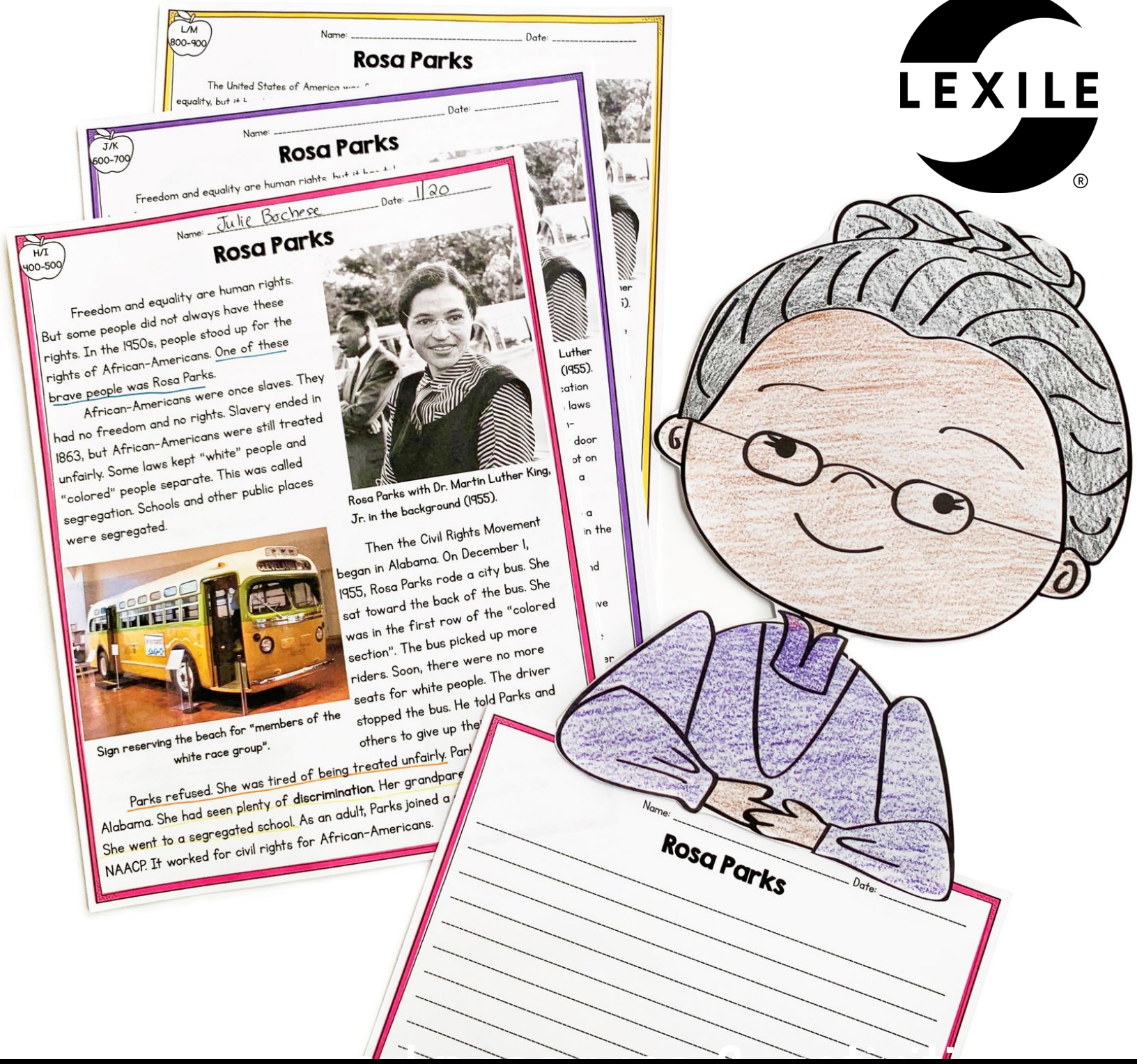
Rosa Parks



LEXILE®

differentiated passages & activities

MagiCORE

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."

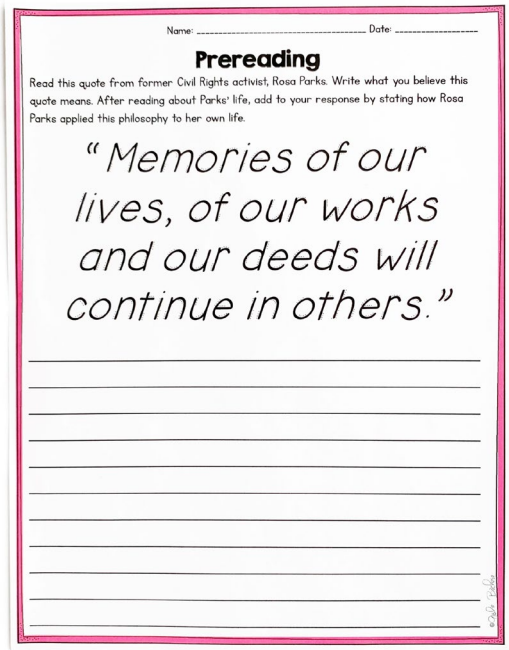
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*This product includes a nonfiction guided reading passage on three differentiated levels. The passages are in the 2nd-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-5th grade is 420L-1010L).

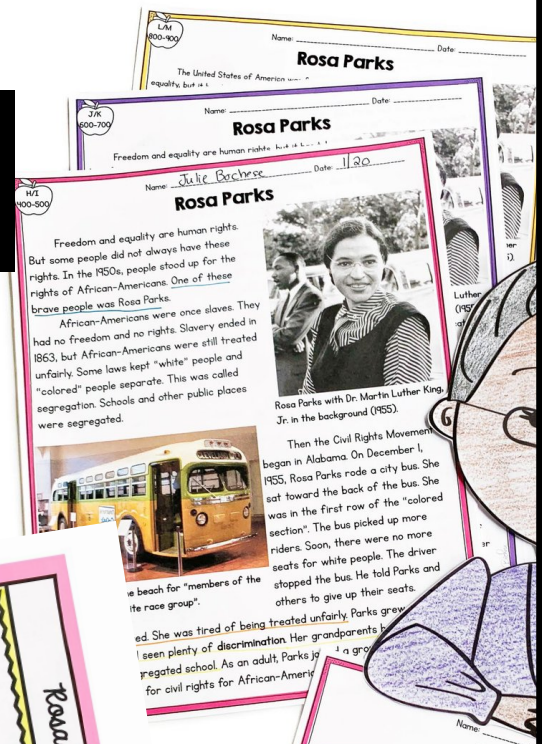
1. Prereading Quotation Prompt
2. Differentiated Rosa Parks Article
3. Comprehension Questions
4. Key Events Foldable
5. Writing Prompts with Toppers

WHAT IS INCLUDED?



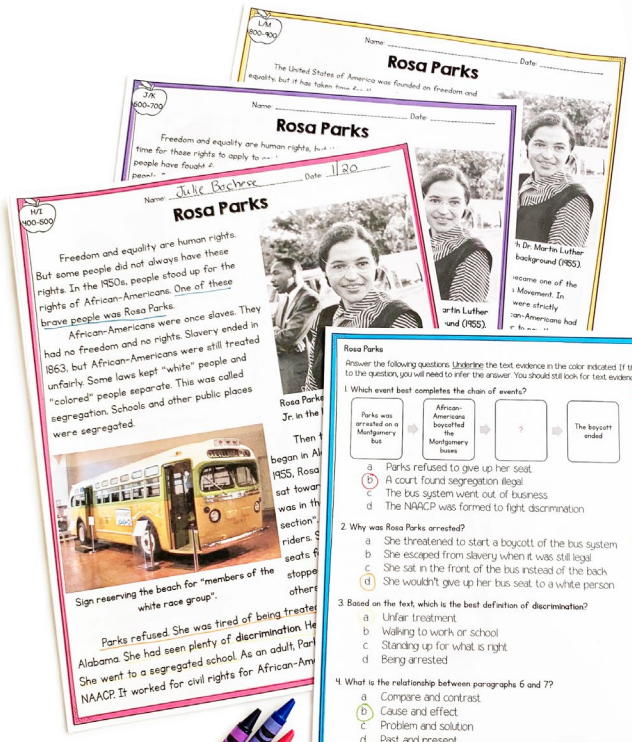
Prereading Activity

Passage on 3 Levels

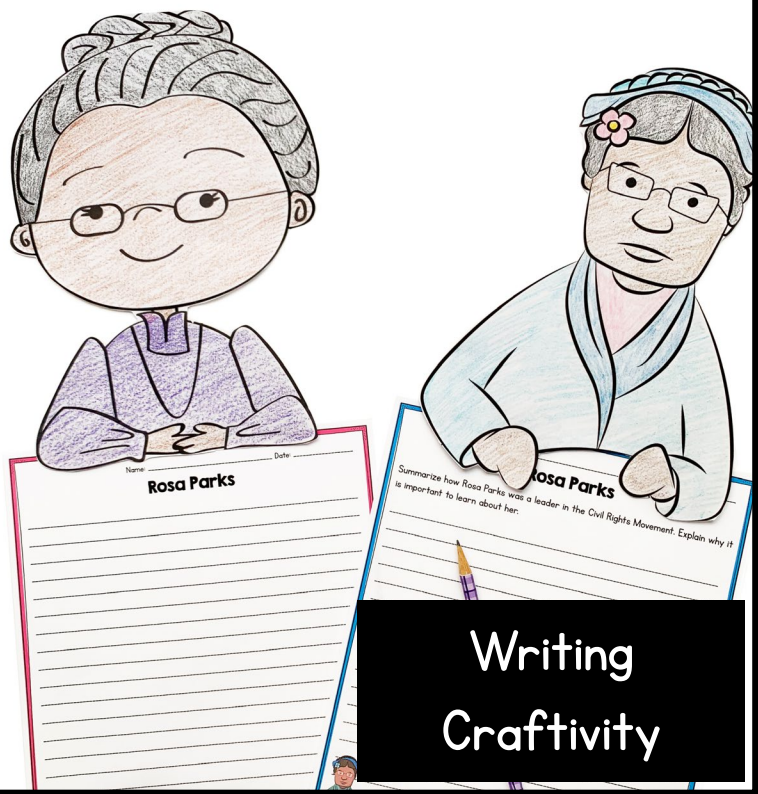




Foldable



Text-Dependent Questions



Writing Craftivity

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prereading

Read this quote from former Civil Rights activist, Rosa Parks. Write what you believe this quote means. After reading about Parks' life, add to your response by stating how Rosa Parks applied this philosophy to her own life.

"Memories of our lives, of our works and our deeds will continue in others."



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L/M
800-900

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rosa Parks

The United States of America was founded on freedom and equality, but it has taken time for [illegible]

J/K
600-700

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rosa Parks

Freedom and equality are human rights, but [illegible] time for those rights to apply to [illegible] people have fought for. [illegible]



[illegible] Dr. Martin Luther [illegible] background (1955).

[illegible] became one of the [illegible] Movement. In [illegible] were strictly [illegible] African-Americans had [illegible]

H/I
400-500

Name: Julie Bochese Date: 1/20

Rosa Parks

Freedom and equality are human rights. But some people did not always have these rights. In the 1950s, people stood up for the rights of African-Americans. One of these brave people was Rosa Parks.

African-Americans were once slaves. They had no freedom and no rights. Slavery ended in 1863, but African-Americans were still treated unfairly. Some laws kept "white" people and "colored" people separate. This was called segregation. Schools and other public places were segregated.





[illegible] artin Luther [illegible] und (1955).

Rosa Parks [illegible] Jr. in the [illegible]



Sign reserving the beach for "members of the white race group".

