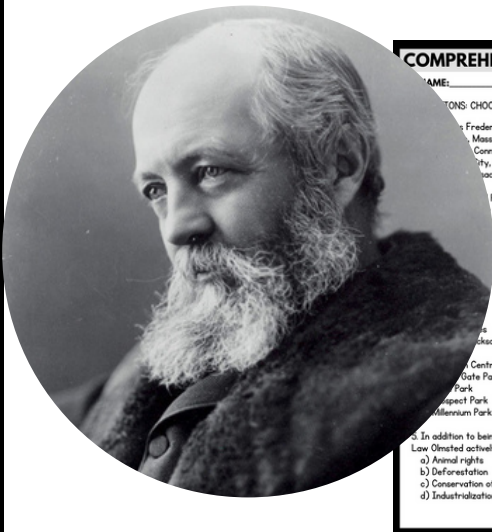


Black History

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED



Frederick Law Olmsted was an American landscape architect, journalist, and social critic. He was born on April 22, 1822, in Hartford, Connecticut and died on August 1903, 28, in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Olmsted began his career as a journalist and traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, writing about social issues and the environment. He was particularly interested in the impact of industrialization on urban areas and the need for open spaces and parks in cities.

In 1857, Olmsted and his business partner, Calvert Vaux, won a design competition to create Central Park in New York City. This project marked the beginning of Olmsted's career as a landscape architect, and he went on to design many of America's most famous public parks, including Brooklyn's Prospect Park and the Boston Common. He also worked on the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House, as well as many private estates and residential developments.

In addition to his work as a landscape architect, Olmsted was also a leading advocate for the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment. He was a founding member of the Society for the Preservation of the Woods at Great Neck, New York.

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COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

READING COMPREHENSION

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print

FREDERICK LAW OLDMSTED



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Olmsted began his career as a journalist and traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, writing about social issues and the environment. He was particularly interested in the impact of industrialization on urban areas and the need for open spaces and parks in cities.

In 1857, Olmsted and his business partner, Calvert Vaux, won a design competition to create Central Park in New York City. This project marked the beginning of Olmsted's career as a landscape architect, and he went on to design many of America's most famous public parks, including Brooklyn's Prospect Park and the Boston Common. He also worked on the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House, as well as many private estates and residential developments.

In addition to his work as a landscape architect, Olmsted was also a leading advocate for the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment. He was a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Sierra Club, and his writings on these issues helped to shape the emerging field of environmentalism.

In conclusion, Frederick Law Olmsted was an American landscape architect, journalist, and social critic. He began his career as a journalist and traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, writing about social issues and the environment. He and his business partner, Calvert Vaux, won a design competition to create Central Park in New York City which marked the beginning of Olmsted's career as a landscape architect, and he went on to design many of America's most famous public parks, including Brooklyn's Prospect Park and the Boston Common. He also worked on the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House. Olmsted was also a leading advocate for the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment. He was a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Sierra Club, and his writings on these issues helped to shape the emerging field of environmentalism.

d) Andrew Jackson Downing

4. Apart from Central Park, which other public park did Olmsted design in New York?
a) Golden Gate Park
b) Hyde Park
c) Prospect Park
d) Millennium Park
5. In addition to being a landscape architect, what environmental cause did Frederick Law Olmsted actively support?
a) Animal rights
b) Deforestation
c) Conservation of natural resources
d) Industrialization of urban areas

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

6. Where did Frederick Law Olmsted die?
a) Boston, Massachusetts
b) Hartford, Connecticut
c) Brookline, Massachusetts
d) New York City, New York
7. What significant role did Frederick Law Olmsted play in the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House?
a) Lead architect

ANSWER QUESTIONS

DATE: _____

1. Write the CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Where was Frederick Law Olmsted born?
a) Boston
b) Hartford
c) Brookline
d) New York City

2. What significant role did Frederick Law Olmsted play in the design of Central Park?
a) Lead architect

3. Who was Frederick Law Olmsted's business partner in the design competition for Central Park?
a) Calvert Vaux

4. Apart from Central Park, which other public park did Olmsted design in New York?
a) Golden Gate Park
b) Hyde Park
c) Prospect Park
d) Millennium Park

5. In addition to being a landscape architect, what environmental cause did Frederick Law Olmsted actively support?
a) Animal rights
b) Deforestation
c) Conservation of natural resources
d) Industrialization of urban areas

