

Susan B. Anthony



Susan B. Anthony was an American civil rights leader.

Anthony was born in 1820 in Massachusetts. In 1837, Anthony's father lost his job.

Anthony went to work as a teacher to help her father pay his debts. She found that men were paid four times more than she was for doing the same job. It was not fair.

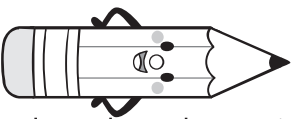
Anthony wanted women to be treated the same as men. Anthony and another activist named Elizabeth Cady Stanton started a newspaper and a suffrage association. They did what they could to spread the word about women's rights.

In 1872, Anthony voted in a presidential election. The problem was, women were not allowed to vote. Because she voted, Anthony was arrested. What Anthony did became news – people paid attention to her and so she was able to tell more people about women's rights.

Susan B. Anthony died in 1906. Fourteen years later, women in America were finally given the right to vote.

Understanding the Story

What is the main idea of this passage?



Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was Susan B. Anthony?
 - a. An entertainer.
 - b. An inventor.
 - c. A civil rights leader.
2. What did Anthony do with Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
 - a. Open a shop.
 - b. Run a hospital.
 - c. Start a newspaper.
3. Why was Susan B. Anthony arrested in 1872?
 - a. For voting.
 - b. For littering.
 - c. For stealing.

Fill in the Blank

1. While working as a teacher, Anthony found that men were paid _____ more than she was for the same job.
2. Anthony wanted _____ to be treated the same as men.
3. Susan B. Anthony died in _____. Fourteen years later, women in America were finally _____.

Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin

Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were the first two people to walk on the moon.

Neil Armstrong was born in Ohio in 1930. He was a fighter pilot during the Korean War. He also worked as a test pilot.

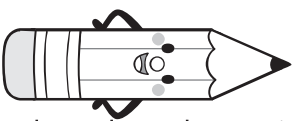
Buzz Aldrin was born in New Jersey in 1930. He served in the U.S. Air Force for almost twenty years. He was also a fighter pilot during the Korean War.

In 1969, Armstrong and Aldrin journeyed to the moon in a spacecraft called Apollo 11.

On July 21, they took the very first human steps on the moon! The footprints that the two astronauts made are still there to this day. While on the moon, Armstrong famously said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

The moon landing was a big event. Over five hundred million people watched it on T.V.!

Both men received awards for their work, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal for Distinguished Astronauts.



Understanding the Story

What is the main idea of this passage?



What Do You Think?

What do you think Armstrong's famous quote means?

Short Answer Questions

1. What flying experience did Armstrong and Aldrin have before becoming astronauts?

2. How were Armstrong and Aldrin rewarded for their work?

Ruby Bridges



Ruby Bridges was born in Mississippi in 1954. At that time in some parts of America, white children and black children went to different schools. People realized this was wrong and decided things should change.

In 1960, Bridges was chosen to be one of the first African American students to go to an all-white school.

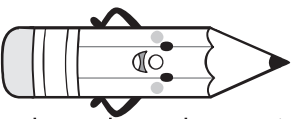
Many people were not happy that a black child was going to a white school. Bridges had to walk to school with guards because people were so angry. She would pray as she walked. This made her feel safe.

Many of the white students stopped going to school. Their parents didn't want them at the same school as a black child. Only one teacher would teach Bridges. Her name was Barbara Henry. Mrs. Henry taught Bridges in an empty classroom.

As time passed, the white children returned to school. Bridges never gave up and stayed at her school until she graduated.

Understanding the Story

What is the main idea of this passage?



Fill in the Blank

- Bridges was chosen to be the first _____ student to go to an all-white school.
- Many people were _____ that a black child was going to a white school.
- Mrs. Henry taught Bridges in an _____.
- As time passed, the white children _____.

Multiple Choice Questions

- Where was Ruby Bridges born?
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Pennsylvania.
 - Mississippi.
- When did Ruby Bridges begin going to the all-white school?
 - 1968.
 - 1954.
 - 1960.
- Who did Ruby Bridges walk to school with?
 - Her brother.
 - Guards.
 - Her teacher.