Then t[illegible] began in Al[illegible] 1955, Rosa [illegible] sat towar[illegible] was in th[illegible] section". [illegible] riders. S[illegible] seats f[illegible] stoppe[illegible] others[illegible]

Parks refused. She was tired of being treate[illegible] Alabama. She had seen plenty of discrimination. He[illegible] She went to a segregated school. As an adult, Parl[illegible] NAACP. It worked for civil rights for African-Am[illegible]

Rosa Parks

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. Which event best completes the chain of events? red

Parks was arrested on a Montgomery bus	→	African-Americans boycotted the Montgomery buses	→	?	→	The boycott ended

a Parks refused to give up her seat
(b) A court found segregation illegal
c The bus system went out of business
d The NAACP was formed to fight discrimination

2. Why was Rosa Parks arrested? orange
a She threatened to start a boycott of the bus system
b She escaped from slavery when it was still legal
c She sat in the front of the bus instead of the back
(d) She wouldn't give up her bus seat to a white person

3. Based on the text, which is the best definition of discrimination? yellow
(a) Unfair treatment
b Walking to work or school
c Standing up for what is right
d Being arrested

4. What is the relationship between paragraphs 6 and 7? green
a Compare and contrast
(b) Cause and effect
c Problem and solution
d Past and present

5. How does the author feel about the topic? Do you agree or disagree? Explain why or why not. blue

The author admires Rosa Parks. I know this because the text explains how she helped fight for civil rights. She was brave and heroic by working to change unfair laws.

© Julie Bochese






Date: _____
Name: _____
LEADER
ACTIVIST
Rosa Parks
COURAGEOUS
RISK-
TAKER



Name: _____ Date: _____

Rosa Parks



Rosa Parks

Summarize how Rosa Parks was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement. Explain why it is important to learn about her.





690L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rosa Parks

Freedom and equality are human rights, but it has taken time for those rights to apply to certain people. Many brave people have fought for equal rights for different groups of people. During the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s, Rosa Parks stood up for equal rights for Black people.

Until 1863, many Black people were enslaved in America. They had no freedom and no rights. After slavery ended, they were still treated unfairly. In the South, laws kept people segregated. That means Black people and white people were separated. The laws applied to schools, restaurants, and other public places. Even the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal.



Rosa Parks with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the background (1955).



Sign reserving the beach for "members of the white race group".

Montgomery, Alabama was a key location for the Civil Rights Movement. Segregation laws were strict there. On public buses, Black people had to board through the front door to pay the driver. Then, they got off and got on the bus through the back door. They sat in a segregated section in the back of the bus.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks rode a Montgomery bus home from work. She sat in the first row of the section Black people were expected to sit in at the back of the bus. The bus picked up more passengers. Soon, the front of the bus was full and white people were standing in the aisle. The bus driver stopped the bus. He altered the section where Black people could sit by one row. Parks and the others sitting in her row would have to move back or stand.

Parks refused to give up her seat. She wasn't too tired to stand. She was just tired of being treated unfairly. Having grown up in Alabama, Parks was familiar with **discrimination**. Her grandparents had been enslaved people. She attended a segregated school. As an adult, Parks became active in working for civil rights. She joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She was secretary to its president.

©Julie Bochorst

Name: _____ Date: _____



Booking of Rosa Parks.

On that December day, Parks told the bus driver, "I don't think I should have to stand up." The police arrested Parks. She was released on bail that night, but her arrest began an important chain of events.

Leaders of the Montgomery NAACP organized a boycott. They asked Black people to stay off city buses on the day of Parks' court trial. Across the city, hundreds of Black people walked to school and work. Others stayed home in protest. Meanwhile, the judge found Parks guilty of breaking the law. She was fined $10.



Rosa Parks on a Montgomery bus on December 21, 1956, the day Montgomery's public transportation system was legally integrated.

Encouraged, community leaders decided to extend the boycott. They chose Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to lead their efforts. Under his peaceful leadership, the Montgomery boycott lasted just over a year. During that time, about 40,000 Black Americans walked to work or school. The city bus system suffered, yet the laws did not change right away. Some people in Montgomery fought back against the protest with violence. Churches that Black people attended were burned. Dr. King's house was attacked.

Finally, Parks' lawyer got a court to rule that segregation laws were illegal. On December 20, 1956, Montgomery desegregated its buses. The boycott ended. Rosa Parks' actions had started one of the most successful protests against **discrimination**.



Parks in 1978.

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