Found to promote

Founding member of the

ANSWERS

1. Where was Frederick Law Olmsted born?
Answer: b) Hartford, Connecticut
2. In what year did Frederick Law Olmsted design Central Park in New York City?
Answer: b) 1857
3. Who was Frederick Law Olmsted's business partner in the design competition for Central Park?
Answer: b) Calvert Vaux
4. Apart from Central Park, which other public park did Olmsted design in New York?
Answer: c) Prospect Park
5. In addition to being a landscape architect, what environmental cause did Frederick Law Olmsted actively support?
Answer: c) Conservation of natural resources
6. Where did Frederick Law Olmsted die?
Answer: d) Brookline, Massachusetts
7. What significant role did Frederick Law Olmsted play in the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House?
Answer: a) Lead architect
8. Which organization did Frederick Law Olmsted help to found?
Answer: c) Sierra Club
9. In what year did Frederick Law Olmsted serve as a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects?
Answer: b) 1876
10. Which city's public park is NOT mentioned as a design by Frederick Law Olmsted?
Answer: d) Millennium Park

READING COMPREHENSION

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

6. Where did Frederick Law Olmsted die?

- a) Boston, Massachusetts
- b) Hartford, Connecticut
- c) New York City, New York
- d) Brookline, Massachusetts

7. What role did Frederick Law Olmsted play in the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House?

- a) Lead architect
- b) Landscape consultant
- c) Urban planner
- d) Environmental consultant

8. Which organization did Frederick Law Olmsted co-found to promote environmental conservation?

- a) Sierra Club
- b) Audubon Society
- c) National Geographic Society
- d) American Society of Landscape Architects

9. Which city's public park is NOT mentioned as a design project by Frederick Law Olmsted in the given paragraph?

10. Which city's public park is NOT mentioned as a design project by Frederick Law Olmsted in the given paragraph?

- a) New York City
- b) Brooklyn
- c) San Francisco
- d) Los Angeles

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Where was Frederick Law Olmsted born?

- a) Brookline, Massachusetts
- b) Hartford, Connecticut
- c) New York City, New York
- d) Boston, Massachusetts

2. In what year did Frederick Law Olmsted win a design competition to create Central Park in New York City?

- a) 1815
- b) 1857
- c) 1870
- d) 1892

3. Who was Frederick Law Olmsted's business partner in the design competition for Central Park?

- a) John Murray
- b) Calvert Vaux
- c) Robert M. Lyman
- d) James H. Rouse

4. Which city's public park did Olmsted design in New York?

5. Which environmental cause did Frederick Law Olmsted promote?

ANSWERS

1. Where was Frederick Law Olmsted born?
Answer: b) Hartford, Connecticut

2. In what year did Frederick Law Olmsted win a design competition to create Central Park in New York City?
Answer: b) 1857

3. Who was Frederick Law Olmsted's business partner in the design competition for Central Park?
Answer: b) Calvert Vaux

4. Apart from Central Park, which other public park did Olmsted design in New York?
Answer: c) Prospect Park

5. In addition to being a landscape architect, what environmental cause did Frederick Law Olmsted actively support?
Answer: c) Conservation of natural resources

6. Where did Frederick Law Olmsted die?
Answer: a) Brookline, Massachusetts

7. What significant role did Frederick Law Olmsted play in the design of the U.S. Capitol grounds and the White House?
Answer: a) Lead architect

8. Which organization did Frederick Law Olmsted co-found to promote environmental conservation?
Answer: c) Sierra Club

9. What year did Frederick Law Olmsted serve as a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects?
Answer: b) 1876

10. Which city's public park is NOT mentioned as a design project by Frederick Law Olmsted in the given paragraph?
Answer: d) Los Angeles

MCQ'S &
QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED

CLOSE READING GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS INCLUDED

GROUP ACTIVITY

TITLE OF TEXT _____

WHAT I THINK _____

ANNOTATING MARKS

- ✓ Circle powerful words or phrases.
- ✓ Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- ✓ Place a question mark next to words or phrases that make you think.
- ✓ Write an exclamation point next to something interesting.

SUMMARIZE

Write a summary of the passage. The main idea should be stated in your first sentence. Then use the four details to write four supporting sentences. Close your summary by restating the main idea.

NAME: _____

MAIN IDEA

TITLE OF TEXT _____

NAME: _____

MAIN IDEA _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #1 _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #2 _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #3 _____

VOCABULARY GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

TITLE OF TEXT _____

NAME: _____

UNKNOWN WORD _____

UNKNOWN WORD _____

UNKNOWN WORD _____

CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING _____

CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING _____

CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING _____