respected Cherokee family. They were called the Red Paint clan. His father was a white trader. He left Sequoyah's mother before he was born. Sequoyah grew up without a father. People called him a half-breed. He was half Cherokee Indian. He was half white man. He did not have the same rights as a white man.


Sequoyah grew up in a small log cabin. He was like any other boy at the time. He would walk wherever he needed to go. Sometimes he would ride in canoes. He raised his own food to eat. He took care of livestock. They were animals like cows and chickens. He wore traditional Cherokee clothes. They were made from deerskin. Sequoyah was different from other boys his age in some ways. He didn't like playing war games. He would rather draw. He painted. He made things out of wood. He liked to tell stories. Native Americans had to tell stories. They did not have an alphabet. They could not read and write. People could not communicate the way we do now.

Sequoyah became a silversmith. He traveled all over the southeastern United States. He began selling his silver work. He became a good trader. He built a house in Alabama at the Coosa River. He got married to a Cherokee woman. Her name was Utiya. They had a good life. As Sequoyah got older, he became interested in "talking leaves" of the white man. This was the paper with words on it that white men used to communicate. Sequoyah wanted his children to have a Cherokee alphabet so they could read and write.

First, he tried to invent a symbol for each word but there were too many. Then, he decided to create a symbol for each sound. Sequoyah spent a long time listening to separate sounds in the Cherokee language. He found 86 different sounds that made up words several years later. Next, he made a symbol for each sound and carved them into bark off of trees. He had invented a syllabary. It uses symbols to represent sounds. He spent 12 years making sure it was perfect. It was so well created that many students learned it in just a few days!

The years he spent working on the syllabary were hard for him. His wife burned his work. The village burned his home. They all thought he was crazy. He had to leave. He went to live with his daughter in Arkansas. He showed his work to the Cherokee Council. They doubted him at first. He proved that he worked. Sequoyah taught hundreds of Cherokees in Arkansas and Tennessee how to read. They taught others. The Bible was translated and missionaries learned the language. He was given a special medal in 1825. The alphabet was officially adopted by the Cherokee Council. They published the first Native American Newspaper in 1828 at New Echota. It was called the Cherokee Phoenix. He faced many hardships in his life. He did not give up. He spent his whole life working so that the Cherokee could be honored with their own way to read and write.

Sequoyah



Sequoyah was born at the village of Taskigi. He lived in Tennessee. He was born into a well-respected Cherokee family. They were called the Red Paint clan. His father was a white trader. He is believed to be named Nathaniel Gist. No one knows for sure. He left Sequoyah's mother before he was born. Sequoyah grew up without a father. People called him a half-breed because he was half Cherokee Indian and half white man. He did not have the same rights as a white man.

Sequoyah grew up in a small log cabin. He was like any other boy at the time in many ways. He would walk wherever he needed to go. Sometimes he would ride in canoes. He raised his own food to eat. He took care of livestock, animals like cows, pigs, and chickens. He wore traditional Cherokee clothes made from deerskin. Sequoyah was different from other boys his age in some ways. He didn't like playing war games. He would rather draw. He painted. He made things out of wood. He liked to tell stories. Native Americans had to tell stories. They did not have an alphabet to read and write. People could not communicate the way we do now.

Sequoyah became a silversmith when he grew older. He traveled all over the southeastern United States selling his silver work and he became a good trader. He built a house and settled in Alabama at the Coosa River. He got married to a Cherokee woman named Utiya. They had a good life. As Sequoyah got older, he became interested in "talking leaves" of the white man. This was the paper with words on it that white men used to communicate. Sequoyah wanted his children to have a Cherokee alphabet so they could read and write.

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Sequoyah grew up in a small log cabin. He was like any other boy at the time in many ways. He would walk wherever he needed to go or sometimes ride in canoes. He raised his own food to eat and took care of livestock, animals like cows, pigs, and chickens. He wore traditional Cherokee clothes made from deerskin. Sequoyah was different from other boys his age in other ways. He didn't like playing war games. He would rather draw, paint, and make things out of wood. He liked to tell stories. Native Americans had to tell stories. They did not have an alphabet to read and write. People could not communicate the way we do now.

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Name: _____

Sequoyah

Date: _____

- 1.) Where was Sequoyah born?
- 2.) What clan was he a part of?
- 3.) Why was he called a half breed?
- 4.) Why did Sequoyah not have the same rights as white men?
- 5.) What job did he have when he grew up?
- 6.) Who did Sequoyah marry?
- 7.) Where did Sequoyah and his wife live?
- 8.) How many years did he spend working on the syllabary?
- 9.) Why did he have to move to Arkansas?
- 10.) What is a syllabary?
- 11.) What is Sequoyah remembered for?
- 12.) What was the name of the first Native American newspaper?





ANSWER KEY

1.) Where was Sequoyah born?

Tennessee

2.) What clan was he a part of?

Red Paint

3.) Why was he called a half breed?

His mother was Cherokee and his father was a white man.

4.) Why did Sequoyah not have the same rights as white men?

He was a "half breed".

