



Name _____ Date _____

DANIEL BOONE

Daniel Boone was an explorer. Many people say that he found the state of Kentucky. Daniel was born November 2, 1734. He learned farming, hunting, and other skills on the family farm. He liked to explore the woods. As a youngster, Daniel spent many days exploring plants and wild animals. The woods were his home.

When he turned nineteen, Daniel went into the army. He drove a supply wagon in the French and Indian War. On one military expedition, he met a man named John Finley. John was a great storyteller. He told Daniel many stories about travel and exploring. Daniel loved these stories. He wanted to explore, just like John.

Not long after he met John Finley, he went back to his parents' home. At this time, he married Rebecca Bryan, who was a neighbor of his parents. For a little while he stayed with Rebecca on a little farm.

But his need for adventure sent him on many trips. He traveled throughout the wilderness. He eventually helped pioneers travel and set up homes.

Throughout his life, Daniel traveled thousands of miles on foot or by horse. His dream to discover new places and new things became real. Many thrilling stories have been written about Daniel and his adventures.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What is the meaning of the word *youngster* from the passage above?
 - someone who is a child
 - a young cow
 - doctor
 - someone who doesn't like being young
- From the passage above, we can infer that Daniel Boone was . . .

a. a nice man.	c. an explorer.
b. a dogsled racer.	d. an excellent shot with a rifle.
- Another phrase for "military expedition" would be . . .

a. pleasure vacation.	c. presidential trip.
b. journey with the armed forces.	d. a trip back home.
- How did John Finley influence Daniel Boone's life?
 - He taught him to shoot a rifle.
 - He filled his head with information about trees and plants.
 - He got him to camp in the woods.
 - He always told him stories of wild, interesting adventures and travels.



Name _____

Date _____

JOHNNY APPLESEED

Have you ever planted a seed and watched it grow? A man known as Johnny Appleseed planted millions of seeds. Apple trees across the United States trace their roots to Johnny Appleseed.

Johnny "Appleseed" was born John Chapman. He was well known because of his love for planting apple trees. He was also known for his stories. By the time he was 25, he became a nurseryman. He took care of plants and trees. Johnny planted entire orchards of apples in New York and Pennsylvania.

This gentle man walked through the wilderness. He carried a bag of apple seeds on his back. When he found a spot he felt was just right to plant, he stopped. In the clearings, he planted apple seeds in neat rows. When the planting was finished, he built a fence to keep away wild animals.

The seeds sprouted, and Appleseed sold the plants to settlers in the area. They enjoyed the fruit of these trees for years and years. Appleseed received money for the saplings, and sometimes he traded for clothes or supplies.

Appleseed always worked alone. But he made many friends along his routes. Many families welcomed him for overnight stays.

Johnny Appleseed was a simple man. He did not care about things like fancy clothes or money. He rarely wore shoes. His feet had big bumps on both sides. They looked as hard and tough as leather.

He was rough, but children loved his gentle ways. His cheerful attitude made settlers happy. Johnny left apples wherever he went. He called them his "joy" that he left behind.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What was Johnny Appleseed's real name?
 - John Childress
 - John Chapman
 - Ohio River
 - Nicholas Sparks
- In this passage, Johnny Appleseed is best known for his . . .
 - way with animals.
 - worn out clothes.
 - nursery skills and sadness.
 - apple trees and gentle ways.
- The author's purpose for this passage is to . . .
 - persuade the reader to learn more about Johnny Appleseed.
 - entertain the reader with Johnny Appleseed stories.
 - inform the reader about the positive way Johnny Appleseed influenced America.
 - convince children to eat apples.
- What conclusion could you draw about Johnny Appleseed?
 - He had a dream, and he worked hard to make it come true.
 - He loved to wear new clothes.
 - Big houses and cars were important to him.
 - He disliked people and nature a great deal.



Name _____

Date _____

SACAGAWEA

Sacagawea means "Bird Woman." She was a Native American guide who led the Lewis and Clark expedition across the United States. The trip started in St. Louis, Missouri, and ended at the Pacific Ocean.

Sacagawea was the daughter of a Shoshone Indian chief. She was born in the year 1790. When she was ten years old, her village was raided. All of the homes were set on fire. She was taken prisoner by the Hidatsa Indians.

