

Struggle to find ways to keep students engaged while reading informational text?

Rosa Parks	Sojourner Truth
Dates of Life: <u>1913 - 2005</u>	Dates of Life: <u>1797 - 1883</u>
Important Life Events: <u>standing up for her equal spot in society</u>	Important Life Events: <u>gaining freedom with the Anti-Slavery Law of 1827</u>
Best known for: <u>refusing to move to the back of the bus</u>	Best known for: <u>speaking about women's rights</u>
Most likely given an award for: <u>being courageous</u>	Most likely given an award for: <u>ending slavery</u>

Thurgood Marshall	Tuskegee Airman
Dates of Life: <u>1908 - 1993</u>	Dates of Life: <u>1941 - 1946</u>
Important Life Events: <u>winning major civil rights cases</u>	Important Life Events: <u>first African American group in the US Army</u>
Best known for: <u>chief counsel for the NAACP</u>	Best known for: <u>being a pilot</u>

Don't spend any more time planning, searching, or brainstorming.
Everything you need is in this easy to use download!

AFRICAN AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES

Born: 1797 in New York

Died: 1885 in Michigan

Isabella Baumfree was born into slavery and was one of thirteen children. She never got to know her brothers and sisters because they were all sold quickly. Isabella was sold when she was nine years old with a herd of sheep for \$100. She



Phillis Wheatley

Born: May 8, 1753 in Africa

Died: December 5, 1784 in Boston

When Phillis was seven or eight years old and extremely unhealthy, she was sold as a slave to John and Susanna Wheatley of Boston, Massachusetts. She was named after the ship that brought her to America, The Phillis. The Wheatley family taught Phillis to read and write and encouraged her to write poetry. They took good care of Phillis. She was intelligent and published her first poem when she was only twelve. The poem was about two men who nearly drown at sea. In 1770, Phillis wrote a poem that was published in Boston, Newport, and Philadelphia, making her famous. She was the first African American and first U.S. slave to publish a book of poems and the third American woman to do so.

When she was eighteen, Phillis and Mrs. Wheatley tried selling a collection of twenty-eight poems that Phillis wrote. Colonists did not want to buy poetry that was written by an African. Mrs. Wheatley ended up writing to England to ask a wealthy supporter of anti-slavery for help. Her name was Selina Hastings and she was able to publish a book of Phillis' poems in England in 1773. Phillis was in England and in the Thirteen Colonies. Phillis



INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Two Options

Benjamin Banneker

Born: November 9, 1731 in Maryland Died: October 9, 1806 in Maryland

Benjamin was born a Freeman and not a slave, unlike most black children of his day. Since both of his parents were free, Benjamin wasn't a slave. He grew up on his family's farm and helped with the tobacco crops, chopped wood, and did all sorts of chores around the farm. Benjamin had few opportunities for school, but he did attend a small Quaker school for a short time when he discovered science and mathematics. Even when he couldn't go to school, he borrowed books to continue learning and became excited about science and math. He became known in the area as a young intelligent man who could fix machines and work out math problems. He grew up at the time when he built his very own clock. Clocks were very rare in America the next several years, Benjamin worked to build a larger version of the watch out of wood. He created his very own working clock that worked for forty years, until it was destroyed in a fire. Benjamin was also interested in the stars. He read books on astronomy and used math to calculate how stars moved. He even predicted an eclipse of the sun. Benjamin began to use his skills as a surveyor and got a job laying out Washington, D.C., the new capital of the United States. Benjamin published his famous almanac that included astronomical data, weather predictions, essays, commentaries, tables, and tide schedules. He published a new almanac each year for six years until 1797. Benjamin hoped to see an end to slavery so he sent letters to Thomas Jefferson asking him to consider that all men were created equal, regardless of race. He used his almanac as example of all of the things that a free black man could accomplish. Thomas Jefferson wrote back to him, agreed that the almanac was a great thing, but didn't do anything to end slavery. Benjamin Banneker died on October 9, 1806. Although he was not able to see the end of slavery in his lifetime, his accomplishments were used as an example to demonstrate all of the things a free black could do.

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There are two options of each text available. One is printer friendly and has just the black/white outline of the president. The other option available is the full color clipart.

Wondering
about the
engaging
part?

Check out
this
Yearbook
Style
Activity!

Sojourner Truth

Born: 1797 in New York
Died: 1883 in Michigan

Isabella Baumfree was born into slavery and was one of thirteen children. She never got to know her brothers and sisters because they were all sold quickly. Isabella was sold when she was nine years old with a herd of sheep for \$100. She was a slave in a Dutch settlement and spoke only Dutch until she was 11 years old. Isabella learned how to speak English when she was sold to a family that only spoke English. She was beaten every time she didn't understand what the master said, so she was forced to pick up the language quickly. That family got tired of having to repeat themselves so they sold her.