5.) What job did he have when he grew up?

Silversmith

6.) Who did Sequoyah marry?

Utiya

7.) Where did Sequoyah and his wife live?

in Alabama at the Coosa River

8.) How many years did he spend working on the syllabary?

12

9.) Why did he have to move to Arkansas?

His wife and his clan thought he was crazy. They burned his work and his home.

10.) What is a syllabary?

It uses symbols to represent sounds.

11.) What is Sequoyah remembered for?

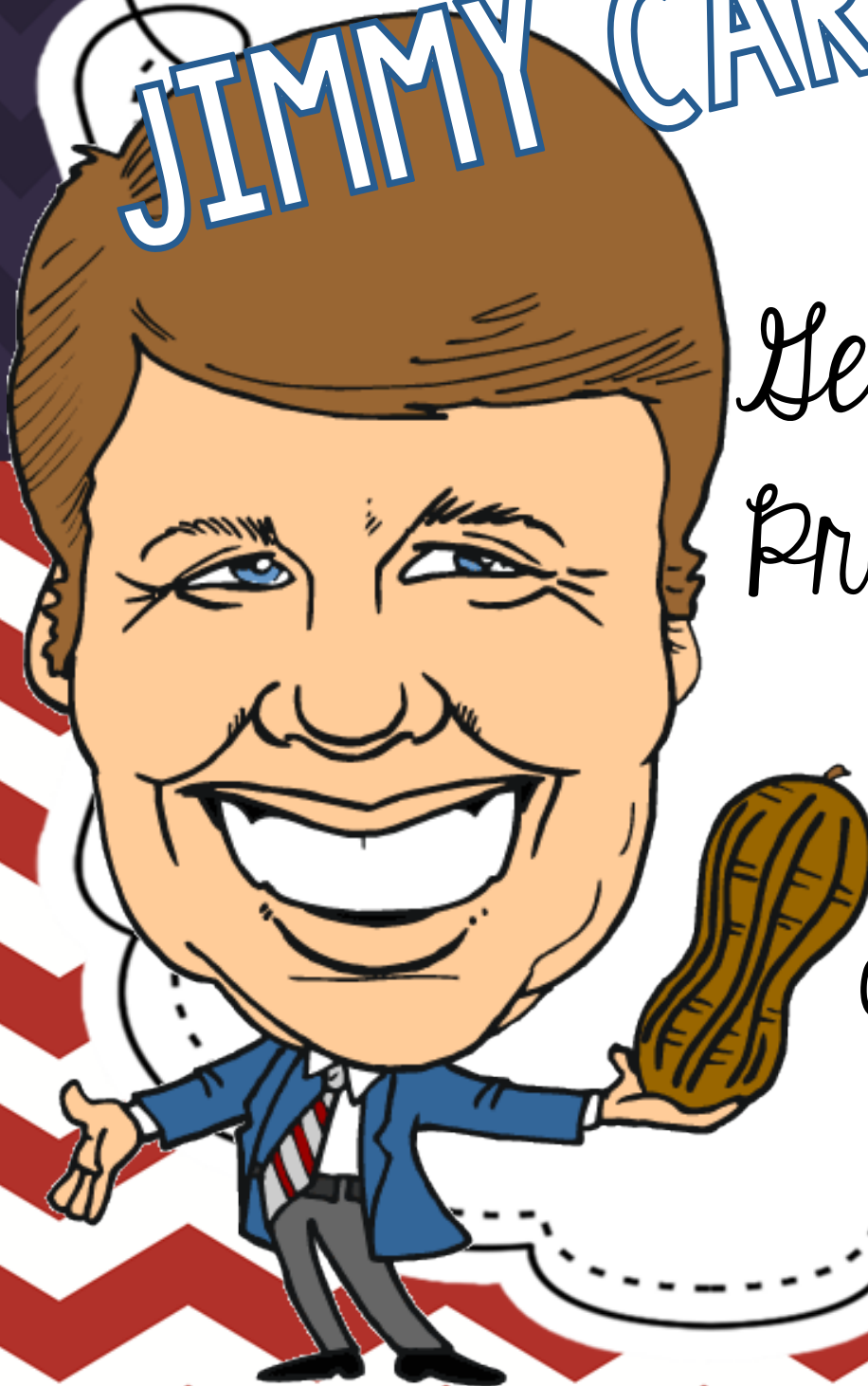
He spent his whole life working so that the Cherokee could be honored with their own way to read and write.

12.) What was the name of the first Native American newspaper?

Cherokee Phoenix

Differentiated

JIMMY CARTER



Georgia's
President

Reading
Passages
&
Questions

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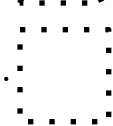
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Jimmy Carter

James Earl Carter was born in October of 1924. He was born in the city of Plains in Georgia. He is best known for being the thirty-ninth President of the United States. The family of Jimmy Carter arrived in America from England in 1635.

Jimmy was a down-to-earth man. He would be known as “Jimmy” throughout his life. Jimmy was the oldest of four children. He was raised in a wealthy family. His father was a very successful peanut farmer.

Getting a good education was important to Jimmy. He would study at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Jimmy would go into the United States Naval Academy. He would study nuclear physics. He would join the Navy in 1943. He had to leave shortly after. He had learned that his father had died. The peanut business needed someone to run it. It needed a leader. He would be the perfect person to do it. He would make it better. He would become a millionaire.

Jimmy Carter would become the thirty-ninth President of the United States in 1977. He would serve until 1981. He would fight for human rights. He believed that everyone deserved to be treated equally. He would often try to bring people to peace and understanding. He wanted people to work together.



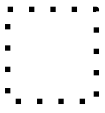
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Getting a good education was important to Jimmy. He would study at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Jimmy would go into the United States Naval Academy where he would study nuclear physics. He would join the Navy in 1943, but had to leave when he learned that his father had died. The peanut business needed someone to run it. It needed a leader. He would be the perfect person to do it, making it better, and becoming a millionaire.

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Name: _____ Jimmy Carter Date: _____

- 1.) What was Jimmy's first name?
- 2.) Where was Jimmy Carter born?
- 3.) Which President was Jimmy Carter?
- 4.) What do you think "down-to-earth" means?
- 5.) What did Jimmy's father do for a living?
- 6.) Where would Jimmy study?
- 7.) What business did Jimmy run?
- 8.) When did Jimmy become President?
- 9.) What are human rights?
- 10.) What did Jimmy study at the United States Naval Academy?



ANSWER KEY

1.) What was Jimmy's first name?

James

2.) Where was Jimmy Carter born?

Plains, Georgia

3.) Which President was Jimmy Carter?

39th

4.) What do you think "down-to-earth" means?

Answer may vary, but him wanting to be called "Jimmy" is a start.

5.) What did Jimmy's father do for a living?

He was a very successful peanut farmer.

6.) Where would Jimmy study?

Georgia Institute of Technology, Naval Academy

7.) What business did Jimmy run?

His fathers peanut business

8.) When did Jimmy become President?

1977

9.) What are human rights?

The belief that all people should be treated equally.

10.) What did Jimmy study at the United States Naval Academy?

Nuclear Physics

D i f f e r e n t i a t e d

TOMOCHICHI



YAMAGRAW
CHIEF

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Tomochichi

Tomochichi was the chief of the Creek Indians. They lived at Yamacraw Bluff. It was at the Savannah River. This river flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Tomochichi was a part of James Oglethorpe's decision. James wanted to build the first city in the Georgia Colony. He met with Tomochichi to ask him if it was okay. Mary Musgrove spoke between the two men. They spoke different languages and Mary spoke both. They talked about the land. Tomochichi was very kind to James Oglethorpe. He said it was okay for the settlers to build their city at Yamacraw Bluff. It is now the city called Savannah.

Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe became friends. He worked with the English colonists and lower Creek Indians. He helped keep peace. He handled problems. Tomochichi got to go with James Oglethorpe to England in 1734. He spoke on behalf of his people for fair-trading.

Tomochichi wanted his people to be educated about Christianity. Benjamin Ingham assisted Tomochichi in building a school in September of 1736. This made Tomochichi very happy.

Tomochichi died on October 5, 1739. He was given a very nice funeral. He received a "Pyramid of Stone" marker for his grave. He is remembered as a friend to the English. He was a "middle man" between the Creeks and colonists. We know him today because he helped the two groups get along. This helped Georgia become a successful colony. Now it is a state. His life shows how peaceful relationships and being kind to others can bring about good things.





Tomochichi

Tomochichi was the chief of the Creek Indians. They were at Yamacraw Bluff. This area overlooked the Savannah River. This river flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Tomochichi was a part of James Oglethorpe's decision. James wanted to build the first city in the Georgia Colony. He met with Tomochichi to ask for his permission. Mary Musgrove translated. They spoke different languages and Mary spoke both. They discussed making an agreement about the land. Tomochichi was very kind to James Oglethorpe. He allowed the settlers to build their city at Yamacraw Bluff. It is now the city called Savannah.

Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe became good friends. He worked with the English colonists and lower Creek Indians. He helped keep peace and handled problems. Tomochichi even traveled to England in 1734 with James Oglethorpe. He spoke on behalf of his people for fair trading.

Tomochichi wanted his people to be educated about Christianity. Benjamin Ingham assisted Tomochichi in building a school in September of 1736. This made Tomochichi very happy.

Tomochichi died on October 5, 1739. He was given an English military funeral. He received a "Pyramid of Stone" marker for his grave. He will forever be remembered as a friend to the English. He was a "middle man" between the Creeks and colonists. He is remembered today for helping the two groups get along. This helped Georgia become a successful colony, and later, a state. His life serves as a reminder of how peaceful relationships with others, and being kind to everyone, can bring about good things.



