

Sequoyah, an Uncommon Man

Fill in the circle to complete the sentence. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. The Cherokee language _____.
 (A) is very much like English
 (B) is no longer used by anyone
 (C) has 86 different syllables
2. Sequoyah helped Wuh-teh _____.
 (A) run her trading post
 (B) learn to read and write
 (C) make items from silver
3. How do you know that people realized the value of Sequoyah's syllabary?

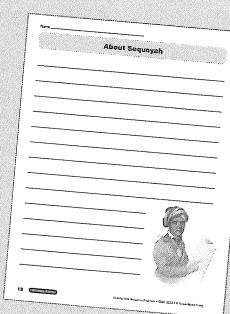
4. Sequoyah was a scholar, a silversmith, and a blacksmith. Choose one of Sequoyah's talents and explain why it was important.

5. Do you think Sequoyah would say that his syllabary was a success if he were alive today? Support your answer.

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Describe the statue of Sequoyah in Washington, D.C.
Explain why Sequoyah is still honored today.



Marching for a Dream

Level 1

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

The March on Washington

Fill in the circle to complete the sentence.

and S.

The March on Washington

People work together to make change happen. They use their voices to demand what they want. In the 1960s in the United States, many people wanted to change things. So they organized a march. The March on Washington was the first step toward African Americans from slavery to freedom. African Americans still did not have equal rights. They did not have the freedom to get good jobs. They could not go to the same good schools or eat in certain restaurants. They could not buy homes in some neighborhoods. They did not have the freedom to live where they wanted to. Some things needed to be done.

Leaders and citizens gathered to plan a March on Washington for jobs and freedom. The March took place on August 28, 1963. The marchers wanted to show lawmakers that they had a new kind of strength—the Civil Rights Act. The mail in front of the Lincoln Memorial was filled with 250,000 marchers. People had come from all over the country. It was the largest peaceful march ever.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave a speech that many people remember. He told the marchers that all children would live in a world that judge them by their color.

America came a step closer to freedom in 1964. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. This law helped to protect the rights of African Americans. It changed many lives.

Words to Know

The March on Washington

Emancipation Proclamation

freedom

African Americans

slavery

equal rights

southern

freedom

restaurants

lawnmowers

Civil Rights Act

memorial

powerful

protect

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National Endowment for the Arts

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Level 2

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Marching for Change

Fill in the circle to complete the sentence.

Marching for Change

In 1865, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was the first step toward freedom for enslaved African Americans. Our human rights were African Americans still did not have the freedoms we have today. In the southern states, schools could not get good jobs or pay. They would not sleep in certain stores or eat in certain restaurants. It was not good schools. This led to this change.

On Martin Luther King, Jr., believe that change could happen through peaceful protest. King and other leaders planned a March on Washington to help end segregation. People from all around the country joined the march on August 28, 1963. They sang freedom songs on the steps. American lawmakers planned to pass a new law. It was the Civil Rights Act.

Dr. King was the last speaker. His speech was a million words. Dr. King said it was his dream that all children would grow up to live in a world that did not judge them by their color.

America took a big step closer to the dream in 1964. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. The law said that Americans of all colors of different backgrounds or the color of their skin or the country they came from. The law helped to protect the lives of African Americans by protecting their rights. Step by step, Americans created change together.

Barack Obama, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I Have a Dream"

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Use the words above to answer the questions.

Emancipation
Proclamation
freedom
enslaved
African
Americans
southern
restaurants
peaceful
memorial
lawmakers
Civil Rights Act
protecting
created

Level 3 ■ ■ ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Washington D.C., 1963

Fill in the circle to complete...
Washington, D.C., 1963

and S.

Washington, D.C., 1963

Americans thought change was needed in 1963. A hundred years before, President Abraham Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Amendment. It was to end slavery. The Fighting African Americans did not yet have the right to vote. African Americans did not enjoy the same freedom as other people. In many places they were not given good jobs. They could not go to white schools. They could not buy homes in white neighborhoods. African Americans wanted restaurants to serve them too. African Americans wanted Congress to pass laws that would give the Civil Rights Act to them.

As leaders got together to plan the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave one of them. Dr. King believed in peaceful ways to change things. He wanted to surround the White House with people who wanted to end racism. Dr. King gave speeches and sang hymns at night.

The march was the final speaker of the day. His speech to 250,000 marchers is famous now. Dr. King spoke for 16 minutes about his dream. He wanted us to see the day when all children would live in a world that did not judge them by their skin color. He wanted all people to live together in freedom.

America took a step closer to the dream in 1964. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. The law said that Americans could not be treated differently because of their race or the country they come from. All Americans must be treated equally. They must work and live in equal places. The law helped to change the lives of African Americans.

Friends to Know
Washington, D.C., 1963

African Americans
 slavery
 freedoms
 restaurants
 Congress
 Civil Rights Act
 peaceful
 create
 memorial
 equally
 public

**Marchers Head the National
 Religious March on Washington**

Marchers Singing Freedom Hymns

**Marchers Read the National
 Religious Declaration of Purpose**

Marchers Singing Freedom Hymns

March for a Dream 1963

Assemble the Unit

Reproduce and distribute one copy for each student:

- Visual Literacy page: March on Washington, page 21
 - Level 1, 2, or 3 Reading Selection and Reading Comprehension page and the corresponding Words to Know list
 - Graphic Organizer of your choosing, provided on pages 180–186
 - Writing Form: Marching for a Dream, page 22

Introduce the Topic

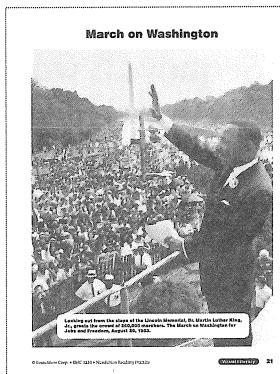
Review the photo with students. Explain that 250,000 people joined the March on Washington in 1963. The purpose was to convince lawmakers to pass a law to protect the rights of Americans of every color.

Read and Respond

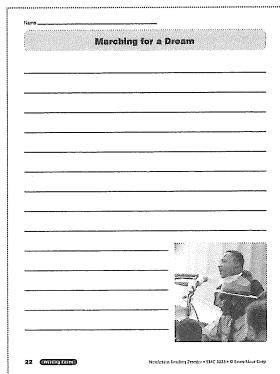
Form leveled groups and review the Words to Know lists with each group of students. Instruct each group to read their selection individually, in pairs, or as a group. Have students complete the Reading Comprehension page for their selection.

Write About the Topic

Read aloud the leveled writing prompt for each group. Tell students to use the Graphic Organizer to plan their writing. Direct students to use their Writing Form to respond to their prompt.

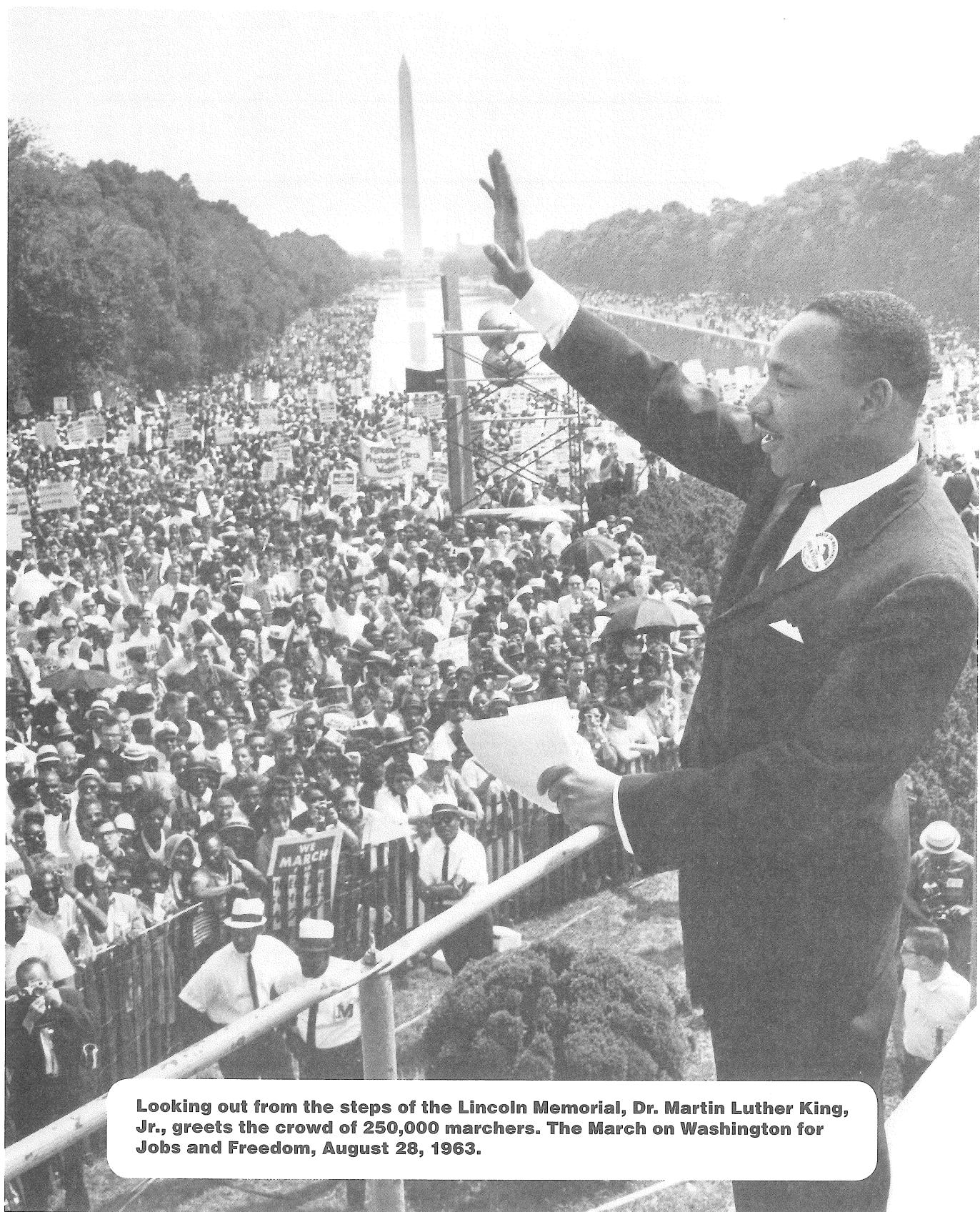


Visual Literacy



Writing Form

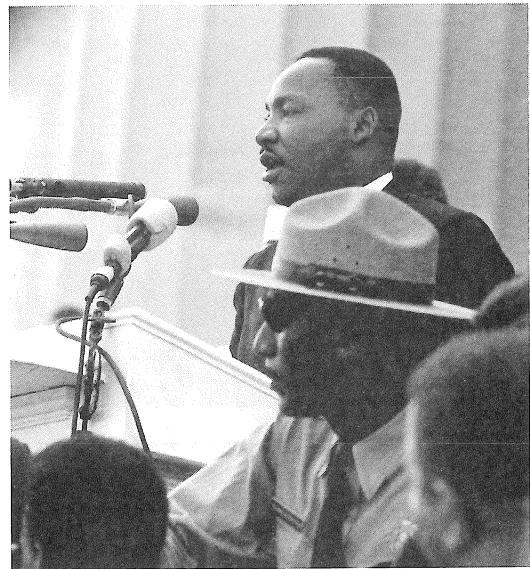
March on Washington



Looking out from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., greets the crowd of 250,000 marchers. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, August 28, 1963.

Marching for a Dream

A black and white photograph of Martin Luther King Jr. speaking at a podium. He is wearing a dark suit and tie, and a white shirt. He is looking slightly to his left. In front of him are two microphones on stands. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The entire image is framed by a series of thin, horizontal black lines, giving it the appearance of a scanned document or a ledger page.



