

3A: ELA

February

Week of Feb. 6th

Name: _____



Homework

Monday - Read about Ruby Bridges and answer questions on the bottom of the pages. Read and answer all 4 pages for a Reading grade.

Tuesday - Fill in the blanks using the word bank to complete the story about Ruby Bridges' life for a SS grade.

Wednesday - Complete the fact sheet about Ruby Bridges' life for a SS grade.

Thursday - Provide examples on the 3-character traits of Ruby Bridges in complete sentences for a WRITING grade.

Friday - Submit Homework

Reading Topics:

- Literary Elements
- Theme
- Perspective
- Figurative Language
- Context Clues



Writing Topics:

- Winter Writing Workshop
- Writing Process

Social Studies

Topics:

- Black History Month
- Ruby Bridges



Reading Portfolio will take place Wednesday!

Homework for this week will count as a Reading, Social Studies, and Writing classwork grade. Make sure to use complete sentences and proper grammar.



RUBY BRIDGES



Ruby Bridges was one of the bravest girls in history. She was born on September 8, 1954, in Tylertown, Mississippi. Her parents worked the land for other landowners. When Ruby was four years old, her family decided to move to New Orleans hoping to find better jobs. In this new town, Ruby attended an all-black school. At this time in history, schools were segregated. This means that black children and white children went to separate schools. Ruby loved learning and worked hard at school.

Things changed and the day came when black people were integrated in the same school. To go to the local school, students had to pass a special test. Only six of the children at the school passed, and Ruby was one of them. When her parents received the news that Ruby could attend first grade at an all-white school, her father did not want to send her there. Her mother, on the other hand, thought she would receive a better education at the local school. Ruby's first day at the local school was on November 14, 1960. Ruby was the only black child to attend William Frantz School in New Orleans. It was a scary day for her and her family.

Many white parents were angry about black students integrating into the local schools. That day, U.S. Marshals drove Ruby to school to protect her. There were many protestors in the front of the school carrying signs and chanting things like, "Go Away!" and "We want to keep our school white!"

They did not want Ruby to integrate into that school. Ruby was brave and walked proudly into the school. At the new school, Ruby was in a classroom all by herself. Her teacher, Mrs. Henry, was friendly and encouraged Ruby to ignore the protestors. Most of the white families ended up taking their children out of that school. They thought they were protecting their children. It wasn't long before most of the classrooms were empty. Ruby's parents encouraged her to be patient and hold her head up high. They told her that change takes time.

Many people supported Ruby and her family. Not everyone was against her being there. People encouraged Ruby to be optimistic, or hopeful about the future. Some people guarded her car when she went to school. Others sent Ruby notes of encouragement and gave her family money and gifts to show their support.

As time went on, things got better. Soon, Ruby walked to school by herself every day without any problems. She sat in a classroom with all the other students. All the way through school, Ruby stayed in integrated schools. She made many new friends and encouraged others to integrate into local schools. Ruby graduated high school with excellent grades. After high school, she worked as a travel agent for many years. In 2001, she was awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal by President Bill Clinton.

DID YOU KNOW?

When Ruby took that first step into an all-white school at such a young age, she paved the way for future generations of black students all across the nation.