Tomochichi

Tomochichi was the chief of the Creek Indians. They were at Yamacraw Bluff. This beautiful area overlooked the Savannah River. The river flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Tomochichi was a key part of James Oglethorpe's decision to build the first city in the Georgia Colony. He met with Tomochichi. Mary Musgrove translated between them. They discussed making an agreement about the land. Tomochichi was very kind to James Oglethorpe. He allowed the settlers to build their city at Yamacraw Bluff. Yamacraw Bluff is now the city called Savannah.

Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe became good friends over time. He worked with the English colonists and lower Creek Indians. They negotiated treaties and handled misunderstandings. Tomochichi even traveled to England in 1734 with James Oglethorpe. He represented his people and spoke on their behalf for fair trading agreements.

Tomochichi wanted his people to be educated about Christianity. Benjamin Ingham assisted Tomochichi in building a school in September of 1736. This made Tomochichi very happy.

Tomochichi died on October 5, 1739. He was given an English military funeral. He received a "Pyramid of Stone" marker for his grave. He will forever be remembered as a friend to the English. He was a mediator, or "middle man" between the Creeks and colonists. He is remembered today for helping the two groups get along. This helped Georgia become a successful colony, and later, a state. His life serves as a reminder of how peaceful relationships with others, and being kind to everyone, can bring about good things.





Name: _____

Tomochichi

Date: _____

- 1.) Where was Tomochichi an Indian chief?
- 2.) What ocean does the Savannah River flow into?
- 3.) Who translated for Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe?
- 4.) Who helped Tomochichi build a Christian school?
- 5.) What was the most important thing that Tomochichi did?
- 6.) Why did Tomochichi go to England?
- 7.) Where did Tomochichi travel with James Oglethorpe?
- 8.) As an elderly man, what made Tomochichi very happy?
- 9.) How can we be like Tomochichi?
- 10.) What is Tomochichi remembered for?





ANSWER KEY

1.) Where was Tomochichi an Indian chief?

Yamacraw Bluff

2.) What ocean does the Savannah River flow into?

Atlantic Ocean

3.) Who translated for Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe?

Mary Musgrove

4.) Who helped Tomochichi build a Christian school?

Benjamin Ingham

5.) What was the most important thing that Tomochichi did?

He kept peace between the two groups and handled problems.

6.) Why did Tomochichi go to England?

To speak on behalf of the Indians about fair-trade

7.) Where did Tomochichi travel with James Oglethorpe?

England

8.) As an elderly man, what made Tomochichi very happy?

Opening the Christian school for his people to be educated

9.) How can we be like Tomochichi?

Get along peacefully with others

10. What is Tomochichi remembered for?

Helping Georgia become a successful colony, and later, a state

D i f f e r e n t i a t e d

Mary

Musgrove

ENGLISH &
CREEK INDIAN
TRANSLATOR



Reading Passages
and
Comprehension Questions

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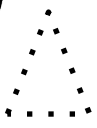
Mary Musgrove

Coosaponakeesa was the name of Mary Musgrove. She was born in a Creek Indian tribe. She was born in Coweta. Coweta was the capital of the Creeks. Coweta is on the Chattahoochee River. She is best remembered as an important translator. She communicated between Creek Indians and colonists. The colonists were from Britain. The colonists were now living in Georgia. Creek Indians lived there for many years. She would help bridge gaps. There were gaps between the two different types of people.

Mary Musgrove was the daughter of a Creek Indian princess. She was the daughter of a white colonist that was a trader. Her mother died when Mary was young. She was three. She was named Mary because of the “royal” name used in the Bible.

Mary’s mixed heritage helped her. She could speak two languages. She would help people. She would help those who spoke different languages communicate. She helped Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe. Tomochichi was the leader of the Yamacraw Indian tribe. James Oglethorpe was the British leader of Georgia. She helped the two groups of people to trade. She also helped keep the peace. She helped with peaceful talks. The talks were between the different groups of people.





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The woman that would be known as Mary Musgrove was the daughter of a Creek Indian princess and a white colonist that was a trader. Her mother would die when she was three. She was named Mary because of the “royal” name used in the Bible.

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Mary Musgrove



- 1.) What was the Creek name for Mary Musgrove?
- 2.) Where was Mary Musgrove born?
- 3.) Where is Coweta?
- 4.) How is Mary Musgrove best remembered?
- 5.) Who did Mary help communicate?
- 6.) Where were colonists living in Georgia from?
- 7.) Who were Mary Musgrove's parents?
- 8.) What happened to Mary's mother when she was young?
- 9.) List two reasons Mary could help the Indians and colonists communicate.
- 10.) What two people did she help from to different kinds of people to communicate about trade?



ANSWER KEY

1.) What was the Creek name for Mary Musgrove?

Coosaponakeesa

2.) Where was Mary Musgrove born?

Creek Indian tribe

3.) Where is Coweta?

A city along the Chattahoochee River.

4.) How is Mary Musgrove best remembered?

She was important translator.

5.) Who did Mary help communicate?

Indians and colonists

6.) Where were colonists living in Georgia from?

Britain

7.) Who were Mary Musgrove's parents?

Creek Indian princess, white colonist

8.) What happened to Mary's mother when she was young?

She died.

9.) List two reasons Mary could help the Indians and colonists communicate.

She had a mixed heritage. She could speak two languages.

10.) What two people did she help from to different kinds of people to communicate about trade?

James Oglethorpe, Tomochichi

JAMES OGLETHORPE:

A GEORGIA LEADER

Differentiated

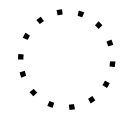
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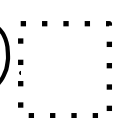
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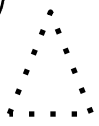
James Oglethorpe

James Oglethorpe was born in December of 1696. He was a British general. He is best known as the founder of the colony of Georgia.

Oglethorpe and thirty-five families left England in 1732. They searched for America. There were thirty-five families. In those were one hundred and twenty people. The ship was called Anne. He wanted to settle poor people of Britain. He wanted to settle them in Georgia. He wanted to put people who owed money in the new colony also. He was compassionate. He was compassionate because he cared about people. He wanted British people who had a hard time find better places to live in Georgia. He named the new colony of Georgia after King George II.

Making friends with American Indians was difficult. In the time of James Oglethorpe people often did not get along with Indians. Oglethorpe did not have a hard time making friends with them. He often brought trade between the people living in Georgia and the Choctaw. He also traded with the Creek and Cherokee Indians. This helped people. It helped people in Georgia survive and grow. Oglethorpe did not like slavery. Slavery is when someone works for free. Slaves do not want to work for free. He did not want slavery in Georgia.





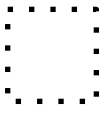
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James Oglethorpe

James Oglethorpe was born in December of 1696. He was a British general, and is best known as the founder of the colony of Georgia.

Oglethorpe and thirty-five families left England in search of America in 1782. Of the thirty-five colonists, there were one hundred and twenty people. The ship was called Anne. When moving people to the new colony in Georgia, he wanted to settle poor people of Britain there. He wanted to put people who owed money in the new colony also. He was compassionate. He was compassionate because he cared about people. He wanted British people who had a hard time find better places to live in Georgia. He named the new colony of Georgia after King George II.

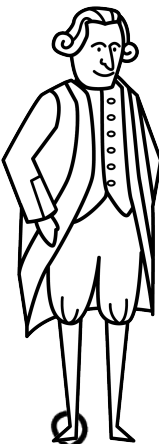
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Name:

Date:

- 1.) When was James Oglethorpe born?
- 2.) What was one job that Oglethorpe had in the first paragraph?
- 3.) How is James Oglethorpe best known?
- 4.) How many families left England with Oglethorpe in 1782? How many people?
- 5.) What were the people on the Anne searching for?
- 6.) What kind of people did Oglethorpe want to settle in Georgia?
- 7.) Define the word compassionate. Write the sentence that showed Oglethorpe as being compassionate.
- 8.) Who did Oglethorpe name Georgia after?
- 9.) Describe how making friends with Indians was in the time of James Oglethorpe.
- 10.) What did Oglethorpe bring between the people of Georgia and the American Indians?
- 11.) How did Oglethorpe feel about slavery?
- 12.) Define slavery.
- 13.) Did Oglethorpe want slavery in Georgia?





1.) When was James Oglethorpe born?

December of 1696

2.) What was one job that Oglethorpe had in the first paragraph?

British General

3.) How is James Oglethorpe best known?

He is best known as the founder of the colony of Georgia.

4.) How many families left England with Oglethorpe in 1782? How many people?

35.....120

5.) What were the people on the Anne searching for?

America

6.) What kind of people did Oglethorpe want to settle in Georgia?

Poor people, people who owed money.

7.) Define the word compassionate. Write the sentence that showed Oglethorpe as being compassionate.

Compassionate is a word that means caring for other people.

He wanted people who had a hard time to find better places to live in Georgia.

8.) Who did Oglethorpe name Georgia after?

King George II

9.) Describe how making friends with Indians was in the time of James Oglethorpe.

Difficult

10.) What did Oglethorpe bring between the people of Georgia and the America Indians?

trade

11.) How did Oglethorpe feel about slavery?

He did not like it.

12.) Define slavery

Slavery is when someone works for free. Slaves do not want to work for free.

13.) Did Oglethorpe want slavery in Georgia?

No

differentiated

★ Atlanta

Jackie
Robinson

Reading Passages &
comprehension
questions



Equality

Jackie Robinson

Lexile: 700



Jack Robinson was born in Cairo, Georgia in 1919. He was the youngest child, out of five children. Jackie never knew his father, he left before Jackie was born. His mother Millie had four boys and one girl. Millie moved her family to California when Jackie was one.

Jackie loved to play sports. When he was in high school, he ran track like his brother, and also played other sports like baseball, basketball, football, and tennis. He was a great baseball player, but he had to deal with people treating him unfairly because of the color of his skin. His teammates were white, and he was cheered on the field, but when he walked off of the field, he was treated unfairly because of the color of his skin.

Jackie went to college at UCLA. He played lots of sports there. He was about to play football, but he fought in World War II. When he left the war, he started to play baseball. He played for an all black team called the Kansas City Monarchs. He was a great shortstop.

Branch Rickey wanted Jackie to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Baseball at the time was all white. Branch told Jackie that he would face unfairness when he first went to play for the Dodgers. People were unfair because he was black. He had to be brave. He would be the first black baseball player in baseball. People were not nice to Jackie because he was black.

Jackie Robinson set an example for children in many ways. Jackie worked hard. He had courage. In 1962 he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. He died in 1972.

Lexile: 700

Jackie Robinson Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) Who was this passage about?

2.) Where was this person born?

3.) When was he born? _____

4.) When did he die?

5.) How many brothers and sisters did he have?

6.) Where did Millie move the family?

7.) What sports did this person play?

8.) Where did this person go to college?

9.) What war did this person fight in?

10.) What was the first team this person played for? (What was special about this team?)

11.) How do you think this person showed courage?

12.) Why was this person treated unfairly?

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Jackie Robinson set an example for children in many ways. Jackie worked hard. He had courage. In 1962 he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. He died in 1972.



Equality

Lexile: 440

Jackie Robinson Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) Who was this passage about?

2.) Where was this person born?

3.) When was he born? _____

4.) He died in _____.

5.) How many brothers and sisters did he have?

6.) Where did Millie move the family?

7.) What sports did this person play?

8.) Jackie went to college at _____.

9.) He was about to play football, but he fought in _____.

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Jackie Robinson set an example for children in many ways. Jackie worked hard. He had courage. In 1962 he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. He died in 1972.



Equality

Lexile: 380

Jackie Robinson Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) Who was this passage about?

2.) Where was this person born?

3.) When was he born? _____

4.) He died in _____.

5.) He was the youngest child of _____ children.

6.) Millie moved her family to _____ when Jackie was one.

7.) What sports did this person play?

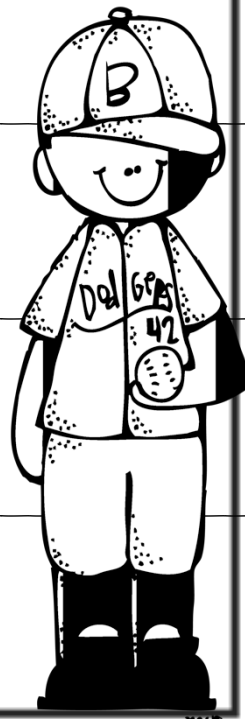
8.) Jackie went to college at _____.

9.) He was about to play football, but he fought in _____.

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Jackie loved to play sports. He played them in high school. He ran track like his brother. He played other sports like baseball. He played basketball. He played football. He played tennis. He was a great baseball player. He had to deal with people treating him unfairly. It was because of the color of his skin. His teammates were white. He was cheered on the field. He was not off of the field. He was treated unfairly because of the color of his skin.

Jackie went to college at UCLA. He played lots of sports there. He wanted to play football. He had to fight in World War II. He left the war. He started to play baseball. He played for an all black team. They were called the Kansas City Monarchs. He was a great shortstop.

Branch Rickey wanted Jackie to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Baseball was all white. Branch told Jackie that he would face unfairness. People were unfair because he was black. He had to be brave. He would be the first black baseball player in baseball. People were not nice to Jackie because he was black.

Jackie Robinson set an example for children in many ways. Jackie worked hard. He had courage. In 1962 he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. He died in 1972.



Equality

Lexile: 260

Jackie Robinson Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) Who was this passage about?

2.) Jackie Robinson was born in _____

3.) When was he born? _____

4.) He died in _____.

5.) He was the youngest child of _____ children.

6.) Millie moved her family to _____ when Jackie was one.

7.) What sports did this person play?

8.) Jackie went to college at _____.

9.) He was about to play football, but he fought in _____

10.) What was the first team this person played for? (What was special about this team?)

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12.) Why was this person treated unfairly?



differentiated



★ Atlanta
martin luther
king, jr.

Reading
Passages &
comprehension
questions





I Have
a DREAM...



Martin Luther King, Jr.

lexile: 790

Civil rights are what all people need to be treated as equals, and Martin Luther King, Jr. fought his entire life to bring equality to all people. Dr. King gave a speech with these powerful words: I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights for people of every skin color.

Martin Luther King touched and inspired many Americans. He made Congress think about Civil rights. Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It got ride of treating people unequal Martin Luther King was born in Georgia in 1929. He went to schools that were all black. He was smart. He finished school when he was 15! Martin went to college. He used his leadership to work for civil rights. Martin didn't like that some people had to sit on the back of the bus. He helped make it against the law to tell someone to sit on the back of the bus. He led a peaceful march to Washington D.C. He had a famous speech there. It was his "I Have a Dream" speech. At age 35, Martin was given the Nobel Peace Prize. Martin was hated by some who did not like what he had to say. He was arrested twenty times. He was attacked four times. His home was bombed. Martin died in 1968. He was peaceful. He cared for people. He wanted all people to be treated equal. He has a holiday in January. He was special. He dreamed of equality for all Americans.