Isabella was sold to a master named Dumont. He forced her to marry one of his older slaves and they gave birth to five children, but only four survived. Dumont was mostly kind to her and he would free them in a year because she was such a good worker. Dumont changed his mind and forced her to work for another year. Isabella decided to escape. She walked off the farm and went to a Quaker farm. Dumont found out, he paid twenty dollars, but Isabella worked for freedom when the Quaker farm put her speaking. Isabella went to a Quaker religion, and many people in 1843 to explain how. In 1851, she went to a convent and was



Rosa Parks

Dates of Life: 1913 - 2005
Important Life Events:

standing up for
her equal spot
in society

Best known for:
refusing
to move to the back
of the bus

Most likely given an award for:
being courageous



Thurgood Marshall

Dates of Life: 1908 - 1993
Important Life Events:

winning major
civil rights cases

Best known for:
counsel for the
NAACP



Sojourner

Dates of Life: 1797
Important Life Events:

gaining freedom
with the Anti-Slavery Law
of 1827

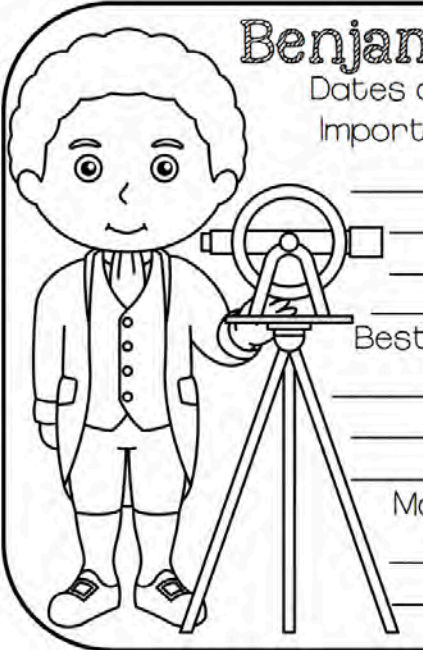
Best known for:
about rights women

Most likely given an award for:
ending slavery



Tuskegee

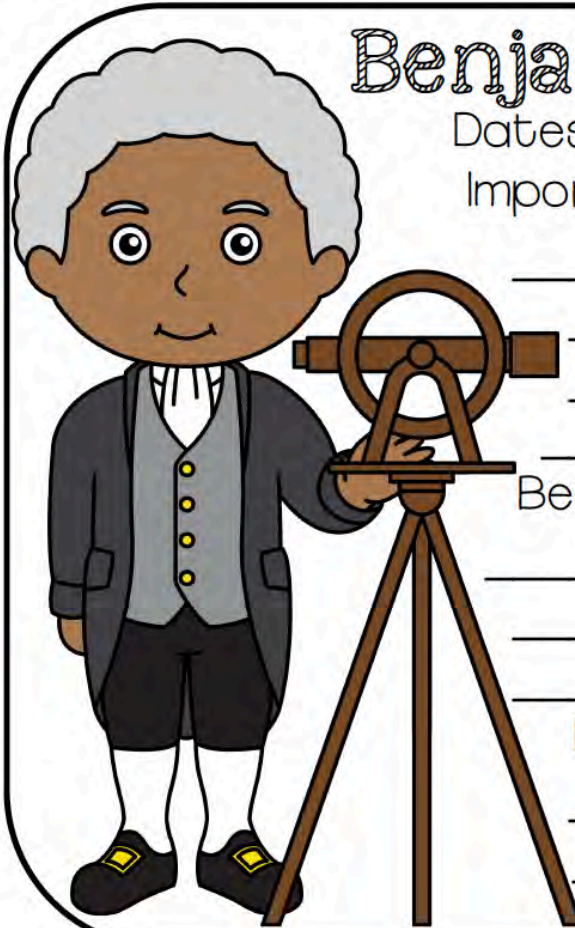
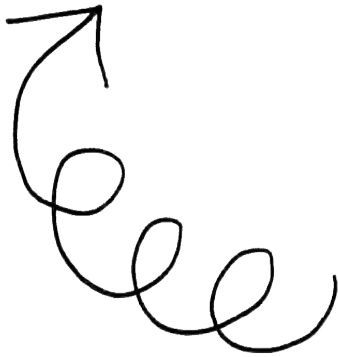
YEARBOOK OPTIONS