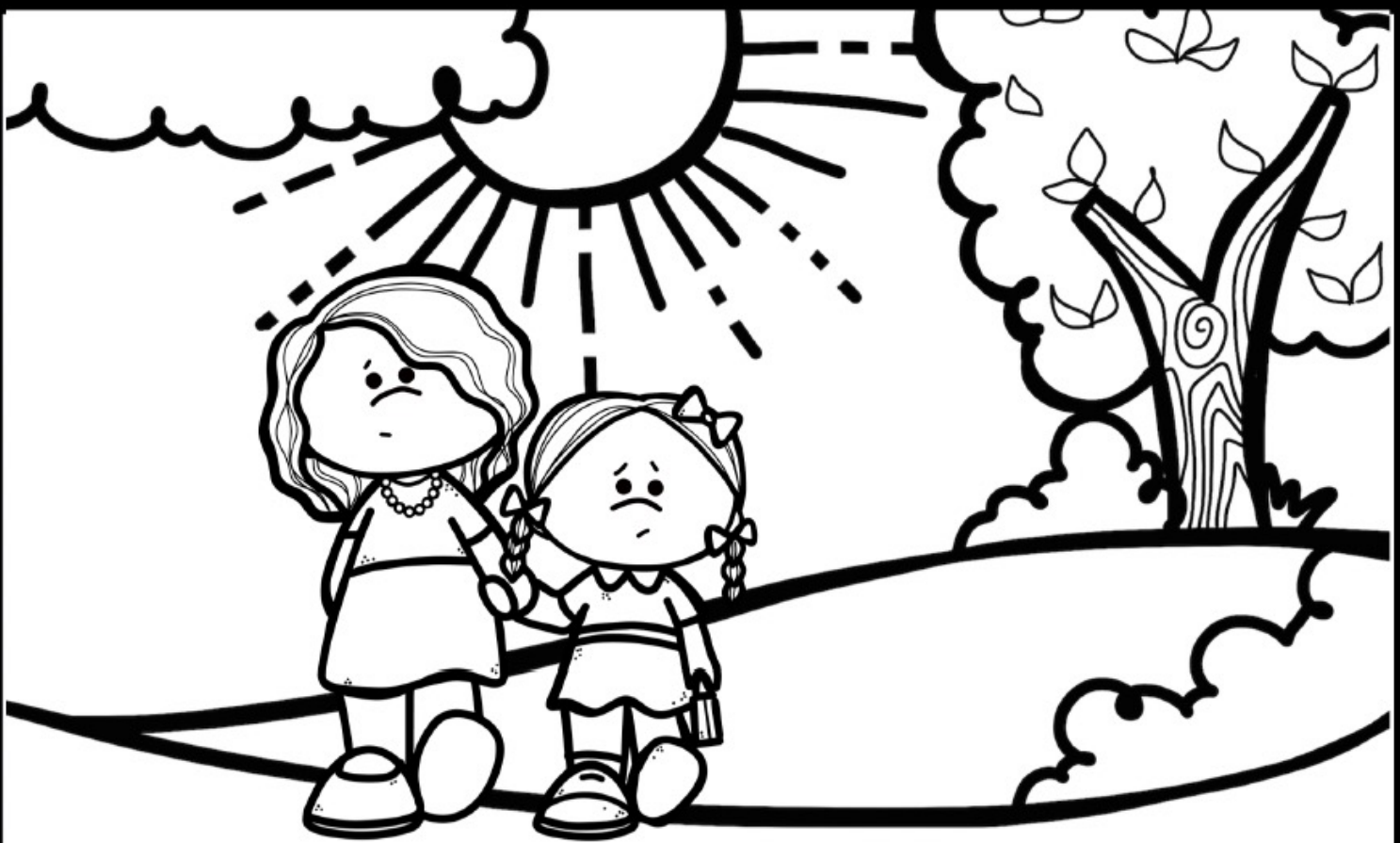
Mrs. Henry was the only teacher at the school willing to teach Ruby. Ruby was in a class all by herself. She ate lunch alone and played with her teacher at recess, but she never missed a day of school her first year.



In 1964, a famous artist named Norman Rockwell celebrated Ruby's courage with a painting of that first day of school entitled, "The Problem We All Live With."

In 2014, a statue of Ruby was built outside the William Frantz Elementary School.

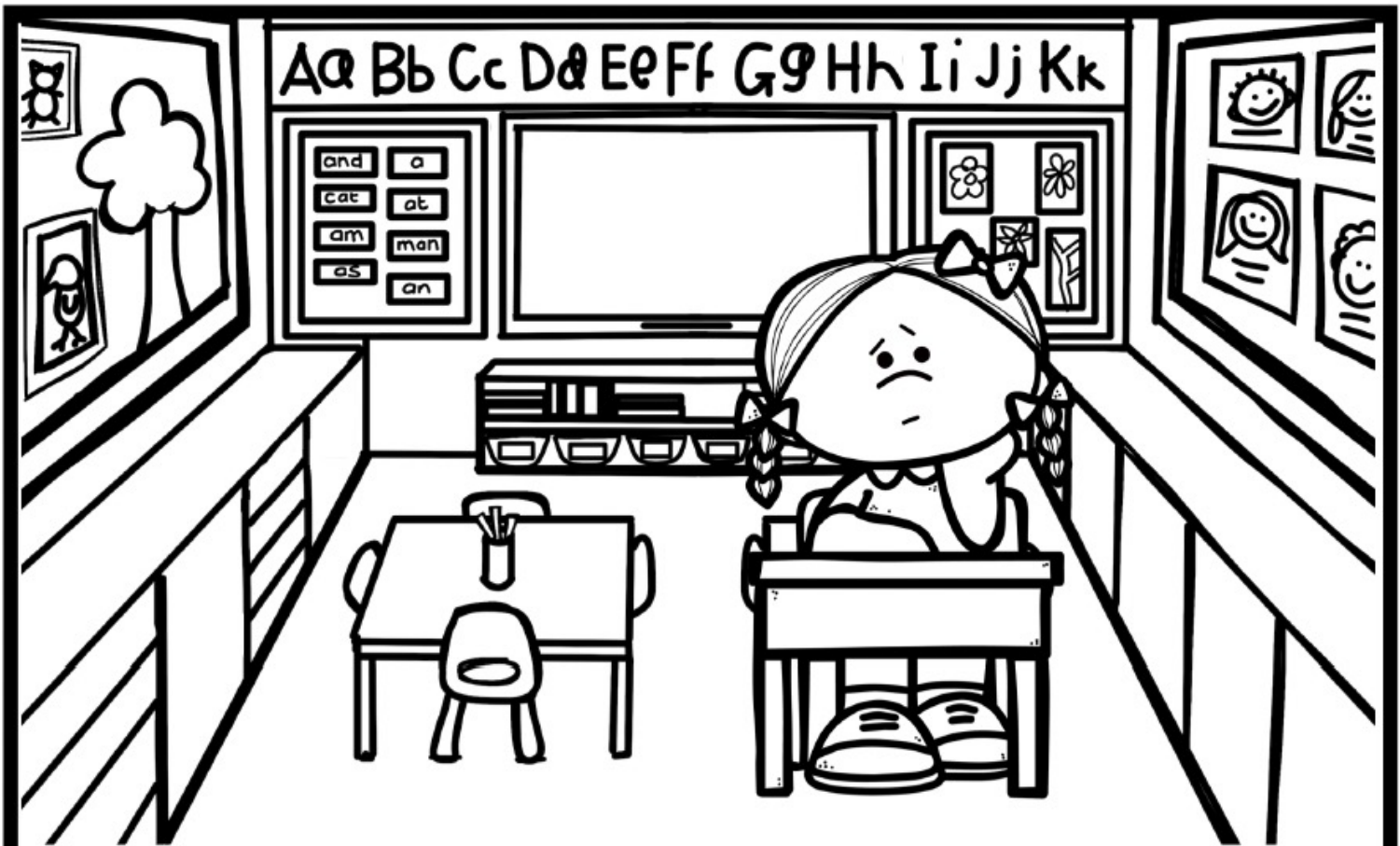




Ruby Bridges was one of the bravest girls in history. She was born on September 8, 1954, in Tylertown, Mississippi. Her parents worked the land for other landowners. When Ruby was four years old, her family decided to move to New Orleans hoping to find better jobs. In this new town, Ruby attended an all-black school. At this time in history, schools were segregated. This means that black children and white children went to separate schools. Ruby loved learning and worked hard at school.

Things changed and the day came when black people integrated into the same school. To go to the local school, students had to pass a special test. Only six of the children at the school passed, and Ruby was one of them. When her parents received the news that Ruby could attend first grade at an all-white school, her father did not want to send her there. Her mother, on the other hand, thought she would receive a better education at the local school. Ruby's mother believed that a better education meant Ruby would have more opportunities when she grew up.

What did Ruby have to take to go to the local school?



Ruby's first day at the local school was on November 14, 1960. Ruby was the only black child to attend William Frantz School in New Orleans. It was a scary day for her and her family. Many white parents were angry about black students integrating into the local schools. That day, U.S. Marshals drove Ruby to school to protect her. There were many protestors in the front of the school carrying signs and chanting things like, "Go Away!" and "We want to keep our school white!" They did not want Ruby to integrate into that school. Ruby was brave and walked proudly into the school.

At the new school, Ruby was in a classroom all by herself. Her teacher, Mrs. Henry, was friendly and encouraged Ruby to ignore the protestors. Most of the white families ended up taking their children out of that school. They thought they were protecting their children. It wasn't long before most of the classrooms were empty. Ruby's parents encouraged her to be patient and hold her head up high. They told her that change takes time.

Why did U.S. Marshals drove Ruby to school?



Many people supported Ruby and her family. Not everyone was against her being there. People encouraged Ruby to be optimistic, or hopeful about the future. Some people guarded her car when she went to school. Others sent Ruby notes of encouragement and gave her family money and gifts to show their support.

As time went on, things got better. Soon, Ruby walked to school by herself every day without any problems. She sat in a classroom with all the other students. All the way through school, Ruby stayed in integrated schools. She made many new friends and encouraged other African Americans to integrate into local schools.

Ruby graduated high school with excellent grades. After high school, she worked as a travel agent for many years. In 2001, she was awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal by President Bill Clinton.

What does the word "optimistic" mean?

Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges was born on September 8, 1954, in Tybertown,

_____. One day Ruby's

family moved to New Orleans hoping to find better _____.

The day came when blacks were integrated into a local

_____. Many of the whites became

_____ about this. Ruby's father was afraid and

did not want her to attend. Her mother saw a better _____

for Ruby at the white school. Ruby's first day at the all-white school was on

November 14, 1960. It was a scary day for her and her family. There were many

_____ in the front of the school.

Ruby was _____ and walked into the school. As time

went on, things got better. Soon, Ruby walked to school by herself every day

without any problems. She sat in a classroom with all the other students. She

made many new _____ and encouraged

other African Americans to integrate into local schools.

Mississippi jobs protestors school angry education brave friends



Was quoted saying:

Three words that describe her:



Ruby Bridges

One obstacle she overcame to achieve success was:

What did she establish later in life?

Birthdate:

Birthplace:

What is she famous for?



Name: _____



Definition:

Give an example of how Ruby Bridges was brave:



Definition:

Give an example of how Ruby Bridges was optimistic:



Definition:

Give an example of how Ruby Bridges was studious:
