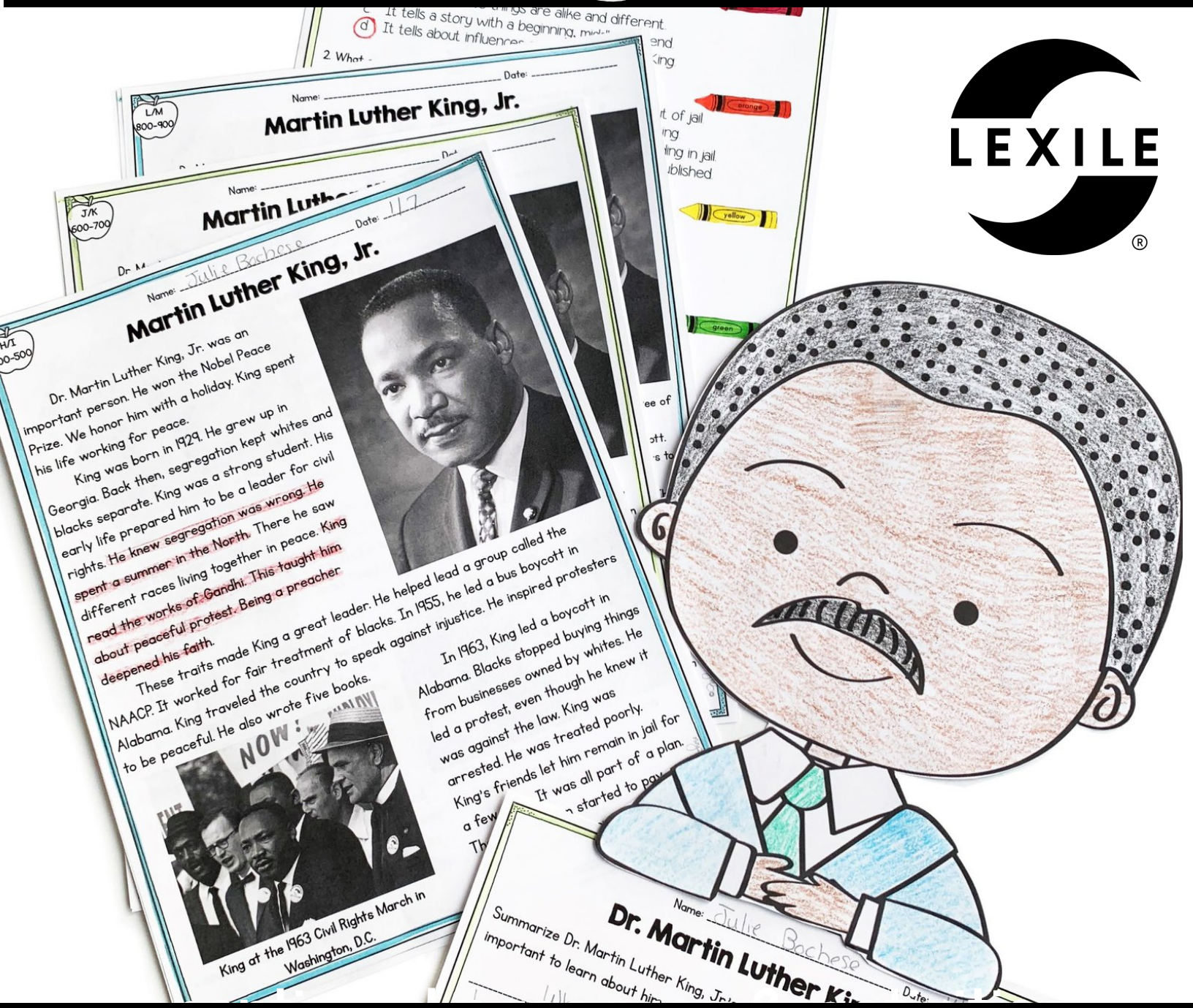
Martin Luther King Jr.



differentiated passages & activities

Mag CORE

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

Common Core Kingdom, LLC is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	1185L-1385L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."