Sacagawea was traded from one tribe to another. The princess became a slave. One day, natives were gambling with a French Canadian trapper. His name was Toussaint Charbonneau. He won the game, and Sacagawea was his prize. She became one of his many wives. She was just sixteen.

Sacagawea could speak many languages. She understood many Native American dialects. This made her very valuable. When Lewis and Clark asked Charbonneau to be their interpreter on a trip, they also asked for Sacagawea to come along. They felt she would be valuable as an interpreter, but also as a guide. Lewis and Clark also felt she would be a good sign of peace to Native Americans they met along the way.

Sacagawea had other valuable skills. She was strong and hard working. She helped Lewis and Clark pick plants for food. She taught them the ways of the Native Americans to help them survive in the wilderness. Sacagawea had a son who was born while they traveled. She continued to lead the trip.

Sacagawea helped many of the men through hard times. More than once she saved explorers from drowning in the rivers. She made them laugh and treated them kindly. Without her, the Lewis and Clark expedition would not have had success.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What was Sacagawea's childhood like?
 - She lived in her own village for her entire life.
 - She was traded as a slave and learned several Native American languages.
 - She had many friends and participated in fun activities.
 - She went to school in New York.
- Why did Sacagawea marry Toussaint Charbonneau?
 - She was the prize he won in a gambling game.
 - She wanted to marry him.
 - Her father made her marry him.
 - Her mother told her to marry him.
- Sacagawea worked with Lewis and Clark as a . . .

a. cook.	c. guide.
b. housekeeper.	d. nanny.
- What does *Sacagawea* mean?

a. Small Fry	c. Toussaint Charbonneau
b. Lewis and Clark	d. Bird Woman



Name _____

Date _____

DAVY CROCKETT

Davy Crockett did many great things in his life. He was a frontiersman and an explorer. He became a leader in the Creek Indian War. He was later a congressman in the United States House of Representatives. Davy was born into a poor family, but he did not let that stop him from accomplishing many things.

Davy's life began in a small cabin on August 17, 1786. He was the fifth of nine children. They moved many times when he was young. At the age of 13, Davy ran away from home to avoid getting in trouble by his father. While on his own, he went from town to town and learned many skills through the jobs he took and as a hunter and trapper. After almost three years, he returned home. His his family was surprised but happy to see him. Davy worked for a year for men to whom his father owed money. Later, he was able to save his earnings and buy things for himself.

In 1806, Davy married Polly Finlay, and they had three children. She died, and he married Elizabeth Patton. She was a widow with two children.

Davy died fighting for freedom. He died at the Battle of the Alamo in Texas in 1836. Through the years, Davy has been the subject of songs, books, TV programs, and movies.

STORY QUESTIONS

- How old was Davy Crockett when he died?
 - 46
 - 60
 - 45
 - 50
- Why did Davy run away from home?
 - because he wanted to go live in the woods
 - because he was worried about getting in trouble
 - because he was afraid of getting married
 - because he had to work for his father
- What conclusions can you draw about Davy Crockett?
 - He worked hard and did many important things.
 - He was lazy and didn't do much with his life.
 - He became a famous explorer.
 - He didn't like politics.
- Which statement does **NOT** explain how Davy Crockett made our country a better place?
 - He died fighting at the Alamo.
 - He served in the House of Representatives.
 - He could hit the center of any target with his rifle.
 - He was a leader in the Creek Indian War.



Name _____

Date _____

NARCISSA WHITMAN

Have you ever been wrongly accused of something? Narcissa Whitman lost her life because someone lied about her. Her life was a mixture of victories and tragedies. She did things no one else could.

Narcissa was born in New York on March 14, 1808. When she was young, she loved to read. The stories of Harriet Broadman, a missionary to India, were her favorites. A missionary is someone who does religious or charitable work. The stories told of good deeds and helping others. Narcissa dreamed of becoming a missionary herself.

Narcissa became a teacher; however, she never gave up her dream of being a missionary. She tried to find a placement, but unmarried women were not accepted at that time.

Narcissa married a man named Marcus Whitman. He was a doctor and a missionary. Her dream finally became real. The day after their wedding, they headed down the dusty trail. They moved west to help others. She would share her beliefs and tend to others' needs.

