A Walk to School

Use evidence and sources to explain a moment in history

4.P.4.1 "Summarize and paraphrase, integrate evidence, and cite sources to create written products, research projects, and presentations for multiple purposes related to social studies content..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the main idea in each paragraph. Circle two facts that support those ideas, and box the names of sources you could cite.

Ruby Bridges Goes to School

1 In 1960, six-year-old Ruby Bridges walked into William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. She was the first Black child to attend that school. Her walk was not an ordinary first day. Federal marshals escorted her past a crowd of people who opposed her arrival. The National Park Service tells Ruby's story to show what school desegregation looked like for one child.

2 Ruby's walk followed an important court decision. In *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that separating children by race in public schools was unconstitutional. Yet many schools did not change right away. Six years later, Ruby's trip to class showed how a court ruling could meet resistance in a real neighborhood. The court decision explains why her school had to open its doors.

3 At school, Ruby studied with teacher Barbara Henry in a classroom by herself for much of that year. The National Park Service reports that many white families kept their children home at first. These details show that changing a law did not end unfair treatment overnight. Ruby kept going to school. Her story helps explain the difference between a rule on paper and what people do in daily life.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In your own words, summarize the main idea of the whole passage in one sentence.

2. Paraphrase what the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision said, and name the source of that ruling.

3. Choose two facts from different paragraphs that show why Ruby's first year was difficult. Explain how the facts support that idea.

4. Which named source would you cite for the fact that many white families kept their children home? Write a sentence that includes the fact and names the source.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Should your school place a plaque about Ruby Bridges? Write one paragraph of 4 to 5 sentences that states your opinion, uses two different facts from the passage, explains how the facts support your view, and names at least one source.

ANSWER KEY

A Walk to School

GRADE 4 · 4.P.4.1

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the main idea in each paragraph. Circle two facts that support those ideas, and box the names of sources you could cite. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In your own words, summarize the main idea of the whole passage in one sentence.	**Ruby Bridges's first year at William Frantz Elementary showed that a court ruling did not end unfair treatment at school right away.**
2	Paraphrase what the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision said, and name the source of that ruling.	**In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the U.S. Supreme Court said public schools could not separate children by race.**
3	Choose two facts from different paragraphs that show why Ruby's first year was difficult. Explain how the facts support that idea.	**Federal marshals escorted Ruby past people who opposed her arrival. She also studied by herself for much of the year, showing that the difficulty continued after her first day.**
4	Which named source would you cite for the fact that many white families kept their children home? Write a sentence that includes the fact and names the source.	**According to the National Park Service, many white families kept their children home at first.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Our school should place a plaque about Ruby Bridges because her story shows how hard change can be. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that public schools could not separate children by race, but Ruby still faced people who opposed her arrival. That gap between a court rule and daily life is worth remembering. Ruby studied alone with Barbara Henry for much of the year, which shows that unfair treatment did not disappear after her first day. A plaque would help students think about how to make fair rules work.

Accept accurate paraphrases and either opinion in Part 3. Look for two distinct passage facts, reasoning that connects them to the opinion, and a named source.