Benjamin Banneker
Dates of Life: _____
Important Life Events: _____

Best known for: _____

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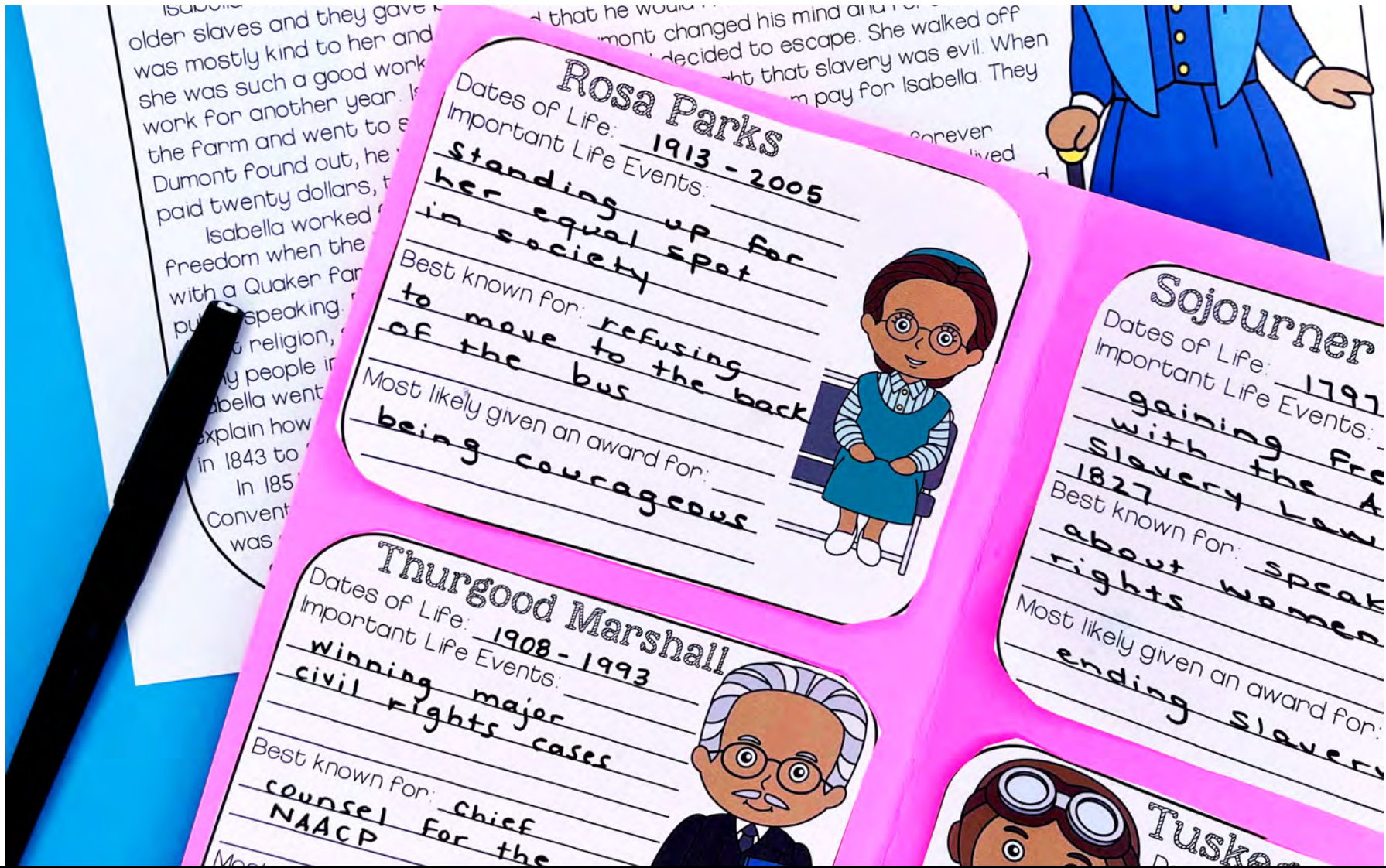


Benjamin Banneker
Dates of Life: _____
Important Life Events: _____

Best known for: _____

Most likely given award for: _____

Download now to see your students engaged while reading informational text!



FAMOUS AFRICAN AMERICANS BULLETIN BOARD

B L A C K

EDNA LEWIS
1908 - 1993
Famous Author and Chef



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
1929 - 1968
Civil Rights Leader Who Fought for
Justice Through Peaceful Protest

JACKIE ROBINSON
1919 - 1972
First Black Baseball Player to Play in
the American Major Leagues



HARRIET TUBMAN
1820 - 1913
First African American Woman to
Serve in the Military

H I S T O R Y

This resource includes:

- Labels for Each Famous Person Include:
 - Name of person
 - Years of life
 - Why they are famous
- Full Size Printable Page of Famous Person in Color
- Full Size Printable Page of Famous Person in Black/White
- Bulletin Board Letters (3 Options):
 - Black History Month
 - Famous African American
 - World Changers

WORLD

EDNA LEWIS
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HARRIET TUBMAN
1820 - 1913
First African American Woman to Serve in the Military

CHANGERS!

BLACK

EDNA LEWIS
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Famous Author and Chef



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Civil Rights Leader Who Fought for Justice Through Peaceful Protest

JACKIE ROBINSON
1919 - 1972
First Black Baseball Player to Play in the American Major Leagues



HARRIET TUBMAN
1820 - 1913
First African American Woman to Serve in the Military

HISTORY

Chloe Campbell
EDUCATION

Pick the Bulletin Board
Title From 3 Choices!

What's the best way to use this bulletin board?

- Add one famous African American picture/label every day as you read about their achievements.
- Complete the entire bulletin board then refer to each individual as you learn/read about them.
- Use in conjunction with Famous African American Biographies.



**31 Famous African
Americans Included!**

Could even use these as coloring pages!

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EDUCATION

ther King Jr.

Marcus Garvey

Jesse Owens

Purchase now to add African American History to your Bulletin Board!

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EDUCATION



Martin Luther King Jr.



Martin Luther King Jr.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

1929 - 1968

Civil Rights Leader Who Fought for
Justice Through Peaceful Protest