For 11 years, they lived in the Oregon territory. They had one daughter, Alice. When she was two years old, Alice fell into a river and drowned. She never had any more children of her own, but the Whitmans later adopted several other children.

Even though Narcissa had dreamed of being a missionary, she didn't know what was in store for her. Life was much more difficult than she had known. For many years she was the only woman living in the mission. She missed her family and mail was slow to bring news from them.

Narcissa found it hard to understand the ways of the Native Americans. They did not understand her. In 1847, a measles outbreak took the lives of many natives, but most of the Caucasians survived. The natives claimed that the Whitmans were poisoning them and that they wanted to steal all the land. This lie caused a revolt.

The mission was destroyed. The Whitmans and others were killed. A terrible lie killed a wonderful woman and those around her.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What was Narcissa's dream as a child?
 - to become an artist
 - to become a painter
 - to become a missionary
 - to become a settler
- Why was she unable to become a missionary at first?
 - She was too young.
 - Single women were not allowed to be missionaries then.
 - She was too old.
 - Her mother would not let her go.
- How was Narcissa's dream of becoming a missionary different from the real thing?
 - She found the job to be exciting.
 - She got to travel much more than she originally thought.
 - She found that she had to learn to cook and clean.
 - She found the job to be hard and lonely.
- What type of literature is the passage above?
 - biography
 - historical fiction
 - adventure
 - fairy tale



Name _____

Date _____

STAGECOACH MARY FIELDS

Mary Fields lived in the American Wild West. She was born a slave and became an orphan. She never married, and she had no children. This African-American woman found work in a convent in Toledo, Ohio. She formed a strong bond with Mother Amadeus.

The nuns moved to Montana, where Mother Amadeus became very ill. When Mary learned of the illness, she traveled to Montana. She nursed the nun back to health. She then stayed at the mission. Mary protected the nuns from thieves and criminals. She was a pistol-packing woman who never turned away from a fight.

She was six feet tall and as strong as any man. Mary helped build a school and carry supplies. She could fix anything! She became the foreman of the workers. Men reported to her! However, her temper got the best of her, and she was forced to leave the mission. The nuns helped her start a business nearby.

Mary opened a café. She did not make any money. Her heart was too big. She fed the hungry without pay. She could not turn away people who needed help. When the café closed, Mary found a new job.

This job suited her well. In 1895, she became a driver of a U.S. mail coach. She became the second woman—and the first African-American woman—to ever work for the post office. She and her mule, Moses, never missed a day. She earned her nickname, “Stagecoach,” for her reliability. She did this job until she was 70 years old! “Stagecoach” Mary Fields broke boundaries of race, gender, and age.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What was so unusual about Mary?
 - She was gentle and kind.
 - She worked at a mission.
 - She tipped her wagon in the middle of the night.
 - She carried a gun, was tough, and did the jobs of men in the Old West.
- What do you think the phrase “pistol-packing” means?

a. packing a pistol into a suitcase	c. carrying a pistol
b. wrapping up a pistol as a gift	d. burying a pistol
- What do you think would **NOT** have been part of Mary’s job at the mission?

a. carrying firewood	c. digging a well
b. sewing	d. building a storage room
- Why did Mary get the nickname “Stagecoach”?

a. She was as reliable as a stagecoach.	c. She was as fast as a stagecoach.
b. She was as big as a stagecoach.	d. She could carry a stagecoach.



Name _____

Date _____

CLARA BARTON

Clara Barton was America's first nurse. When she was 11, her big brother fell off a barn roof. He was badly injured. She took care of him. That is when she knew what she wanted to do with her life.

When the Civil War started, there was no such thing as a nurse! Barton decided that the hurt and dying soldiers needed care. She went right out into the battlefields to help them. She refused to rest if even one wounded man needed care. Sometimes she worked for three days straight with only one meal and an hour and a half of sleep.

Barton had one goal: she wanted to be sure that every injured soldier was properly taken care of. And nothing stopped her. She burned her hands but kept working. She got frostbite on her fingers. Still, she took care of the men. Twice she was nearly shot: one bullet passed through her sleeve, and the other tore off a part of her skirt.