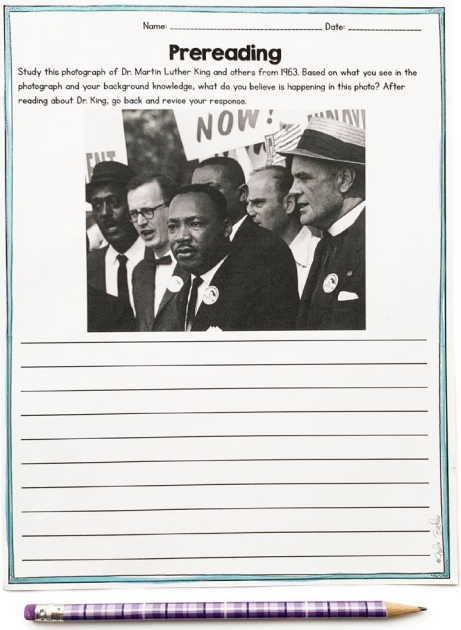
Table of Contents

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*This product includes a nonfiction guided reading passage on three differentiated levels. The passages are in the 2nd-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-5th grade is 450-980).

1. Prereading Photo Prompt
2. Differentiated Martin Luther King, Jr. Article
3. Comprehension Questions
4. Character Traits Foldable
5. Writing Prompts with Toppers

WHAT IS INCLUDED?



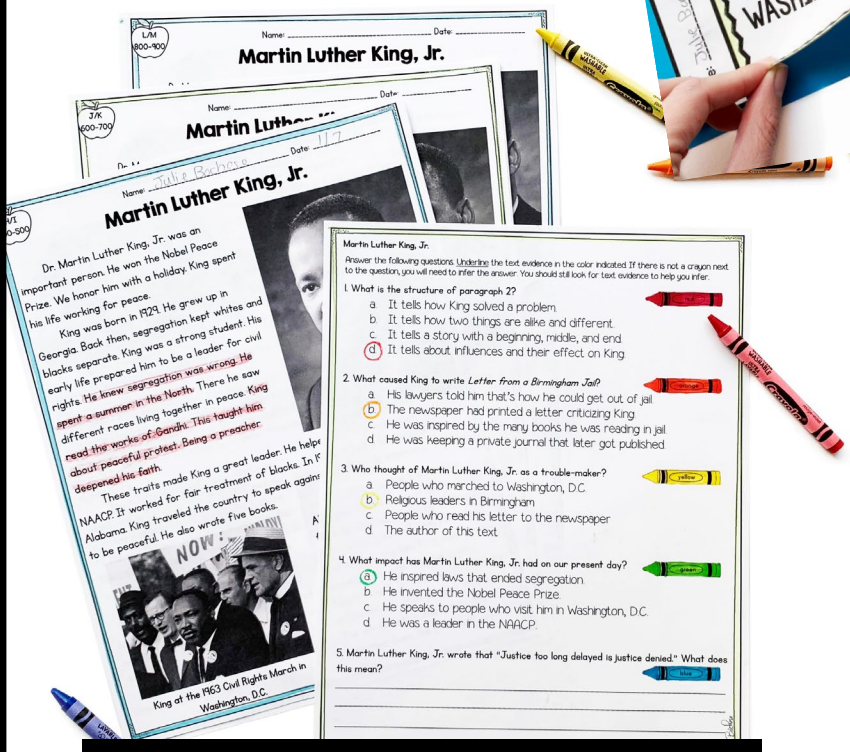
Prereading Activity



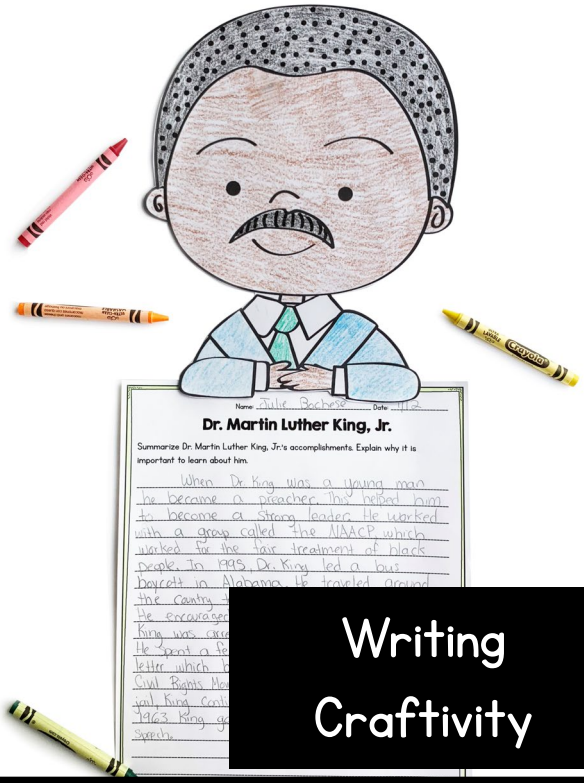
Passage on 3 Levels



Foldable



Text-Dependent Questions



Writing Craftivity

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prereading

Study this photograph of Dr. Martin Luther King and others from 1963. Based on what you see in the photograph and your background knowledge, what do you believe is happening in this photo? After reading about Dr. King, go back and revise your response.



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Martin Luther King, Jr.

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What is the structure of paragraph 2?
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   a. His lawyers told him that's how he could get out of jail.
   b. The newspaper had printed a letter criticizing King.
   c. He was inspired by the many books he was reading in jail.
   d. He was keeping a private journal that later got published.

3. Who thought of M... -?

red

orange

yellow

green

L/M
800-900

Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is or... influential people. He was awarded t... in 1964. Today, he is honored with a... memory. King spent his short life v... during a time of conflict.

King was born into the se... grew up in a middle-class famil... strong student, he followed in... and grandfather by becomin... early life seems to have pre... Civil Rights Movement. Earl... shaped hi...

J/K
500-700

Name: _____ Date: _____

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Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is one of hist... most important people. He won the Noh... in 1964. Today, there is a nationa... King spent his short life ...

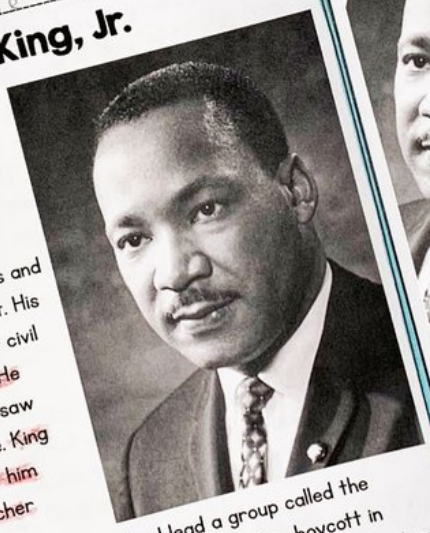
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H/I
400-500

Name: Julie Bachese Date: 11-7

Martin Luther King, Jr.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was an important person. He won the Nobel Peace Prize. We honor him with a holiday. King spent his life working for peace.

King was born in 1929. He grew up in Georgia. Back then, segregation kept whites and blacks separate. King was a strong student. His early life prepared him to be a leader for civil rights. He knew segregation was wrong. He spent a summer in the North. There he saw different races living together in peace. King read the works of Gandhi. This taught him about peaceful protest. Being a preacher deepened his faith.

These traits made King a great leader. He helped lead a group called the NAACP. It worked for fair treatment of blacks. In 1955, he led a bus boycott in Alabama. King traveled the country to speak against injustice. He inspired protesters to be peaceful. He also wrote five books.

In 1963, King led a boycott in Alabama. Blacks stopped buying things from businesses owned by whites. He led a protest, even though he knew it was against the law. King was arrested. He was treated poorly. King's friends let him remain in jail for a few days. It was all part of a plan. The whole nation started to pay attention. Even the president took notice.



King at the 1963 Civil Rights March in Washington, D.C.



...ociation for the ... Conference. In ... against ... wrote five ... for ... led a ... ent ... o ...

L/M
800-900

Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin Luth...

Name: Julie Bachers Date: 1/17

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3. Who thought of Martin Luther King, Jr. as a trouble-maker?
   a. People who marched to Washington, D.C.
   (b) Religious leaders in Birmingham
   c. People who read his letter to the newspaper
   d. The author of this text

4. What impact has Martin Luther King, Jr. had on our present day?
   (a) He inspired laws that ended segregation.
   b. He invented the Nobel Peace Prize.
   c. He speaks to people who visit him in Washington, D.C.
   d. He was a leader in the NAACP.

5. Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote that "Justice too long delayed is justice denied." What does this mean?