George Washington Carver



George Washington Carver was born in Missouri in 1864.

Carver worked as a professor at Iowa State Agricultural College. He was the first African American to study and work

there. Later, he worked at an all-black college in Alabama. He was in charge of the agricultural department at that school.

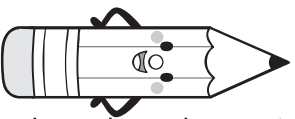
While working in Alabama, Carver researched crop rotation. At the same time, an insect called the boll weevil was causing problems on farms. They were destroying all the crops.

Carver did some research and found out that boll weevils did not like peanuts. Carver figured out ways to make peanuts useful so that farmers could grow them. He found that peanuts could be used for things like cooking oil and fuel. Thanks to Carver, farmers could grow peanut and not worry about boll weevils.

Carver became famous all over the world as an agriculture expert and for finding ways to help farmers be more successful.

Understanding the Story

What is the main idea of this passage?



Fill in the Blank

1. George Washington Carver was born in _____.
2. While working in Alabama, Carver researched _____.
3. Carver did some research and found out that _____ did not like peanuts.
4. Carver became _____ all over the world as an agriculture expert.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where was Carver born?
 - a. Alabama.
 - b. Missouri.
 - c. Kentucky.
2. What did Carver research?
 - a. The Solar System.
 - b. Bird migration.
 - c. Crop rotation.
3. What insect did farmers have a hard time with?
 - a. Boll weevils.
 - b. Ants.
 - c. Cockroaches.



Marie Curie



Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867. She was a scientist who studied radioactivity.

While doing research, Curie and her husband, Pierre Curie, discovered two elements. They called them 'radium' and 'polonium'. Polonium is named after Curie's home country.

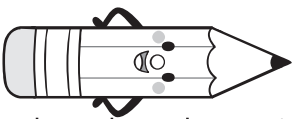
While researching radioactivity, Curie discovered that radiation could help people. People who were sick with diseases, like cancer, could use radiation to get better.

Marie also improved the x-ray machine. During World War I, Marie created and used an x-ray machine so small that it could fit into an ambulance. She would sometimes drive an ambulance right onto the battlefields to take x-rays of wounded soldiers!

Marie Curie was the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize. She was also the first person to receive two Nobel Prizes.

Understanding the Story

What is the main idea of this passage?



What Do You Think?

What do you think is the most important or special thing that Marie Curie did?

Multiple Choice Questions

- Which element did the Curies NOT discover?
 - Polonium.
 - Uranium.
 - Radium.
- What did Curie do to help soldiers during World War I?
 - Took their x-rays.
 - Cooked meals.
 - Read to them.
- What was Marie Curie the first person to do?
 - Fly around the world.
 - Find a cure for the common cold.
 - Receive two Nobel Prizes.

Amelia Earhart



Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas in 1897.

After riding in a plane at an air show in 1920, Earhart became very interested in flying. She took flying lessons and got her

pilot's license. Later, she bought an airplane. She called the airplane Canary because it was bright yellow.

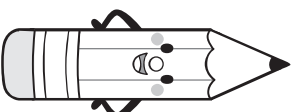
In 1928, Earhart flew across the Atlantic Ocean with two other pilots. Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic. In 1932, Earhart decided to fly across the Atlantic Ocean by herself. The flight took fifteen hours and was not easy because of bad weather, but she made it! Earhart became famous as the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean by herself. She was given many medals, made speeches and wrote books.

In 1937, Earhart tried to fly around the world. About one month into her trip, Earhart's airplane disappeared. People searched for Earhart, but she and her plane were never found. What happened to Earhart is a mystery that people still wonder about today.



Understanding the Story

What is the main idea of this passage?



Short Answer Questions

1. Why did Earhart call her airplane 'Canary'?

2. What was Earhart the first woman to do?

About Amelia Earhart

In the boxes, write words which you think describe Amelia Earhart.