After the war, she went to Europe to rest. But instead, she became a nurse to the men on the battlefields of Europe. There she heard about the Red Cross. The Red Cross gave any wounded person care and food. It did not matter what side they were on. And no one would attack a tent flying a Red Cross flag.

When she returned home, she formed the American Red Cross to meet people's needs during emergencies. The first people the American Red Cross helped were those who had lost their homes due to a big forest fire. Barton continued to work with the American Red Cross until she died at the age of 91.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Most of the soldiers Clara cared for had been . . .
 - burned.
 - shot.
 - frostbitten.
 - kicked.
- What happened last?
 - Clara took care of men on the battlefield.
 - Clara took care of her brother.
 - Clara started the American Red Cross.
 - Clara went to Europe.
- Why did Clara form the American Red Cross?
 - She wanted to help anyone in need.
 - She had seen the Red Cross during the Civil War and thought it was a good idea.
 - She wanted to fight fires.
 - She wanted to help soldiers.
- When Clara went into the battlefields to care for the soldiers, she showed that she was . . .
 - scared.
 - selfish.
 - brave.
 - wounded.



Name _____

Date _____

CHARLIE PARKHURST

Have you ever been tricked? Charlie Parkhurst tricked a lot of people. When Charlie died, we found out the truth—Charlie was really Charlotte!

Charlotte was born in New Hampshire around 1812. She was orphaned at an early age, and her life changed. In order to survive, Charlotte became Charlie. She escaped from an orphanage by dressing as a boy. She learned that boys could get jobs, but little girls could not. Boys could learn trades; they could make a living. So she dressed in pants and boys' things.

Charlie tried a few jobs, and "he" found his calling. Charlie worked as a stable boy. People saw that he was good with horses. This skill led to a great career. He learned to handle teams of horses. Stagecoach driving was the perfect job for him!

He could drive a stagecoach plum full of passengers, bags, mail, and gold dust. He would get it safely across the Sierra Nevada Mountains. For twenty years people rode safely across the mountains with Charlie. He proved that he was one of the best drivers. Everybody felt safe when they were with him.

Charlie met outlaws twice. The first time, they got the box of money. It was full. The second time, Charlie was ready for them. He made sure the bandits didn't get what they were after. The passengers watched from inside the stagecoach.

When Charlie died, the coroner found out the truth. Charlie was a woman! She had done things women never dreamed of. She'd been the best stagecoach driver in the area. She had even voted for the president of the United States 50 years before women were allowed to vote!

STORY QUESTIONS

- Why is "he" in quotes in paragraph three?
 - because someone said these words
 - because "he" is really a "she"
 - it should not have quotes
 - because it is the title of an article
- A group of words that could be used instead of "plum full of" in paragraph four would be . . .
 - stuffed with.
 - empty.
 - full of plums.
 - missing several.
- Why did Charlie take a fake identity?
 - to hide from his parents
 - to hide from police
 - because no girls' clothes were available
 - to escape from an orphanage and be able to get work
- What question would Charlie have been able to answer?
 - How did the United States win its freedom?
 - What do railroads keep in the engine room?
 - How did you keep your identity a secret all of those years?
 - How do you take care of sheep?



Name _____ Date _____

DR. ANTONIA NOVELLO

In 1990, the U.S. Surgeon General was Dr. Antonia Novello. She was the first woman to have this job. She was the first Latina, too. The Surgeon General is the nation's main doctor. She does research. She tells the public what she finds. Novello taught about the dangers of smoking and drinking alcohol. She told the companies that make beer, wine, and cigarettes to stop trying to get teens to buy their products. She taught people how to keep from getting AIDS, too.

Novello was born in Puerto Rico. She earned a medical degree there in 1970. She always wanted to become a doctor. But she didn't know that she'd one day be the most important doctor in America.

As a child, she had a health problem. It hurt a lot. But she did not get the operation she needed until she was 18. While growing up, Novello didn't want other kids to feel sorry for her. Although she was in pain, she made jokes. She laughed a lot. She made friends with everyone. But she worked hard to earn good grades. Later she had a set of operations during medical school. Yet her grades did not fall. She always did her best.