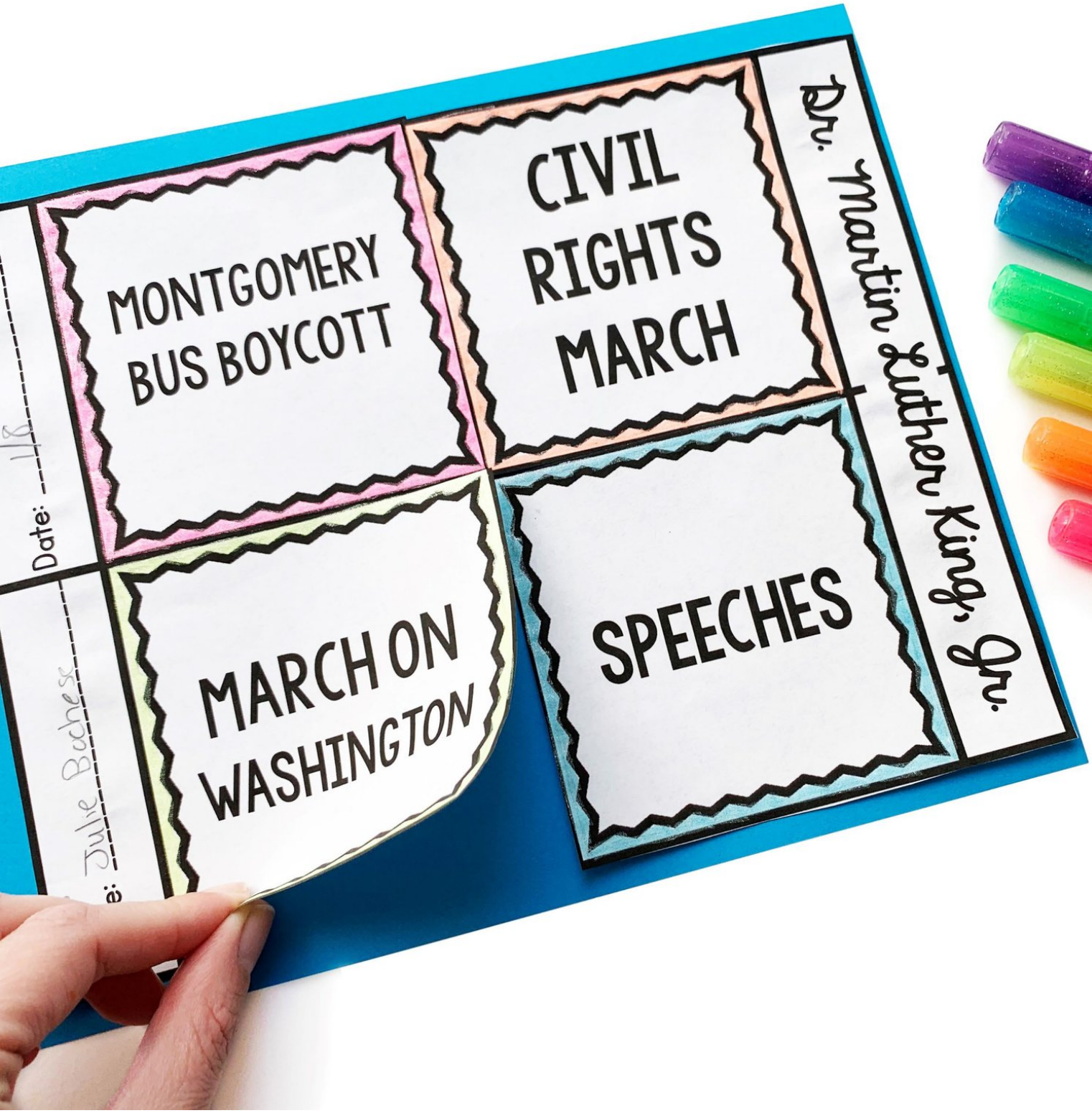
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MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT
CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH
MARCH ON WASHINGTON
SPEECHES
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Date: ---1/8
Julie Bucheser



Name: Julie Bochese Date: 1/12

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Summarize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s accomplishments. Explain why it is important to learn about him.

