

Martin Luther King Jr.



It tells a story with a beginning, middle, and end. It tells about influences.

2. What...

Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin Luther King, Jr.

L/M 800-900

J/K 600-700

Dr. M.L.K. Name: _____ Date: _____

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. M.L.K. Name: Julie Bachese Date: 1/7

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was an important person. He won the Nobel Peace Prize. We honor him with a holiday. King spent his life working for peace.

King was born in 1929. He grew up in Georgia. Back then, segregation kept whites and blacks separate. King was a strong student. His early life prepared him to be a leader for civil rights. He knew segregation was wrong. He spent a summer in the North. There he saw different races living together in peace. King read the works of Gandhi. This taught him about peaceful protest. Being a preacher deepened his faith.

These traits made King a great leader. He helped lead a group called the NAACP. It worked for fair treatment of blacks. In 1955, he led a bus boycott in Alabama. King traveled the country to speak against injustice. He inspired protesters to be peaceful. He also wrote five books.

In 1963, King led a boycott in Alabama. Blacks stopped buying things from businesses owned by whites. He led a protest, even though he knew it was against the law. King was arrested. He was treated poorly. King's friends let him remain in jail for a few days. It was all part of a plan. The boycott started to pay...

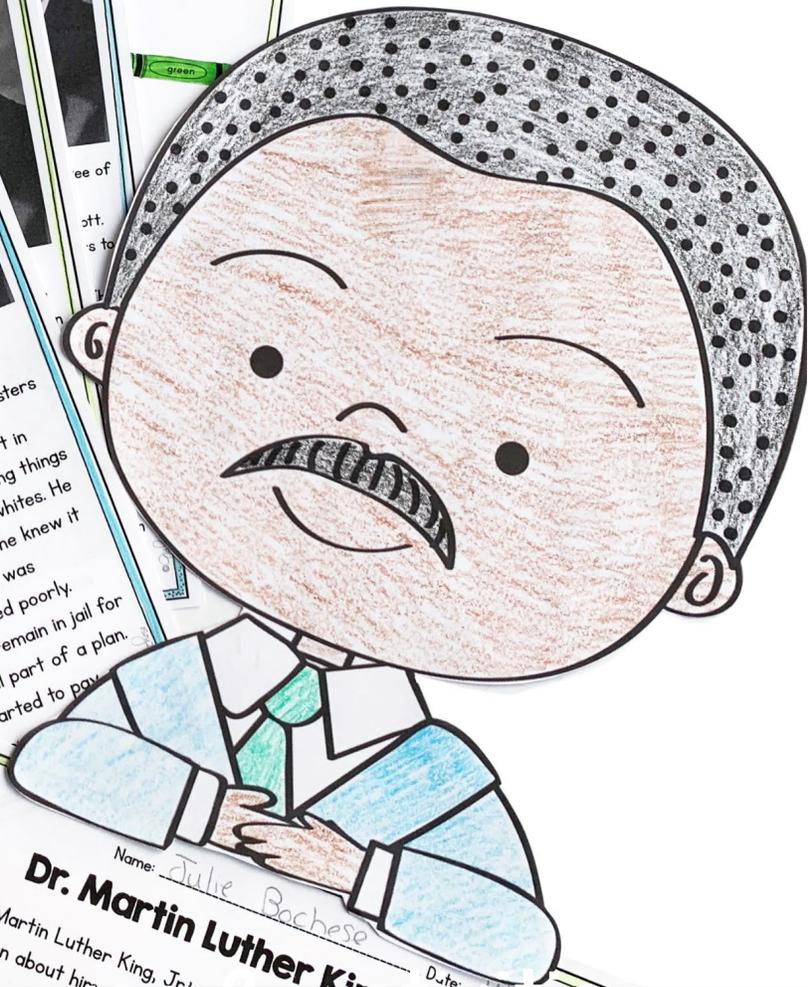
King at the 1963 Civil Rights March in Washington, D.C.

Summarize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in an important way to learn about him.

Name: Julie Bachese Date: _____

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Orange crayon
Yellow crayon
Green crayon



differentiated passages & activities



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 450-980).

1. Prereading Photo Prompt
2. Differentiated Martin Luther King, Jr. Article
3. Comprehension Questions
4. Character Traits Foldable
5. Writing Prompts with Toppers



Martin Luther King, Jr.

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- b. It tells how two things are alike and different.
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3. Who thought of M...

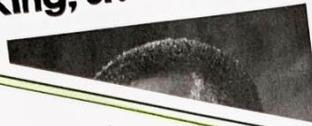


L/M
800-900

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is one of the most influential people. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Today, he is honored with a holiday in his memory. King spent his short life during a time of conflict.

