



Name: Thursday	Standard: RI.KID.5.3. TLW explain the relationship or interaction between events and ideas to help you develop a deeper understanding of historical or scientific texts.
Date:	Homeroom: #:

Day 4 Do-Now (YDA, 7 minutes, 3 minutes review, DOK 2)

Directions: Read the text below. Underline 3 main ideas from the text.

HINT: This about the relationships and interactions that are explained.

Where is All the Water?

1 Water is essential to life. The availability of water in a place determines the life forms that are able to live there. Water is found almost everywhere on Earth but mostly in the oceans. About 97 percent of Earth's water is saltwater in the ocean. Most freshwater is contained in glaciers or underground. Only a tiny fraction of Earth's water is found in our streams, lakes, and rivers.

2 This can be a difficult concept to understand, so consider an example. Imagine that a large bucket is nearly filled to the top with water. Think of the buckets as the water in all the world's oceans. Next to the bucket, you have a small cup of water. The cup is like the amount of water help underground and in glaciers. Finally, you have a tiny drop of water. That tiny drop is comparable to the amount of the water that is in ALL of the other water sources on Earth, including sources of fresh drinking water such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

How does the author use a relationship or interaction to help the reader understand the concept of water distribution on Earth? (5.3, DOK 2)

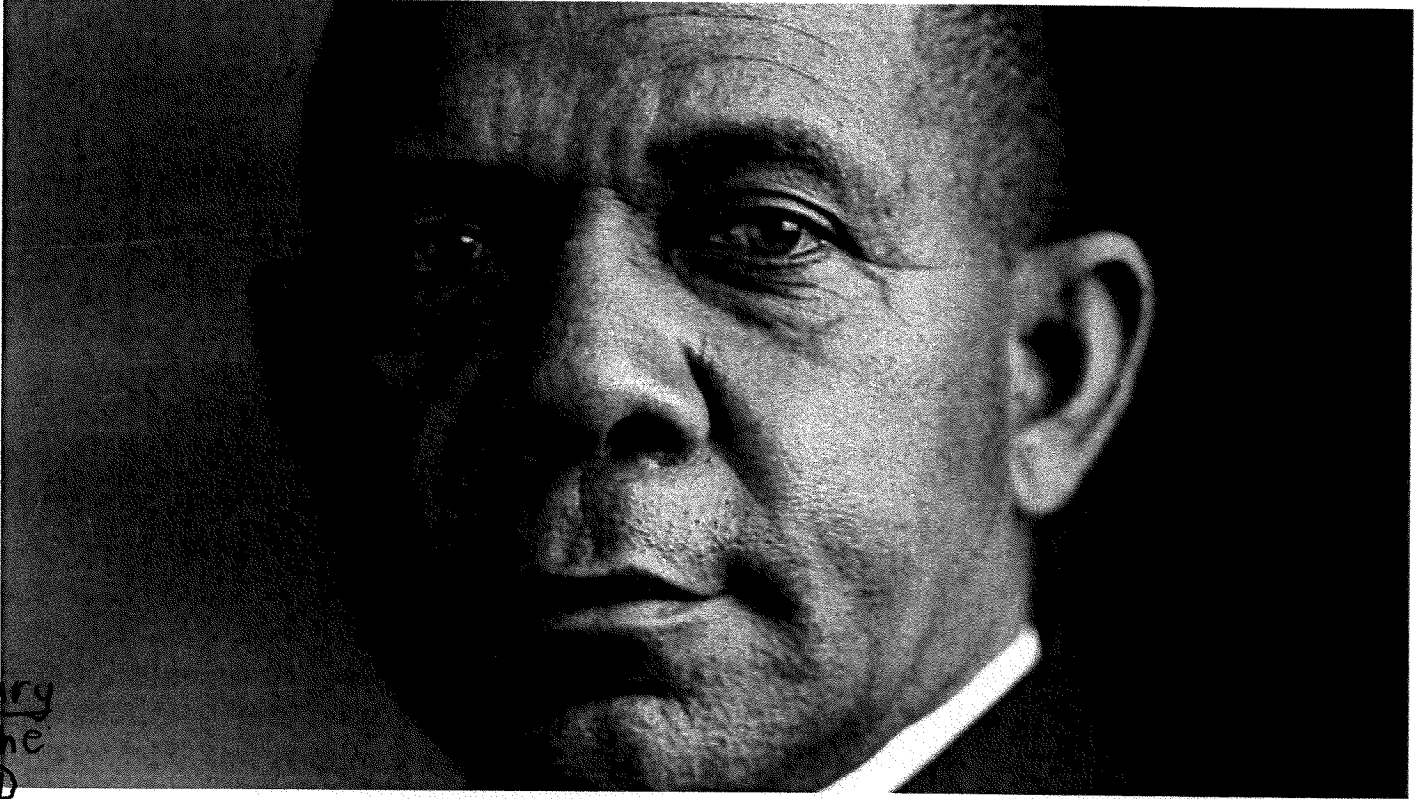
- A. The author explains the effects a lack of water has on an ecosystem.
- B. The author explains solutions for water shortage problems in the United States
- C. The author relates the information to familiar items to illustrate how Earth's water is distributed.
- D. The author describes each of the steps that shows how water gets from the atmosphere to oceans, rivers, and lakes.

