Lack History IDA BELL WELLS BARNETT

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

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Where did Ida Bell W a) Memphis, Tennesse b) Holly Springs, Missi c) Chicago, Illinois d) Washington, D.C. DATE:____

REHENSION QUESTION:

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IDA BELL WELLS BARNETT

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Ida Bell Wells Barnett was an American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She was born on July 1862, 16, in Holly Springs, Mississippi and died on March 1831, 25, in Chaogo, Illinois.

Wells Garnett began her coreser as a teacher but become a journalist after her newspaper editorials protesting the treatment of Black passengers on the trains of the Chesopole, Olio and Southwestern Riskand led to her duminal from her teaching position. Sile began writing for the Mempha Free Speech and Headlight and later she owned and edited the Free Speech and Headlight and later the Evening Stor.

Wells Barnett was known for her investigative journalium, particularly her coverage of the hynching of Block people in the South. She documented hynchings in the Linited States and espoade the of termorderous procitoes of the K.K.K.M.S.Ne allow averate dood the here and straggles of Block people in the South and the North, and her work helped to bring national attention to the issues of rockel hystice and discrimination.

Wells Barnett was also an advocate for women's rights and suffrage and was a founding member of the National Association for the Advocement of Colored People (NAACP). She also helped to found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 and the National Association of Colored Warners Chike in 1990, and may prember of the Warners Tex. Call, which was she for Black

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READING COMPREHENSION

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

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Wells Barnett began her career as a teacher but became a journalist after her newspaper editorials protesting the treatment of Black passengers on the trains of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad led to her dismissal from her teaching position. She began writing for the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight and later she owned and edited the Free Speech and Headlight and later the Evening Star.

Wells Barnett was known for her investigative journalism, particularly her coverage of the lynching of Black people in the South. She documented lynchings in the United States and exposed the oftenmurderous practices of the Ku Klux Klan. She also wrote about the lives and struggles of Black people in the South and the North, and her work helped to bring national attention to the issues of racial injustice and discrimination.

Wells Barnett was also an advocate for women's rights and suffrage and was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also helped to found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in 1904, and was a member of the Women's Era Club, the first club for Black women in Chicago

In conclusion, Ida Bell Wells Barnett was an American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in

the civil rights movement. She began her career as a teacher but became a journalist after her newspaper editorials protesting the treatment of Black passengers on the trains of the Chesapeake, Ohio and

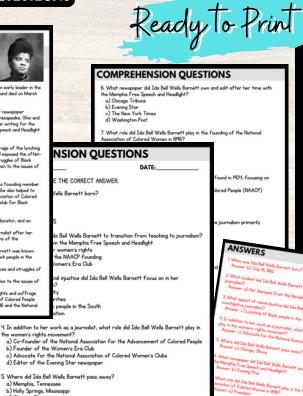
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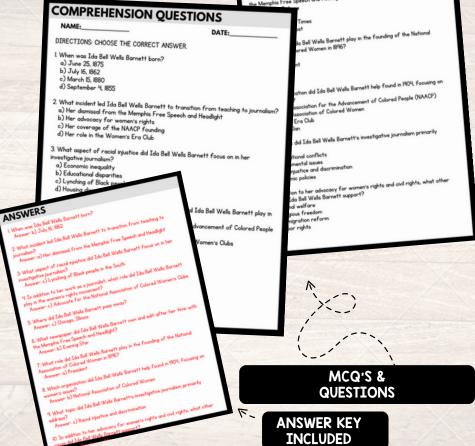
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er: b) National Association of Colored Women topic did Ida Bell Wells Barnett's investigative r: c) Racial injustice and discrimination 10. In addition to her advacacy for women's rights and

- c) Chicago, Illinois
- d) Washington, D.C.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

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	spaper did Ida Bell Wells Barnett own and east of the table From Sceneth and Headlight?	
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CLOSE READING GRAPHIC ORGNIZERS INCLUDED

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GROUP ACTIVITY	 Circle powerful words or phrases. Underline words or phrases you do not understand. Place a qu SUMMARIZE that make Write a summary of the passage. The main idea should be stated in your first sentence to write four supporting sentences. Close your summary by restating the main idea. Write an e something 	. Then use the four details
MAIN IDEA		
TITLE OF TEXT		