Words to Know

The March on Washington

Emancipation Proclamation

freeing

African Americans

slavery

equal rights

southern

freedom

restaurants

lawmakers

Civil Rights Act

memorial

powerful

protect

Words to Know

Marching for Change

Emancipation Proclamation

freedom

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lawmakers

Civil Rights Act

protecting

created

Words to Know

Washington, D.C., 1963

African Americans

slavery

freedoms

restaurants

Congress

Civil Rights Act

peaceful

create

memorial

equally

public

Marching for a Dream ■

Marching for a Dream ■■

Marching for a Dream ■■■



The March on Washington

People can work together to make change happen. That was how it was during the 1960s in the United States. One hundred years before, President Abraham Lincoln tried to make change happen, too. He signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was the first step toward freeing African Americans from slavery. But in 1960, African Americans still did not have equal rights. In the southern states, African Americans did not have the freedom to get good jobs. They couldn't shop in some stores or eat in certain restaurants. They could not go to the same good schools as white people did. These are freedoms that America promises to all. Something needed to be done.

Leaders came together to plan the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The march took place on August 28, 1963. The marchers wanted lawmakers to pass a new law. It was the Civil Rights Act. The mall in front of the Lincoln Memorial was filled with 250,000 marchers. People had come from around the country. It was the largest peaceful march ever.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave a powerful speech. He was given only four minutes to speak, but people listened for 16 minutes. Dr. King spoke about his dream that all children would live in a world that did not judge them by their color.

America came a step closer to the dream in 1964. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. This law helped to protect the rights of African Americans. It changed many lives.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other leaders begin the March on Washington.

The March on Washington

Fill in the circle to complete the sentence. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. The March on Washington took place _____.
Ⓐ one hundred years ago
Ⓑ on August 28, 1963
Ⓒ in 1964
2. The Civil Rights Act became law _____.
Ⓐ when President Lincoln freed people from slavery
Ⓑ in 1963
Ⓒ when President Johnson signed it
3. Judging from what you know, what kind of speaker do you think Dr. King must have been? Give your reasons.

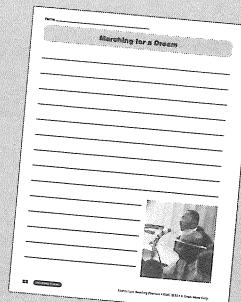
4. What evidence can you find that a new law was needed to protect the rights of African Americans?

5. What did the March on Washington accomplish?

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Imagine it is 1964. Write a letter to President Johnson to thank him for signing the Civil Rights Act.



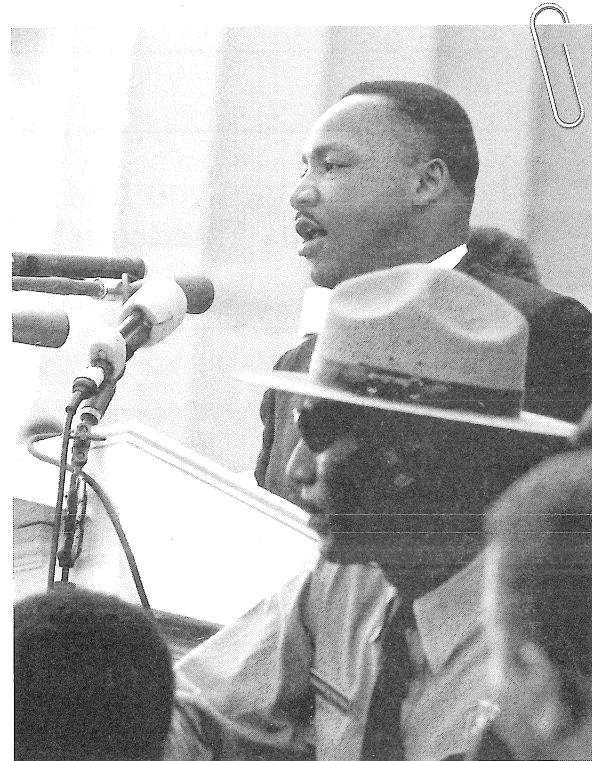
Marching for Change

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was the first step toward freedom for enslaved African Americans. One hundred years later, African Americans still did not have the same freedoms as white people. In the southern states they could not get good jobs or vote. They could not shop in certain stores or eat in certain restaurants. They could not go to good schools. People wanted this to change.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., believed that change could happen through peaceful action. Dr. King and other leaders planned a March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. People from all around the country joined the march on August 28, 1963. They marched to the Lincoln Memorial. Speakers gave speeches and singers sang songs on the steps. Americans wanted lawmakers to pass a new law. It was the Civil Rights Act.