Novello was shocked when she was asked to be Surgeon General. She wasn't looking for a new job. President George Bush spoke to her himself. So Dr. Novello took the job. She left after three years. Today she still works to improve health care for women, children, and the poor.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Where was Dr. Novello born and raised?
 - in Latin America
 - in South America
 - in Puerto Rico
 - in Mexico
- How did Dr. Novello become interested in being a doctor?
 - She was sick as a child and knew she wanted to help others get better.
 - The president told her that she would be a good doctor.
 - Her mother told her that she should become a doctor.
 - She wanted to be the U.S. Surgeon General.
- During medical school, Dr. Novello . . .
 - did not do her best because of her operations.
 - was asked to be the U.S. Surgeon General.
 - had operations yet kept her grades high.
 - had to stop and start classes due to her illness.
- How did Dr. Novello react when asked to be Surgeon General?
 - She expected it.
 - She was shocked.
 - She was afraid.
 - She was sad.



Name _____ Date _____

LOUIS PASTEUR

Louis Pasteur lived long ago. But the things he did help keep you healthy today. He was not a medical doctor. Yet he found new ways to help keep people from getting ill. Pasteur studied germs. He figured out that germs could live almost anywhere. He believed that these germs caused sickness.

Pasteur proved that sicknesses happen when germs get inside a body and multiply. He also found that if a few weak germs were put into an animal, the animal's body would develop its own defense against the germ. He proved this by giving sheep and chickens shots of weak germs. And it worked! Those animals no longer caught the bad sicknesses.

In 1881 he started work on a shot to stop rabies. Four years later, a rabid dog bit a boy. The parents asked Pasteur to save their son. Pasteur did not want to use his shot on a person. He was not sure what would happen. But he knew that the boy was sure to die without it. The shot was his only chance. So Pasteur gave him the first human vaccine. The little boy lived.

Pasteur wanted to come up with a way to keep germs from getting into people's bodies. He found a way to make milk free of germs. He learned that germs could not stand heat. When he heated milk to 140°F and then quickly cooled it and sealed it in clean jars, the germs died. His method is called *pasteurization*. It has been used on milk ever since. Today it is used to prevent germ growth in other products, too.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Which of these does **NOT** describe Louis Pasteur?
 - very smart
 - great doctor
 - helpful
 - willing to take risks
- What happened last?
 - A rabid dog bit a boy.
 - Pasteur developed a rabies shot.
 - Pasteur gave a boy a vaccine.
 - The parents begged Pasteur to help.
- How does a vaccine work?
 - It kills germs as they enter the body.
 - It doesn't let germs get into the body.
 - It makes the body produce more red blood cells.
 - It helps the body make a defense against germs.
- Why does a pasteurized liquid need to be sealed in a clean jar?
 - to be sure that no germs are already in the jar or can get into the jar
 - to be sure that the germs cannot get the air they need to breathe
 - to keep the liquid at the right temperature
 - to make the liquid taste better



Name _____

Date _____

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

Elizabeth Blackwell left England in 1832. She was just 11 years old when she arrived in New York City. The streets were quiet. Few people were around. Most of them were sick. They had cholera. Some even died. Those who were not sick stayed inside. They didn't want to catch it. Blackwell wanted to help the ill people get well. But she was just a girl.

She never forgot her dream of helping the sick. When she grew up, a friend fell ill. Blackwell nursed her back to health. She told her friend that she wanted to be a doctor. Her friend told her to try.

At that time, few women went to college. None had ever earned a medical degree. Blackwell studied the same books that the medical students did. She paid doctors to teach her. Soon she was ready for medical school. At first no college would let her in. It took her years to convince Geneva Medical College to let her try. Then the teachers and students were mean to her. To please the teachers, Blackwell had to work harder than the other students did. She earned high marks in each class.

In 1849, Blackwell was the first woman in the United States to graduate as a medical doctor. But then no one would hire her. No one would rent her space so that she could have her own office. Yet Blackwell did not give up. She started the Women's Medical College. There she helped other women to become doctors, too. And in 1857, she opened a hospital. She treated poor women and children. Few could pay her. But Blackwell was happy. She was helping the sick.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Where did Blackwell go to medical school?
 - Geneva Medical College
 - Women's Medical College
 - Hobart and William Smith College
 - Peoples' Medical College
- What did Blackwell do in 1832?
 - earned a doctor's degree
 - came to the U.S. from England
 - opened her own hospital
 - decided to go to college
- Blackwell was most interested in giving medical care to . . .
 - rich people.
 - women.
 - men.
 - poor women and children.
- Which statement is **NOT** true?
 - Blackwell was the first woman in the U.S. to graduate as a doctor.
 - Many colleges wanted Blackwell to go to school there.
 - Blackwell opened her own hospital.
 - Blackwell always dreamed about becoming a doctor.



Name _____

Date _____

CESAR CHAVEZ

Cesar Chavez was born in 1927 in Arizona. His family had come from Mexico. His father had a small store. His grandfather had a farm. But the store started to lose money. Chavez's father had to sell it. They moved to his grandfather's farm. They worked hard, but they needed money to pay taxes on the farm. If they could not pay, they would lose the farm.

Chavez's father became a migrant farm worker. Migrant farm workers move from farm to farm. They plant and pick crops. They work hard. The jobs do not last long. They are paid very little. Even though Chavez's father worked hard, he could not earn enough money to save the farm. They became homeless. Then all of them—even the children—had to work in the fields.

As migrant workers, they followed the crops. At some farms, they stayed in shacks that had no running water or electricity. At other farms, they lived in a tent. Once Chavez's family picked grapes. But when the job was done, the farmer would not pay them! There was nothing they could do. They went to the next farm.

When Chavez grew up, he wanted to change things for migrant workers. He formed the United Farm Workers (UFW). This union wanted better pay and housing for farm workers. Chavez fasted. He would not eat. This made the TV and newspapers tell his story. People were shocked when they heard about the problems of migrant workers. They made the largest growers sign contracts with the UFW. Then Chavez started to eat again.

Another time he stopped eating because of pesticides. They were sprayed on crops. They were harming farm workers. He did not eat until the farmers stopped using the bad chemicals.

STORY QUESTIONS

- How did the Chavez family lose their farm?
 - They could not pay the taxes on the farm.
 - They did not work hard.
 - Someone stole all of their money.
 - All of their crops died.
- What did Chavez do when he fasted?
 - He only ate at night.
 - He refused to eat food.
 - He ate less food than usual.
 - He ate more food than usual.
- Why did Chavez form the UFW?
 - to get free healthcare for migrant workers
 - to improve schools for migrant workers
 - to be the leader of the migrant workers
 - to get better housing and pay for migrant workers
- One reason Chavez fasted is because . . .
 - he wanted farm workers to all wear uniforms.
 - he wanted to be famous and on TV.
 - he wanted farmers to stop using bad chemicals on crops.
 - he wanted farmers to stop growing extra crops.



Name _____

Date _____

CALAMITY JANE

Calamity Jane lived in the Old West. Born on May 1, 1852, her real name was Martha Canary. She loved horses more than anything else. She rode them without being afraid. When she was 13 years old, her family moved from Missouri to Montana. They traveled by covered wagon. The trip took five months. Traveling gave her a lot of time to shoot her rifle and ride her horse.

Martha decided she wanted to join the army. She worked for General Custer as a scout at a fort in Wyoming. Her job was to ride ahead of the army and then tell them what she saw. She had to make sure it was safe to travel.

Martha had always worn dresses. Her job as a scout changed that. She had to wear a soldier's uniform with men's pants. Martha felt strange at first. But the more she wore them, the more she liked them. Pants made it easier to ride a horse, and they were more comfortable.

One day she and a captain of the army were sent to stop a fight between different Native American groups. They took other soldiers with them to help out too. When they were coming back, they were ambushed from behind. Martha turned around just in time to see the captain get shot and fall off his horse. Martha turned, scooped him up, and put him on her horse. She held him as they rode back to the army post. When the captain was better, he laughed and said, "I name you, Calamity Jane, heroine of the plains!"

STORY QUESTIONS

- Ambushed* is another word for . . .
 - laughed at.
 - spit on.
 - a surprise attack.
 - called names.
- Why was Martha named "heroine of the plains"?
 - She saved the life of a captain in an unusual, dangerous way.
 - She could ride horses very fast.
 - She was an excellent shot with a rifle.
 - She rode to scout out the territory.
- The author's purpose for this passage is to . . .
 - inform the reader about Custer's last stand.
 - inform the reader about how Martha became Calamity Jane.
 - inform the reader about travels in the Wild West.
 - inform the reader about how Calamity Jane died.
- Martha began to wear men's clothing when . . .
 - her father died.
 - her mother died.
 - her dresses no longer fit.
 - she became a scout.



Name _____

Date _____

SALLY RIDE

Sally Ride was an astronaut. She was the first American woman to travel into space. She left Earth on June 18, 1983. She came back on June 24th. She traveled with four other astronauts in the spaceship *Challenger*.

Challenger orbited Earth. When something orbits something, it goes around it. How long did it take *Challenger* to orbit Earth? It took only 90 minutes! *Challenger* orbited Earth 16 times in just one day. This meant that Ride saw the sun rise and set 16 times in one day!

Ride liked being an astronaut. She liked being in space. She liked how it felt when the force of gravity was not pulling her down. Without the force of gravity, she could float. She floated from place to place. While in space, she played a game to catch jellybeans. The jellybeans were floating, too! Ride had to catch the jellybeans with her mouth!

Sally Ride worked hard to become an astronaut. She went to school for many years. She had to have special training. The training was hard work. Ride was a good astronaut. She went into space two times. Ride then became a teacher. She wrote books and helped direct space research. When you research something, you study it. You try to find out new things about it. Sally Ride received several awards and honors for her work and continues to be committed to science education.

STORY QUESTIONS

- This story is mainly about . . .
 - spaceships.
 - a woman astronaut.
 - space travel.
 - astronaut training.
- What statement is **true**?
 - Sally Ride wrote books in space.
 - Sally Ride did not like being an astronaut.
 - Sally Ride went into space two times.
 - Sally Ride liked the force of gravity in space.
- If you wanted to find out more about space travel, you might _____ it.

a. research	c. travel
b. orbit	d. float
- How long was Ride in space the first time?

a. 6 days	c. 4 days
b. 8 days	d. 16 days



Name _____

Date _____

ANNIE OAKLEY

Annie Oakley was born in Ohio on August 13, 1860. Her parents were poor Quakers who lived on a small farm. Annie learned to trap animals and do chores. In 1866, her father died. When she was eight, her mom sent her to work for a neighbor. She learned to embroider and sew from the neighbor's wife.

After two years, she ran away. Annie came back to the farm. Her family could not pay the bills and did not have money to pay for the farm. Annie went to work, hunting animals to sell to restaurants and hotels. She was very good at trapping animals, and she could shoot well. Soon she earned enough money to buy the family farm.

People heard stories about Annie and her gun. The manager of one of the hotels was in charge of a shooting contest. He asked Annie to enter the contest. She and her brother saved \$50.00 to enter the contest. Annie won the contest by one shot. She beat a famous shooter named Frank Butler. He could not believe how well she could shoot a gun. He asked her to marry him, and she did.

Annie and Frank spent 15 years acting in Wild West shows. Annie Oakley was a great actress. She was the star of the show. Frank was her manager. She could shoot a hole in a card from ninety feet away. She could shoot an apple off her dog's head. She could even shoot a cigarette out of Frank's mouth! Annie could shoot faster than any man for miles around.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What was Annie's childhood like?
 - interesting and full of adventures
 - easy and fun
 - very difficult and full of hard work
 - gentle and proper
- From the passage, it is safe to guess that . . .
 - Annie had a good education.
 - Annie trusted herself with a gun.
 - Annie loved to clean house.
 - Annie was lazy.
- Annie showed us that . . .
 - riding horses was a good skill to have.
 - if you want something bad enough, you will work hard to get it.
 - acting was the best choice of careers.
 - none of the above.
- We know that Annie cared about her family because . . .
 - she taught her sisters to embroider.
 - she read to her family.
 - she made enough money to buy the farm for her family.
 - she trapped with her brother.



Name _____ Date _____

DALE EVANS

Have you seen Dale Evans on television? She starred in movies and television shows. She was in more than 28 old-time cowboy movies. Dale was also a singer.