When Dr. King was a young man he became a preacher. This helped him to become a strong leader. He worked with a group called the NAACP which worked for the fair treatment of black people. In 1995, Dr. King led a bus boycott in Alabama. He traveled around the country to speak against racial injustice. He encouraged peaceful protests. In 1963 King was arrested for his peaceful protests. He spent a few days in jail writing a letter which became important to the Civil Rights Movement. After being released from jail, King continued his peaceful protests. In 1963 King gave his historic "I Have a Dream" Speech.

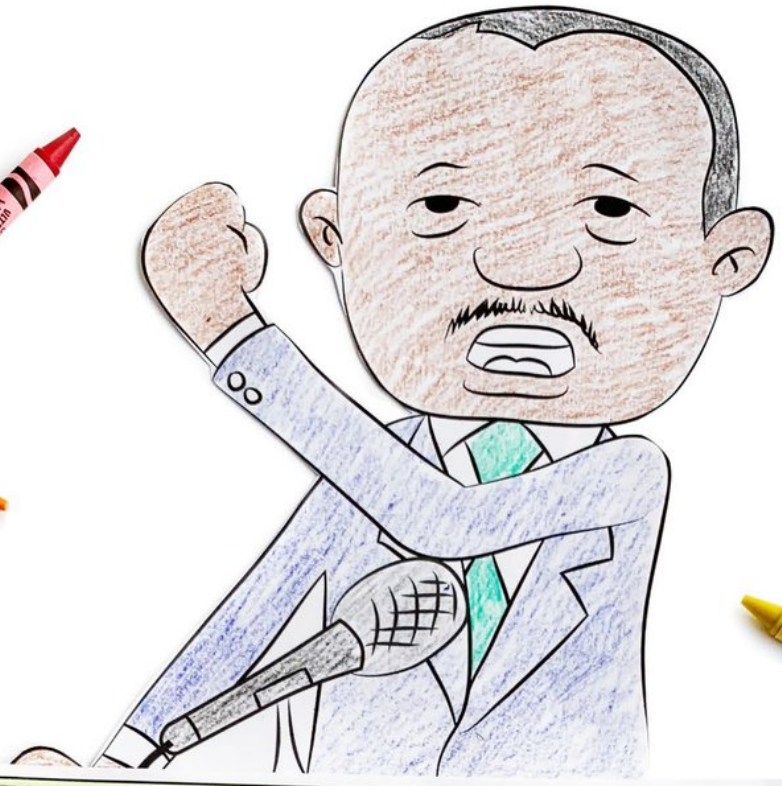












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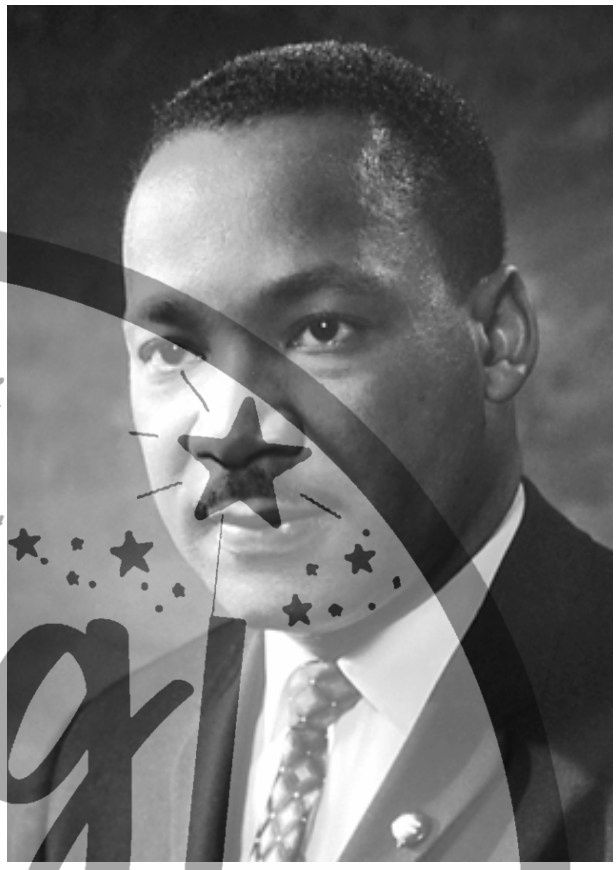
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Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin Luther King, Jr.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is one of history's most important people. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Today, there is a national holiday in his honor. King spent his short life working for equality.

King was born in 1929. He grew up in a middle-class family in Atlanta, Georgia. At that time, segregation kept white and Black people separated. King was a strong student. He became a Baptist preacher like his father and grandfather. His early life prepared him to be a leader of the Civil Rights Movement. He faced racism, which made him hate segregation. He spent a summer in Connecticut. There, he saw the peaceful integration of races. King studied the works of Gandhi in school. This shaped his beliefs about peaceful protest. A career as a Baptist preacher deepened his faith.

King's experiences made him a great leader. He helped lead the NAACP or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also led the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. In 1955, he led the Montgomery bus boycott. King traveled the country to speak out against injustice. His powerful words inspired protesters to be peaceful. Along the way, he wrote five books and many articles.

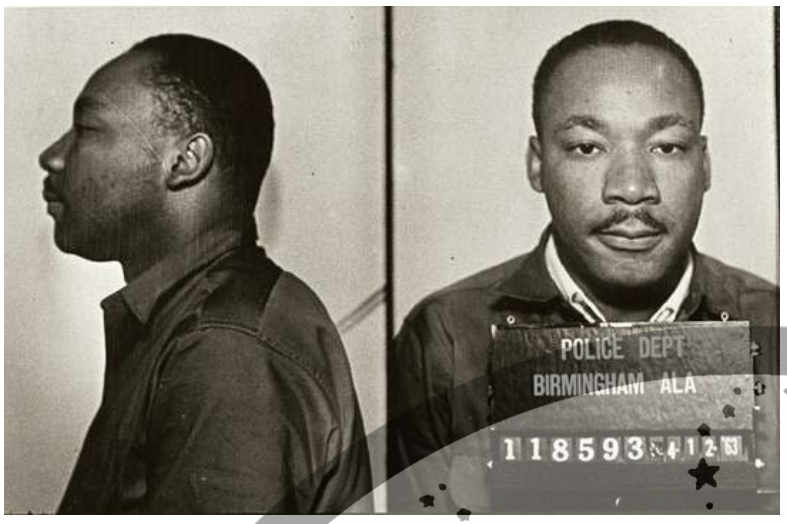


King at the 1963 Civil Rights March in Washington, D.C.

Birmingham, Alabama was a natural stop for King. The city was very segregated. In 1963, King led a boycott of businesses owned by white people. Months went by without any progress. King and others decided to hold a protest. He knew he would be breaking the law against public gatherings without a permit. King went ahead with the protest. He was arrested. He was not allowed to talk to a lawyer. King's friends let him remain in jail rather than bail him out. It was all part of a plan. His situation drew national attention. Even President John F. Kennedy took notice.

©Julie Bachura

Name: _____ Date: _____



Dr. King was arrested in 1963.

In prison, King read a Birmingham newspaper. It included a letter written by religious leaders of the city. They criticized the protests. They called King a troublemaker. King wrote a response called *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*. It laid the foundation of the Civil Rights Movement. Without any books or notes, he wrote 7,000 words. He included quotes from religious leaders, philosophers, and politicians. The letter said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." He said, "Justice too long delayed is justice denied." Newspapers around the country reprinted the 21-page letter.

Four days later, King's jail term ended, and he resumed his protest. This time, however, the eyes of the world were on him. The nation watched in horror as Birmingham police turned fire hoses and police dogs on children marching against segregated schools. They read news of the church bombing that left four girls dead. President Kennedy promised new laws ensuring civil rights. Newspapers around the world printed King's writings.

Building on this momentum, King led the famous March on Washington. In August of 1963, over 200,000 people gathered peacefully by the Lincoln Memorial. King gave his historic "I Have a Dream" speech. Less than a year later, the United States passed the Civil Rights Act. It ended segregation. King also became the youngest-ever Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Until he was killed in 1968, King kept working for justice. He fought for voting rights in Selma, Alabama. He argued against housing segregation in Chicago. He spoke out against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. He faced constant threats, arrests, and even a bombing of his home. Even so, King stayed committed to peaceful protest. His legacy lives on in the writings he left behind. A memorial was built in his honor in Washington, D.C. in 2011.



The Lorraine Motel, where King was assassinated, is now the site of the National Civil Rights Museum.

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Martin Luther King, Jr.

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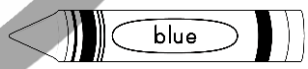
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