King was born into the same family that grew up in a middle-class family. He was a strong student, he followed in the footsteps of his grandfather by becoming a minister. His early life seems to have prepared him for the Civil Rights Movement. Early influences shaped his life.



J/K
600-700

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H/I
400-500

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These traits made King a great leader. He helped lead a group called the NAACP. It worked for fair treatment of blacks. In 1955, he led a bus boycott in Alabama. King traveled the country to speak against injustice. He inspired protesters to be peaceful. He also wrote five books.

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King at the 1963 Civil Rights March in Washington, D.C.



L/M
800-900

Name: _____ Date: _____

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3. Who thought of Martin Luther King, Jr. as a trouble-maker?

- a. People who marched to Washington, D.C.
- b. Religious leaders in Birmingham
- c. People who read his letter to the newspaper
- d. The author of this text



4. What impact has Martin Luther King, Jr. had on our present day?

- a. He inspired laws that ended segregation.
- b. He invented the Nobel Peace Prize.
- c. He speaks to people who visit him in Washington, D.C.
- d. He was a leader in the NAACP.



5. Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote that "Justice too long delayed is justice denied." What does this mean?



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MONTGOMERY
BUS BOYCOTT

CIVIL
RIGHTS
MARCH

MARCH ON
WASHINGTON

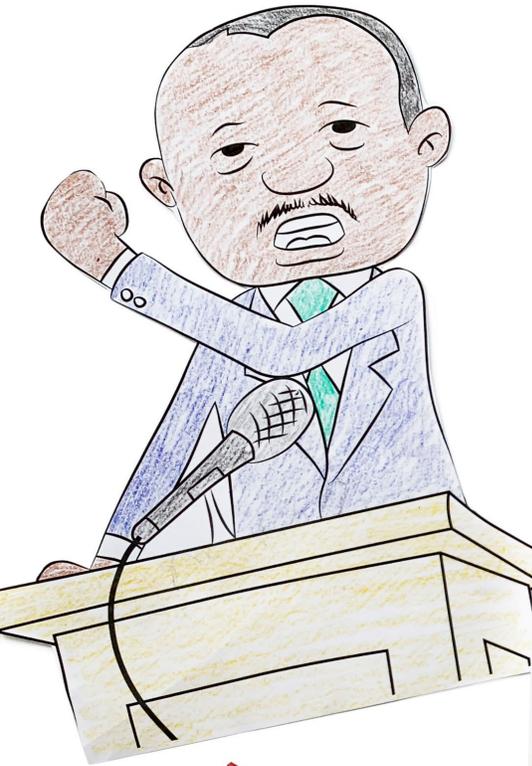
SPEECHES

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Date: 1/8

Julie Bachess





Name: Julie Bachesse Date: 1/12

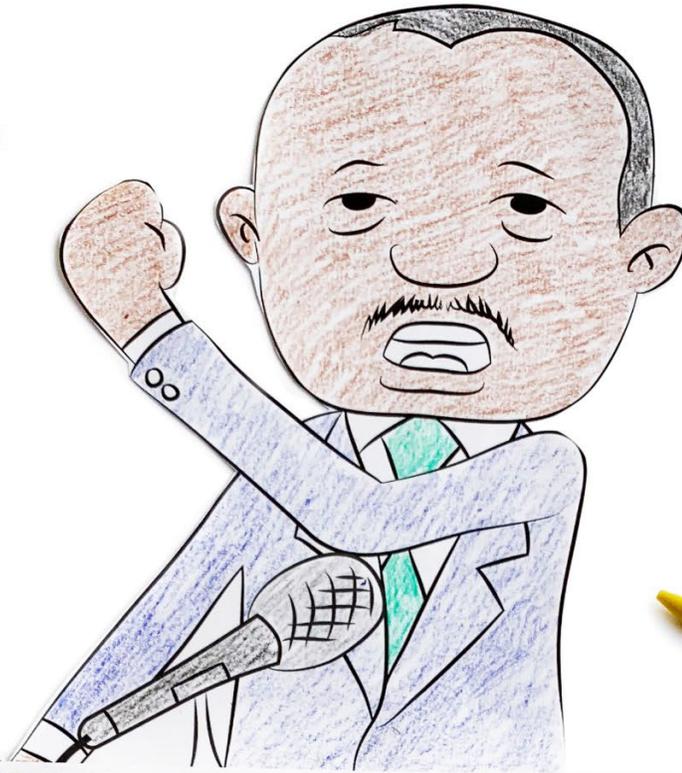
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Summarize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s accomplishments. Explain why it is important to learn about him.