Civil Rights Activists: Booker T. Washington

By Biography.com Editors and A+E Networks, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.04.16

Word Count 673

Level 820L



summary
only the
strong
details

Booker T. Washington Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.

Synopsis: Booker T. Washington was born in Virginia in the 1850s. He put himself through school and became a teacher. In 1881, he became the first head of Tuskegee University in Alabama, which focused on teaching freed blacks so they could provide for themselves and gain equality. Washington clashed with other activists about the best ways for African-Americans to gain equal rights.

Early Life (ID, 7 mins) → Look for trend
Pencils down

Booker Taliaferro was born on April 5, 1856. His mother was a slave, which made him a slave as well. Slaves were people owned by other people. At the time, in the American South, black slaves were controlled by white owners.

Booker's mother, Jane, was a cook on a plantation in Virginia, and his father was a white man, most likely from a nearby plantation. Booker also had a brother and sister, and the family lived in a one-room log cabin. Jane had dropped his second name, so the boy was simply called Booker.

Weak detail

① BTW was born a slave and not allowed to be educated (C) → ② BTW studied on his own (E)

At a young age, Booker went to work carrying heavy sacks of grain to the plantation's mill. One day he was outside of the schoolhouse near the plantation. He looked inside and saw children sitting at desks and reading books. He wanted to do that, too, but teaching slaves how to read and write was not allowed.

Slavery ended in 1865 with the Civil War. After that, his mother moved the family to West Virginia, to join her husband, Washington Ferguson. He used to be a slave, too. They were married when Booker was a baby. The family was very poor so Booker went to work with his stepfather. Booker's mother got him a book so he could learn the alphabet and read and write simple words. He got up nearly every morning at 4 a.m. to study. Booker decided he needed a last name, so he chose his stepfather's first name, Washington. *Misconceptions: details of slavery marriage/family*

Education (WDT, 5 mins)

In 1872, Booker T. Washington learned of a school in Virginia. He left home and walked 500 miles to find the school. He was 16. He passed a test to get in and teachers gave him a job as a janitor to help pay for his classes.

Washington graduated in 1875 with good grades. In 1881, the Alabama government approved \$2,000 for a school for black people. This would turn into Tuskegee University and Washington was chosen to run it. He reassured white people that the Tuskegee programs would not threaten their power. *1. BTW got into a school (c) → 2. His education sent him to an all black college (c) → 3. He became the head of TU (e)*
Tuskegee Normal And Industrial Institute (WDP, 7 mins)

Tuskegee became a top school in the country. By the time Washington died, it had more than 100 buildings, 1,500 students and 200 teachers. Washington stressed patience and resourcefulness. He taught that economic success for the freed blacks would take time. He also said that in the meantime, being treated as less valuable than whites was something they would have to live with. He believed that if African-Americans worked hard, they would eventually win respect from the white community.

Washington said that African-Americans should accept being treated unequally as long as whites let them move up in society. Some people in the African-American community were very angry about this. People like W.E.B. Du Bois criticized Washington for not demanding equal rights for African-Americans.

African-Americans were not even allowed to vote yet, as only white men could vote. There was discrimination and segregation in the South and much of the country.

Some African-Americans thought of Washington as a hero, but others, like Du Bois, felt he was a traitor. Many Southern whites said Washington's success was a bad thing, and called for African-Americans to be put "in their place." *Washington's beliefs about AA's in society inspired some and angered others.*

Death And Legacy (YDA, 5 mins)

Booker T. Washington was a complicated man. On the one hand, he was openly supportive of African-Americans taking a "back seat" to whites, yet he secretly gave money to help several court cases that challenged segregation.

Washington married three times and had three children. His first two wives died young. He was the head of Tuskegee University until his death on November 14, 1915, at 59 years old.

BTW's legacy is his beliefs about AA's and TV.



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Week 3, Day 4 Standard 3 Practice

“Civil Rights Activists: Booker T. Washington

(WDT, 5 minutes, 5.3, DOK 2)

What effect did the family's poverty have on Washington's childhood?

- N ~~(A)~~ The family had to move to West Virginia to find work.
- S (B) Washington had to work instead of going to school.
- N ~~(C)~~ The family couldn't afford books for Washington.
- N ~~(D)~~ Washington and his family lived in a small log cabin.

I chose answer B because the section explains how he was a slave and therefore not able to be educated.

(YDA, 5 minutes, 5.3, DOK 2)

Based on the section “Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute,” how did Washington think economic success would affect the lives of African-Americans?

- S (A) It would enable them to gain more acceptance from white people.
- N ~~(B)~~ It would help them take better care of their families.
- N ~~(C)~~ It would enable them to build more black schools.
- W ~~(D)~~ It would help them get the vote and end segregation.

I chose answer A because that section explains Washington's beliefs about African-Americans in society.

