



Article 1: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

Comprehension Questions

1. When a woman got married in the 1800s, what happened to her money and land?
 - a. She could give her money and land to anyone she wanted.
 - b. All her money and land became the property of her husband.
 - c. She could keep her money and land if she was a doctor or a lawyer.
 - d. She could keep her property if her husband was dying.
2. Why was the Seneca Falls Convention an important meeting?
 - a. Because Thomas Jefferson read the Declaration of Independence there.
 - b. Because women at the meeting broke away from the United States.
 - c. Because the Seneca Falls Convention ended slavery in the United States.
 - d. Because it was the beginning of the fight to give women the right to vote.

Vocabulary Questions

1. A _____ is someone who lives in a country and has rights there.
 - a. citizen
 - b. husband
 - c. teacher
 - d. supporter
2. _____ is a kind of meeting.
 - a. A declaration
 - b. A constitution
 - c. A convention
 - d. An amendment



Article 2: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why was Rosa Parks an important person in the civil rights movement?
 - a. *Because she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white person.*
 - b. Because she was married to Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - c. Because she fought to keep segregation as a part of life in the South.
 - d. Because she was a minister at a black church in Alabama.
2. How did Martin Luther King, Jr. want people to fight for equal rights?
 - a. By arresting police officers who fought against civil rights workers.
 - b. By boycotting churches, schools, and department stores.
 - c. *By changing people's minds and hearts in peaceful ways.*
 - d. By refusing to vote.

Vocabulary Questions

1. _____ is a set of laws that keeps one group separate from another group.
 - a. A protest
 - b. A convention
 - c. Nonviolence
 - d. *Segregation*
2. When Martin Luther King, Jr. asked people not to ride the buses, he was asking them to _____ the bus system.
 - a. arrest
 - b. *boycott*
 - c. attack
 - d. continue



Article 3: Cesar Chavez

Comprehension Questions

1. What was life like for farm workers like Cesar Chavez?
 - a. Most farm workers saved enough money to buy their own farms.
 - b. *Many farm owners did not give the workers clean water, bathrooms, or time to rest.*
 - c. The children of farm workers went to school while their parents worked in the fields.
 - d. In a family of farm workers, the men worked and the women and children stayed at home.
2. What did Cesar Chavez do to help farm workers?
 - a. He refused to join the Navy so that he could help farm workers.
 - b. He quit working in the fields so that he could go to school.
 - c. *He organized boycotts and strikes.*
 - d. He asked Martin Luther King, Jr. to make speeches about farm workers and farm owners.

Vocabulary Questions

1. A _____ is a group of workers who join together to fight for more pay and better treatment.
 - a. convention
 - b. boycott
 - c. segregation
 - d. *union*
2. During _____, people stop working to protest against low pay or other workers' problems.
 - a. *a strike*
 - b. a boycott
 - c. nonviolence
 - d. a dust bowl



Article 4: Ryan White

Comprehension Questions

1. What are the most common ways to get AIDS?
 - a. Through touching someone, or being close to someone who has AIDS.
 - b. By cooking or washing dishes for someone who has AIDS.
 - c. *Through some kinds of sexual contact or through contact with the blood of an infected person.*
 - d. By being near someone who is coughing or someone who has a bad case of the flu.
2. What is the Ryan White law?
 - a. *It is a United States law that helps AIDS patients get the care they need.*
 - b. It is a law that protects people with hemophilia from getting bad blood treatments.
 - c. It is a law that makes people with AIDS separate but equal.
 - d. It is a law in England that helps people with AIDS to find jobs.

Vocabulary Questions

1. _____ is a disease that keeps blood from clotting properly.
 - a. AIDS
 - b. *Hemophilia*
 - c. HIV
 - d. High fever
2. _____ is a disease that keeps the body from fighting off sickness.
 - a. *AIDS*
 - b. Seneca disease
 - c. Flu
 - d. Hemophilia