When Dr. King was a young man he became a preacher. This helped him to become a strong leader. He worked with a group called the NAACP which worked for the fair treatment of black people. In 1955, Dr. King led a bus boycott in Alabama. He traveled around the country to speak against racial injustice. He encouraged peaceful protests. In 1963, King was arrested for his peaceful protests. He spent a few days in jail writing a letter which became important to the Civil Rights Movement. After being released from jail, King continued his peaceful protests. In 1963, King gave his historic "I Have a Dream" speech.

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Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is one of history's most important people. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Today, there is a national holiday in his honor. King spent his short life working for equality.

King was born in 1929. He grew up in a middle-class family in Atlanta, Georgia. At that time, segregation kept white and Black people separated. King was a strong student. He became a Baptist preacher like his father and grandfather. His early life prepared him to be a leader of the Civil Rights Movement. He faced racism, which made him hate segregation. He spent a summer in Connecticut. There, he saw the peaceful integration of races. King studied the works of Gandhi in school. This shaped his beliefs about peaceful protest. A career as a Baptist preacher deepened his faith.

King's experiences made him a great leader. He helped lead the NAACP or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also led the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. In 1955, he led the Montgomery bus boycott. King traveled the country to speak out against injustice. His powerful words inspired protesters to be peaceful. Along the way, he wrote five books and many articles.

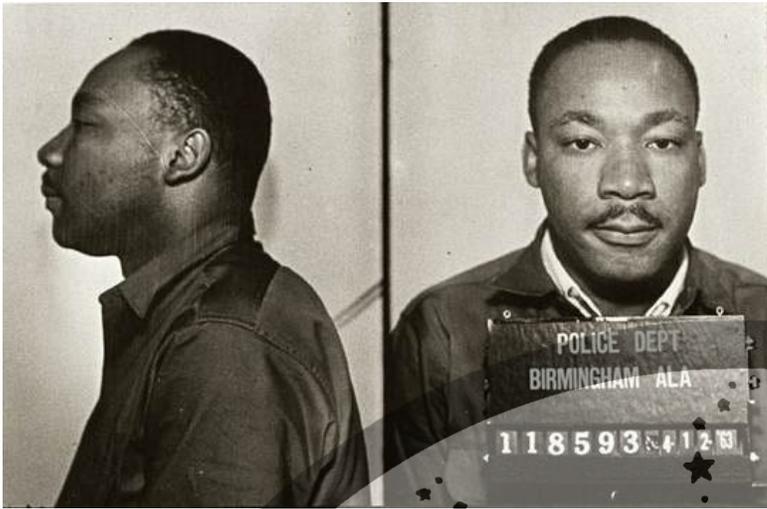


**King at the 1963 Civil Rights March
in Washington, D.C.**



Birmingham, Alabama was a natural stop for King. The city was very segregated. In 1963, King led a boycott of businesses owned by white people. Months went by without any progress. King and others decided to hold a protest. He knew he would be breaking the law against public gatherings without a permit. King went ahead with the protest. He was arrested. He was not allowed to talk to a lawyer. King's friends let him remain in jail rather than bail him out. It was all part of a plan. His situation drew national attention. Even President John F. Kennedy took notice.

Name: _____ Date: _____



Dr. King was arrested in 1963.

In prison, King read a Birmingham newspaper. It included a letter written by religious leaders of the city. They criticized the protests. They called King a troublemaker. King wrote a response called *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*. It laid the foundation of the Civil Rights Movement. Without any books or notes, he wrote 7,000 words. He included quotes from religious leaders,

philosophers, and politicians. The letter said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." He said, "Justice too long delayed is justice denied." Newspapers around the country reprinted the 21-page letter.

Four days later, King's jail term ended, and he resumed his protest. This time, however, the eyes of the world were on him. The nation watched in horror as Birmingham police turned fire hoses and police dogs on children marching against segregated schools. They read news of the church bombing that left four girls dead. President Kennedy promised new laws ensuring civil rights. Newspapers around the world printed King's writings.

Building on this momentum, King led the famous March on Washington. In August of 1963, over 200,000 people gathered peacefully by the Lincoln Memorial. King gave his historic "I Have a Dream" speech. Less than a year later, the United States passed the Civil Rights Act. It ended segregation. King also became the youngest-ever Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Until he was killed in 1968, King kept working for justice. He fought for voting rights in Selma, Alabama. He argued against housing segregation in Chicago. He spoke out against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. He faced constant threats, arrests, and even a bombing of his home. Even so, King stayed committed to peaceful protest. His legacy lives on in the writings he left behind. A memorial was built in his honor in Washington, D.C. in 2011.



The Lorraine Motel, where King was assassinated, is now the site of the National Civil Rights Museum.

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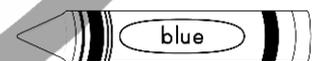
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