Dr. King was the last speaker. His speech was 16 minutes long. Dr. King spoke about his dream that all children would grow up to live in a world that did not judge them by their color.

America took a step closer to the dream in 1964. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. The law said that Americans could not be treated differently because of the color of their skin or the country they came from. The law helped to change the lives of African Americans by protecting their rights. Step by step, Americans created change together.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

Marching for Change

Fill in the circle to complete the sentence. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. The Emancipation Proclamation was _____.
 A the first law in the southern states
 B the first speech given by Martin Luther King, Jr.
 C the first step toward freedom from slavery
2. The main reason for the March on Washington was _____.
 A to honor Abraham Lincoln
 B to ask lawmakers to pass the Civil Rights Act
 C to celebrate African Americans' freedom
3. What do you think President Lincoln and President Johnson had in common?

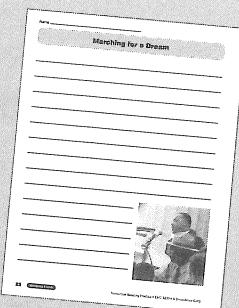
4. Use what you know about the march to create a motto for it.

5. What person or event from the text would you like to read a book about? Why?

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Imagine it is 1963. Write a letter to Martin Luther King, Jr., to thank him for the March on Washington.



Washington, D.C., 1963

Many Americans thought change was needed in 1963. A hundred years before, President Abraham Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was the first step toward freeing African Americans from slavery. But African Americans in the South did not enjoy the same freedoms as white people. In many places they could not vote or get good jobs. They could not go to white schools. They could not eat in certain restaurants or shop in certain stores. Americans wanted Congress to pass a new law, the Civil Rights Act.

And so leaders got together to plan the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was one of them. Dr. King believed in peaceful action to create change. People from all around the country joined the march on August 28, 1963. On the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, speakers gave speeches and singers sang songs.

Dr. King was the final speaker of the day. His speech to the 250,000 marchers is a famous one. Dr. King spoke for 16 minutes about his dream. He wanted to see the day when all children would live in a world that did not judge them by their skin color. He wanted all people to live together in freedom.

America took a step closer to the dream in 1964. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. The law said that Americans could not be treated differently because of their color or the country they came from. All Americans must be treated equally in school, at work, and in other public places. The law helped to change the lives of African Americans.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM AUGUST 28, 1963	
LINCOLN MEMORIAL PROGRAM	
1. The National Anthem	<i>Led by Marian Anderson</i>
2. Invocation	<i>Rev. Dr. Joseph Lowndes, Bishop of Washington</i>
3. Opening Remarks	<i>A. Philip Randolph, Leader March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom</i>
4. Remarks	<i>Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, U.S. Senator from Texas; Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America</i>
5. Tributes to Negro Heroes	<i>Mrs. Madge Evans</i>
Elders of Zion	<i>John Lewis, Assistant Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee</i>
Dairy Farmers	<i>Walter Reuther, President, United Auto Workers, Vice-chairman, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom</i>
David Dellinger	<i>AFSC Chairman, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO</i>
Miss Madge Evans	<i>James Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality</i>
Miss Diane Nash	<i>Eva Jones Clark</i>
Miss Diane Nash	<i>Rabbi Uri Miller, President Synagogues Council of America</i>
Miss Diane Nash	<i>Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League</i>
Miss Diane Nash	<i>Malvina Abrahams, Executive Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews</i>
Miss Diane Nash	<i>Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People</i>
14. Selection	<i>Malvina Abrahams</i>
15. Remarks	<i>Rabbi Judah Pines, President American Jewish Congress</i>
16. Remarks	<i>The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference</i>
17. The Prayer	<i>A Philipp Bissel</i>
18. Benediction	<i>Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College</i>
"WE SHALL OVERCOME!"	

A printed program of the March on Washington. Dr. King's speech is number 16.



Marchers filled the National Mall between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.