Some say her real name is Frances Octavia Smith. Others claim it was Lucille Wood Smith. What we do know is that her life began in Uvalde, Texas. She ran away with her high school sweetheart to get married when she was only fourteen. They moved to Tennessee and had a baby boy named Tom. One year later her husband died.

Frances/Lucille found a job at a radio station. She sang and played the piano. The manager of the station changed her name to Dale Evans. The name was catchy. It stayed with her.

Dale moved to Chicago and then back to Texas. She was hired as an actress and singer. On the set of one of her movies, she met a famous cowboy actor. His name was Roy Rogers. They made many movies as a team. They liked the same things. They became best friends. One year later they were married at the ranch where they made their first movie.

Roy and Dale shared a happy life. They were loved by all of America.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. Why did Frances/Lucille run away?
 - a. She wanted to get married.
 - b. She wanted to get a job.
 - c. She did not like school.
 - d. She always ran away.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a fact about Dale Evans?
 - a. She had a job at a radio station.
 - b. She went by the name Annie Oakley.
 - c. She played the piano.
 - d. She starred in movies.

3. Dale met Roy Rogers . . .

a. at a baseball game.	c. at a park.
b. on a movie set.	d. at the zoo.

4. Roy and Dale were a good match because . . .

a. she was a good cook.	c. they liked the same things.
b. he was handsome.	d. people gave them money.



Name _____

Date _____

PATRICK HENRY

"Give me liberty or give me death!" These famous words were spoken by Patrick Henry. His words and life changed America.

Patrick was born on May 29, 1736. He went to school at home. His father, John Henry, was his teacher. Patrick studied math, reading, and writing. He wanted to learn about the laws of the land. He studied on his own. In 1760, he took a test to become a lawyer.

At that time, the Colonies argued with the British. The British wanted to make the laws for the Colonies. They wanted Colonists to pay senseless taxes. In 1777, they went to war.

Patrick Henry believed that the Colonies should be free from British rules and ideas. He made a famous speech for freedom. He asked his friends to fight with him against Britain. Patrick Henry put his life on the line. He spoke those famous words, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

We must be thankful for Patrick's brave words. Most importantly, we should be thankful for his brave actions.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"?
 - John Henry
 - The Colonies
 - Patrick Henry
 - The British
- An **antonym** for the word *senseless* would most likely be . . .

a. pointless.	c. silly.
b. ridiculous.	d. practical.
- Patrick Henry believed in freedom so much, he was willing to give his . . .

a. family for it.	c. life for it.
b. horse for it.	d. home for it.
- Why did the Colonists want to be free from British rule?
 - They were upset about the taxes, lies, and broken promises.
 - They were upset about bad tea, angry fights, and mean words.
 - They were upset about oceans, clothes, and guns.
 - They were upset about animals, weapons, and fighting.



Name _____

Date _____

BETSY ROSS

Seamstress. Designer. Businesswoman. Mother of seven. Quaker. How are these words all alike? They all describe Betsy Ross.

It is said that Betsy made the first flag, but we may never know for sure. We know that she sat on the bench in church with George Washington. She sewed buttons on his coats. She was the niece of George Ross, one of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence. Betsy also had a large sewing business in her town.

Betsy changed the original design of the flag. She made a better size and shape for the stars. She felt the stars should be in a circle. Each one should have five points, not six. The first flag had 13 stars in a circle for the 13 Colonies. Today there are 50 states and fifty stars. The colors and meaning of the flag have stayed the same. It is our symbol to the world. When people see our flag, they think of America. Hopefully, many people also think of the famous American who made it.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What changes did Betsy make before sewing the flag?
 - size, shape, and colors
 - color and shape
 - shape of the stars
 - meaning, stitches, and the name of the flag
- Seamstress* most likely means . . .
 - nibble on seams.
 - design stars.
 - fly flags.
 - make dresses.
- Which statement is **NOT** written about Betsy Ross?
 - She had seven children.
 - She was a mean, nasty woman.
 - She sewed buttons onto George Washington's coats.
 - She was a designer.
- According to the passage, the American flag is our . . .

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> color. bird. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> symbol. signal.
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