Lexile: 790 Martin Luther King, Jr. Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) What are civil rights?

2.) What did Martin Luther King fight for?

3.) Who did Martin fight for? _____

4.) What is the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

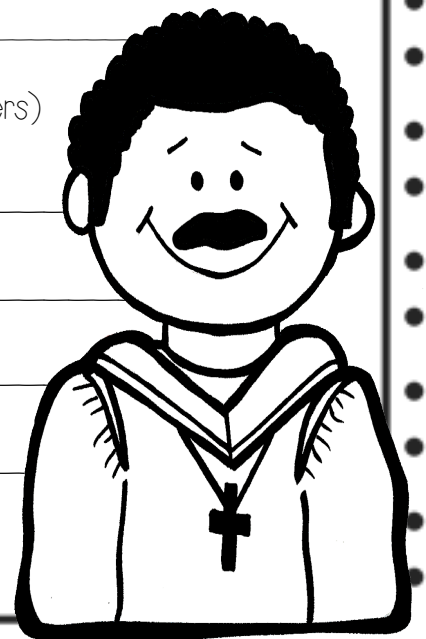
5.) Infer: Why did Americans need the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

6.) What was it about a bus that Martin did not like?

7.) What were two words in this passage that describes Martin Luther King, Jr.?

8.) How do you know that people did not like Martin?

9.) What was Martin given to help remember him by? (two possible answers)





Martin Luther King, Jr.

lexile: 420

Civil rights are what all people need to be treated as equals, and Martin Luther King, Jr. fought his entire life to bring equality to all people. Dr. King gave speeches. Martin fought for civil rights for people of every skin color.

Martin inspired many Americans. He made Congress think about Civil rights. Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It got rid of treating people unequal. Martin was born in Georgia in 1929. He went to schools that were all black. He was smart. He finished school when he was 15! Martin went to college. He used his leadership to work for civil rights. Martin didn't like that some people had to sit on the back of the bus. He helped make it against the law to tell someone to sit on the back of the bus. He led a peaceful march to Washington D.C. He had a famous speech there. It was his "I Have a Dream" speech.

Martin was given the Nobel Peace Prize when he was 35. Martin was hated by some. They did not like what he had to say. He was arrested twenty times. He was attacked four times. His home was bombed. Martin died in 1968. He was peaceful. He cared for people. He wanted all people to be treated equal. He has a holiday in January. He was special. He dreamed of equality for all Americans.

Lexile: 420 Martin Luther King, Jr. Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) What are civil rights?

2.) What did Martin Luther King fight for?

3.) Martin Luther King, Jr. fought his entire life to bring _____ to all people.

4.) What is the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

5.) Infer: Why did Americans need the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

6.) Martin didn't like that some people had to sit on the _____ of the bus.

7.) What were two words in this passage that describes Martin Luther King, Jr..

8.) How do you know that people did not like Martin?

9.) What was Martin given to help remember him by? (two possible answers)





Martin Luther King, Jr.

lexile: 380

Civil rights are what all people need to be treated as equals, and Martin Luther King fought his entire life to bring equality to all people. He gave speeches. Martin fought for civil rights. He fought for people of every skin color.

Martin inspired many Americans. He made Congress think about Civil rights. Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It got rid of treating people unequal. Martin was born in Georgia in 1929. He went to schools that were all black. He was smart. He finished school when he was 15! Martin went to college. He was a leader. He worked for civil rights. Martin did not like that some people had to sit on the back of a bus because of their skin color. He helped make it against the law to tell someone of color to sit on the back of the bus. He led a peaceful march to Washington D.C. He had a famous speech there. It was his "I Have a Dream" speech. Martin was given the Nobel Peace Prize.

Martin was hated by some. They did not like what he had to say. He was arrested twenty times. He was attacked four times. His home was bombed. Martin died in 1968. He was peaceful. He cared for people. He wanted all people to be treated equal. He has a holiday in January. He was special. He wanted everyone to be treated equally.

Lexile: 380 Martin Luther King, Jr. Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) _____ are what all people need to be treated as equals

2.) Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for people of _____ skin color.

3.) Martin Luther King, Jr. fought his entire life to bring _____ to all people.

4.) What is the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

5.) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 got rid of treating people _____.

6.) Martin didn't like that some people had to sit on the _____ of the bus.

7.) What were two words in this passage that describes Martin Luther King, Jr..

8.) How do you know that people did not like Martin?

9.) What was Martin given to help remember him by? (two possible answers)





I Have
a DREAM...



Martin Luther King, Jr.

lexile: 310

Civil rights are what all people need to be treated as equals. Martin Luther King wanted civil rights. He gave speeches. Martin fought for civil rights. He fought for people of every skin color.

Martin is loved by many Americans. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 got rid of treating people unequal. Martin was born in Georgia in 1929. He went to schools that were all black. He was smart. Martin went to college. He was a leader. He worked for civil rights. He helped make it against the law to tell someone of color to sit on the back of the bus. He had a famous speech in Washington DC. Martin was given the Nobel Peace Prize.

Some people did not like Martin. He was arrested twenty times. He was hurt four times. His home was bombed. Martin died in 1968. He was peaceful. He cared for people. He wanted all people treated equally. He has a holiday in January. He was special. He wanted everyone to be treated equally.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Comprehension Questions:

Name: _____

Make sure that when you answer these questions, you highlight or underline exactly where you found the information you used for your answers.

1.) _____ are what all people need to be treated as equals

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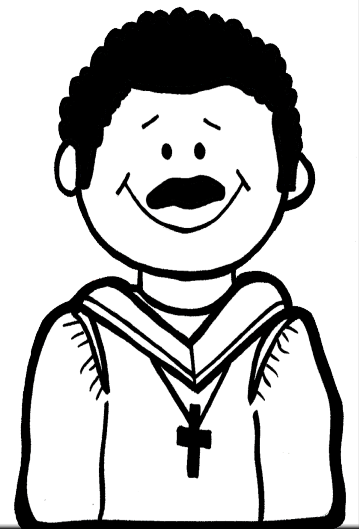
6.) Martin didn't like that some people had to sit on the _____ of the bus.

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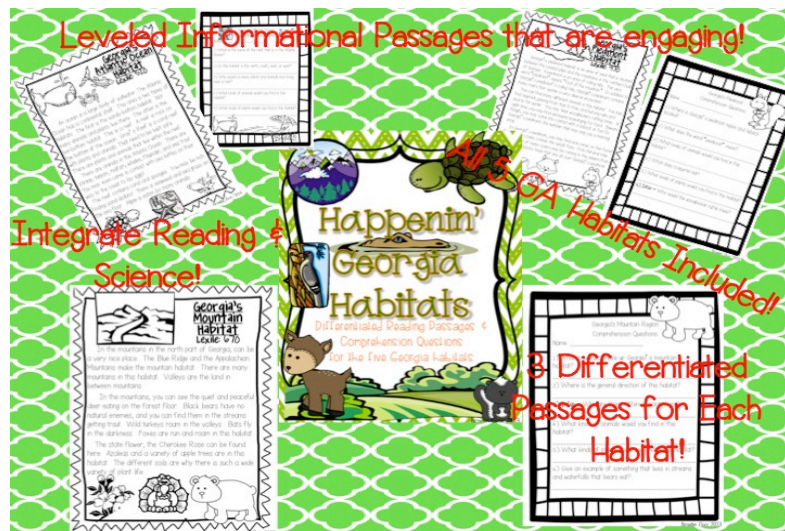
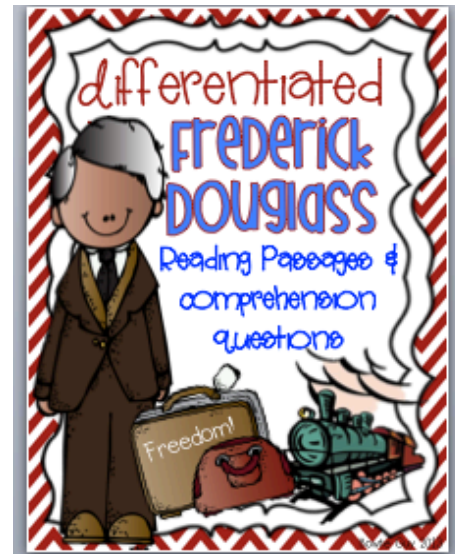
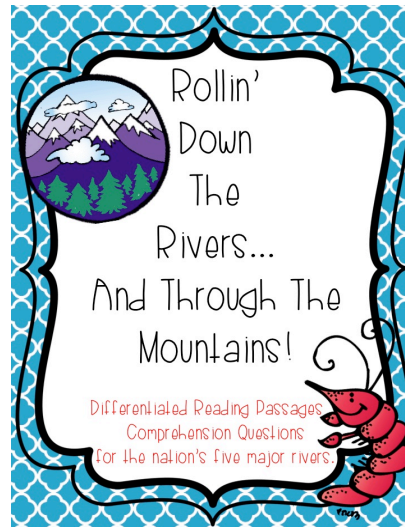
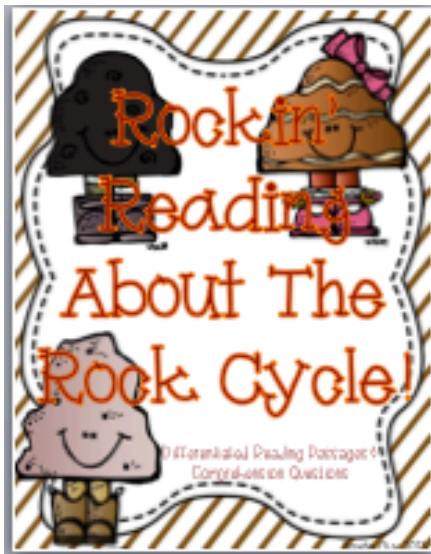
People were mean to Martin.

9.) What was Martin given to help remember him by? (two possible answers)



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thanks a million! happy teaching!

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